



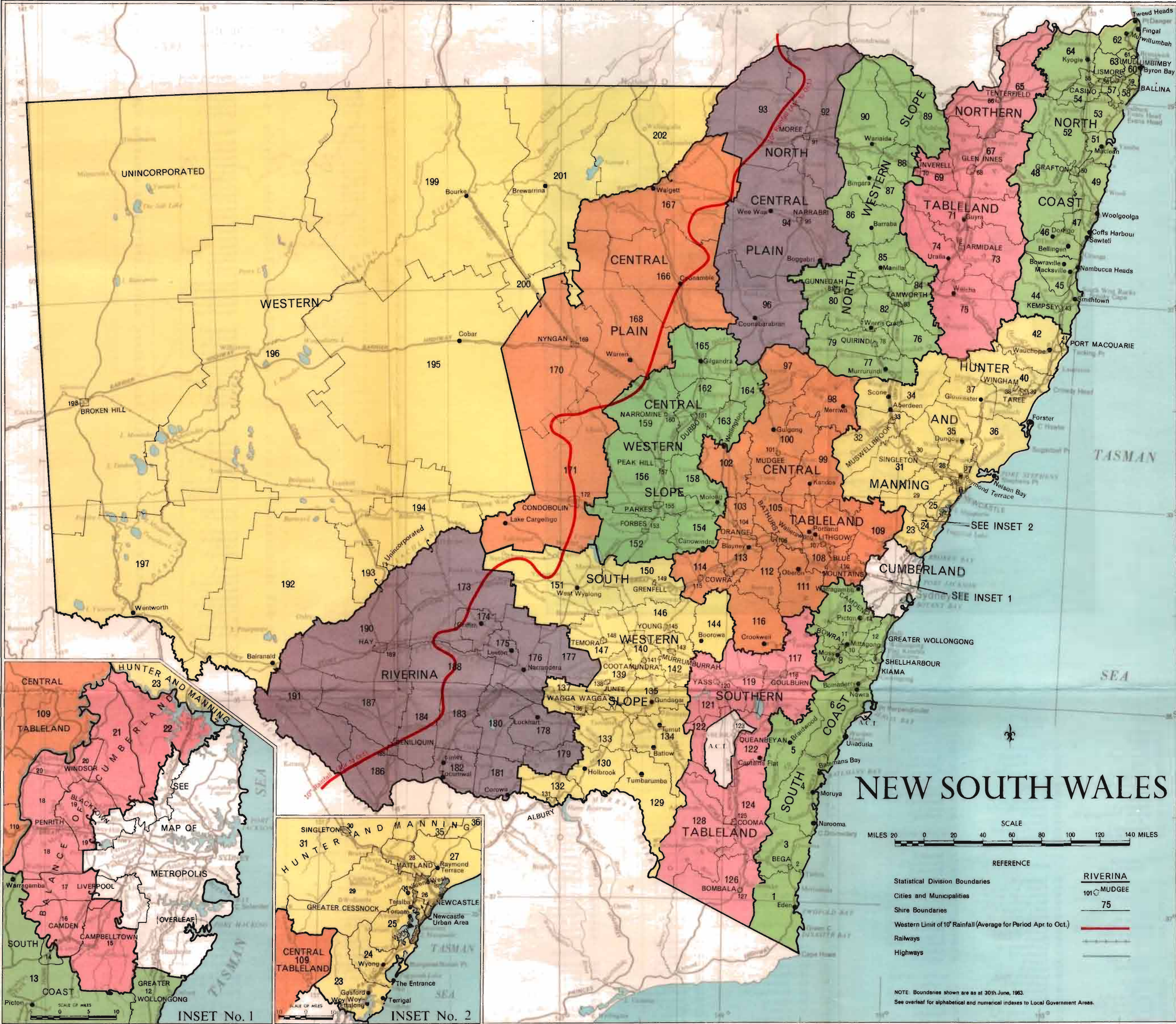
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

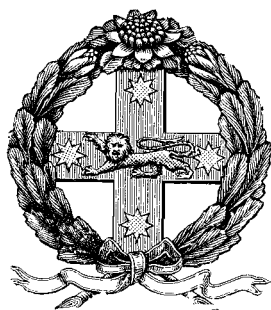
No. 57
1961

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THE
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 57

1961

K. DAVISON

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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PREFACE

THIS is the 57th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book were published by the Government Statistician of the State of New South Wales; the 55th and subsequent editions have been published by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for New South Wales. This change followed an arrangement (operative from 30th August, 1957) between the Commonwealth and the State for the integration of their separate statistical organisations. The integrated statistical service, which is conducted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, is responsible for the collection and publication of statistics and for the supply of statistical information for the purposes of the Commonwealth and the State.

There have been unavoidable delays in publishing this edition of the Year Book. The chapters, groups of which were published separately as soon as possible after preparation, contain the latest figures available at the time of preparation.

Every care has been taken to keep the material in the Year Book free from error. Advice by readers of any defect noticed by them would be appreciated.

The Parts of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*, published annually by the Bureau, will prove of use to those seeking more detailed statistics in respect of the matters treated generally in the Year Book. The *Statistical Bulletin* (published quarterly) and the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* contain the latest figures in the principal statistical series. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other items in a compact form and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. D. W. Maitland (Editor of Publications), and Mr. B. C. Hanslow (Assistant Editor), Mr. W. J. McCullough, Mr. R. P. Dibley, Mr. F. J. Power, and other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. The Government Printer and his staff are specially thanked for their efforts during a difficult period.

It is fitting to record here the retirement of Sir Stanley Carver, O.B.E., B.A., in 1962 from the dual offices of Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician of New South Wales. After serving in the State statistical office from 1920, he was appointed Government Statistician of New South Wales in 1938, and two years later assumed as well the duties of Commonwealth Statistician. The period of his occupancy of these positions saw major developments in the scope and substance of Australian official statistics, and it was his guiding hand which in 1958 finally accomplished the long-standing objective of integration of the statistical organisations of the Commonwealth and the separate States. The conferring of a knighthood on the eve of his retirement recognised a long and distinguished service.

K. DAVISON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Sydney. January, 1964.

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GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788

Date	Nature of Territorial Adjustment	Area involved in Adjustment	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment ‡	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year
		sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east *	....	1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales	26,215	1,558,174	} 33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth	911	309,461	1,701,736
1915	Territory of Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth	28	309,433	1,895,693

* Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

† Approximate.

‡ Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows:—On the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of

that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

AREA

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

Table 2. Area of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Area	Per cent. of Total Area	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales
	sq. miles		
New South Wales	309,433	10·40	1·000
Victoria	87,884	2·96	·284
Queensland	670,500	22·54	2·167
South Australia	380,070	12·78	1·228
Western Australia	975,920	32·81	3·154
Tasmania	26,215	·88	0·085
Northern Territory	523,620	17·60	1·692
Australian Capital Territory	911	·03	·003
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay	28	·00	·000
Australia	2,974,581	100·00	9·613

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.

The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and certain individual countries:—

Table 3. Area of New South Wales, Australia and other Countries

Country	Area	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia
	sq. miles		
New South Wales	309,433	1·00	·10
Australia	2,974,581	9·61	1·00
Great Britain	88,756	·29	·03
Canada	3,845,774	12·43	1·29
Argentina	1,112,743	3·60	·37
United States	3,022,387	9·77	1·02
British Common- wealth	14,500,000	46·86	4·87

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in a metropolitan electorate. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of sub-tropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is leased at nominal rentals, being utilised mainly for the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island, which is a favoured tourist resort, is linked with Sydney by air. A Board at Sydney and an elected Island Committee manage the affairs of the island and supervise the palm seed industry. At 30th June, 1958, the population was 223 persons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories".

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying, and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four strips of territory extending from north to south—the Coastal divisions; the Tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains.

The Coastal divisions are undulating, well watered, and fertile. The average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

An extensive, and almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, forms the main watershed and comprises the Tableland divisions. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the tablelands slope gradually to the great plains district, which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes, there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains, the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western sections. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system. Large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses of the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the construction of others on tributaries of the Darling River is being undertaken to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located on the low Barrier Range near the western boundary of New South Wales.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information was not available the length was measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

Table 4. Length of Principal Rivers

Inland Rivers	Length	Coastal Rivers	Length	Coastal Rivers	Length
	miles		miles		miles
Murray	1,609*	Tweed	50	Wollomba	46
Darling	1,702†	Richmond	163	Hunter	287
Murrumbidgee	981	Clarence	245	Hawkesbury‡	293
Lachlan	922	Bellingen	68	Shoalhaven	206
Bogan	451	Nambucca	69	Clyde	67
Macquarie	590	Macleay	250	Moruya	97
Castlereagh	341	Hastings	108	Tuross	91
Namoi	526	Camden Haven	33	Bega	53
Gwydir	415	Manning	139	Towamba	57

* 1,203 miles within New South Wales.

† 1,626 miles within New South Wales.

‡ And main tributary.

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers, as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry, has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot.

Table 5. Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers

River	Gauging Station	Distance from Source of River	Drainage Area	Average Annual Run off of Water	Period of Records	
					From—	To—
		miles	sq. miles	acre-feet		
Murray	Tocumwal	435	10,160	4,461,700	1895	1949
Murrumbidgee	Wagga Wagga	396	10,700	2,720,470	1885	1948
Darling	Menindie	1,383	221,700	2,163,750	1885	1950
Macquarie	Narromine	318	10,090	586,220	1902	1947
Lachlan	Condobolin	380	10,420	439,100	1896	1950
Lachlan	Forbes	253	6,775	541,700	1893	1949
Namoi	Narrabri	302	9,820	485,190	1892	1947
Hunter	Singleton	198	6,580	582,790	1898	1949

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyan-gala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tabeland and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Numerous tourist features are situated in proximity to Sydney. Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is an immense and imposing structure. Near the metropolis, the National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, and Broken Bay, into which it discharges, possess unusual grandeur and natural beauty.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, and the beach and foreshores are often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea, such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle, are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the Central Tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which, are also situated in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the Southern Tableland, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and it has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of trees and gardens, in accordance with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine on only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found over most of the year on the peaks of the Southern Tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows—spring, during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services are administered by the Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. A Deputy Director in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

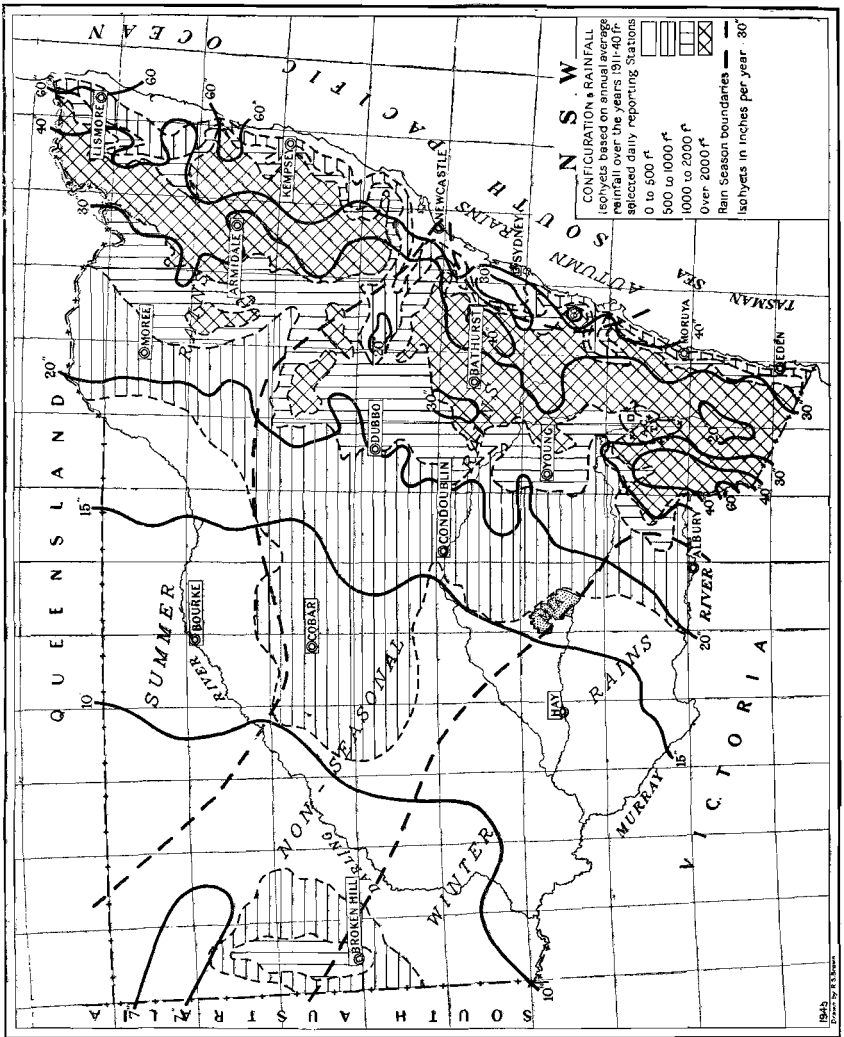
Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and public departments.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the "Statistical Register".

WINDS

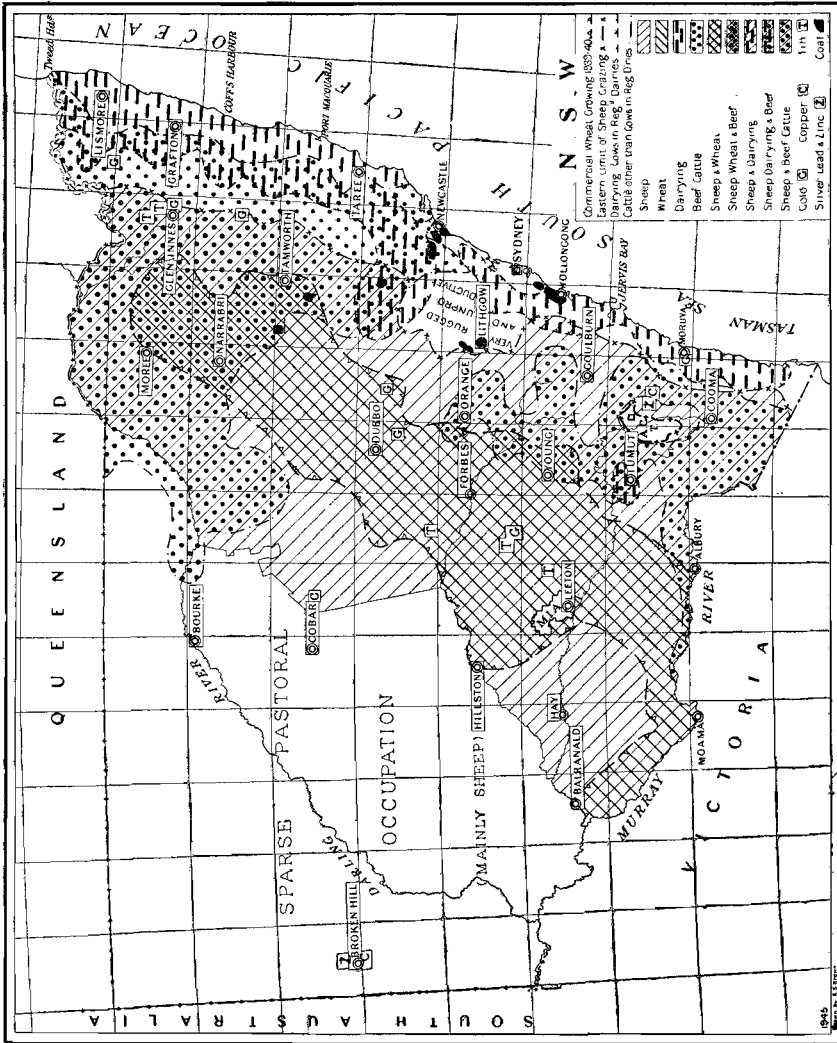
The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes places in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

CONFIGURATION AND RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES



New South Wales is subject to occasional cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern

PRIMARY PRODUCTION REGIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES



latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the

north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must also be given to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation, so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

Table 6. Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall

Annual Rainfall	Area		Proportion of Total Area	Annual Rainfall	Area		Proportion of Total Area
	sq. miles	acres			sq. miles	acres	
inches			per cent.	inches			per cent.
Over 70	549	351,360	·2	20 to 30	72,317	46,282,880	23·3
60 to 70	2,098	1,342,720	·7	15 to 20	54,315	34,761,600	17·5
50 to 60	5,046	3,229,440	1·6	10 to 15	72,937	46,679,680	23·5
40 to 50	11,240	7,193,600	3·6	Under 10	61,143	39,131,520	19·7
30 to 40	30,727	19,665,280	9·9				
				Total	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 39 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not

necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving.

A diagrammatic map published on page 8 of this Year Book shows the seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales.

RAINFALL IN DIVISIONS

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales". The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the last ten years is shown below, in comparison with the average annual rainfall calculated over the period of thirty years from 1911 to 1940. In a few instances where records are not available for the full period, averages are stated for the period of record. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7. Annual Rainfall

Division		Average Rainfall*	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
inches												
Coast— North	N	55.44	55.12	90.79	48.80	50.44	56.67	82.01	65.70	67.22	38.71	60.31
	S	55.63	72.02	113.02	52.77	55.95	46.20	82.44	69.21	73.23	37.54	60.57
Hunter and Manning	N	53.50	69.44	96.28	50.09	51.90	44.72	70.09	67.21	70.28	36.84	50.27
	S	34.63	54.97	63.13	38.67	39.69	32.55	39.58	47.61	43.18	22.06	32.31
Metropolis Balance of Cumberland South	N	41.90	65.40	87.84	49.63	57.53	40.36	43.42	70.33	65.22	27.54	53.31
	S	30.04	47.35	72.34	37.65	46.49	29.92	34.51	42.72	52.14	18.37	32.99
	N	42.96	52.60	87.26	55.65	64.75	35.18	36.70	47.32	65.42	26.39	46.15
	S	36.28	46.09	72.89	48.19	63.23	30.35	24.25	33.75	58.46	27.72	31.90
Tablelands— North	E	40.19	47.43	70.03	37.56	34.98	31.71	59.79	48.65	57.50	22.71	33.83
	W	30.45	43.16	47.07	27.71	37.77	25.11	33.18	34.96	42.66	23.01	33.00
Central	N	23.10	29.87	55.39	21.89	26.93	19.44	25.69	37.86	39.13	15.38	30.29
	S	33.42	41.40	68.81	39.27	47.91	26.86	35.04	45.34	55.31	21.24	38.76
South Kosciusko Plateau	N	25.79	27.91	45.39	27.67	41.55	22.02	20.17	29.46	41.02	17.68	25.41
	S	33.38	32.30	47.98	34.89	45.85	28.19	28.56	32.66	46.15	26.05	32.71
Western Slope— North	N	26.06	30.51	44.23	21.71	31.06	22.51	31.66	32.71	39.18	16.95	28.42
	S	24.28	34.80	42.38	19.61	30.20	21.65	27.30	39.11	36.45	18.40	28.10
Central	N	22.85	27.32	52.69	21.74	27.50	20.67	27.03	40.24	36.97	14.69	27.80
	S	21.93	25.92	51.35	21.47	26.45	16.77	25.22	31.24	40.74	11.84	27.92
South	N	23.27	27.57	41.90	22.00	32.94	21.96	22.31	29.25	42.03	13.57	26.15
	S	33.37	30.83	41.75	34.78	44.03	33.80	31.53	43.17	53.83	24.30	36.93
Plains— North	E	21.81	26.42	44.01	16.71	22.83	22.23	27.18	30.86	33.65	13.74	27.07
	W	18.38	25.59	41.03	15.78	19.18	19.55	22.46	28.64	34.07	11.77	23.25
Central	N	17.13	19.89	44.55	15.59	20.76	14.49	19.43	31.75	34.59	9.76	21.52
	S	17.46	18.73	37.34	12.91	19.24	14.33	19.86	25.72	36.25	10.79	20.50
Riverina	E	18.46	17.30	24.98	17.55	24.09	17.58	21.06	25.27	35.21	13.70	19.36
	W	13.71	14.78	19.50	12.29	19.15	13.10	15.04	18.16	27.60	9.40	15.74
Western Division— Eastern half	N	12.82	15.33	33.09	8.60	13.99	13.19	15.03	22.47	26.83	6.41	14.02
	S	12.87	14.22	20.41	10.05	16.77	12.60	17.00	20.69	26.69	8.42	13.78
Western half	N	8.29	18.50	14.91	5.60	10.31	7.07	10.84	15.20	19.51	4.21	9.65
	S	9.67	14.58	12.82	7.61	10.84	8.26	10.86	14.65	15.93	8.39	12.51

* Average for 1911 to 1940.

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place from April to June; to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, from November to January. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown later in the Part "Rural Industries and Settlement".

The average monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations during the years 1911 to 1940, or in a few instances on the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 8. Average Monthly Rainfall, 1911 to 1940

Division		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
inches													
Coast—	North	N	6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.68
		S	6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
	Hunter and Manning	N	4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	4.42
		S	3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48
	Metropolis	N	3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61
		S	3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49
	Balance of Cumberland	N	4.08	2.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78
		S	3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63
Tableland—	North	E	5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56
		W	3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05
	Central	N	2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43
		S	3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74
	South	N	2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10
		S	2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59
	Kosciusko Plateau	N	2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59
		S	2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59
Western Slope—	North	N	3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55
		S	2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30
	Central	N	2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08
		S	1.85	1.52	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.05	1.85	1.55	1.77	1.87
	South	N	1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80
		S	1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17
Plains—	North	E	2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.96	1.83	1.16	1.31	1.56	2.08
		W	2.09	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71
	Central	N	1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.23
		S	1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40
	Riverina	E	1.28	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29
		W	1.00	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05
Western Division—	Eastern half	N	1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19
		S	0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.04
	Western half	N	0.69	1.05	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.34	0.48	0.68	0.70
		S	0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years, is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches in the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 9. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	inches												
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.90	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Walgett—													
Evaporation	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Leeton—													
Evaporation	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.63	2.75	4.25	3.79	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88
Rainfall	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

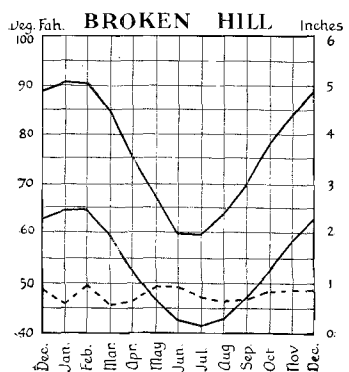
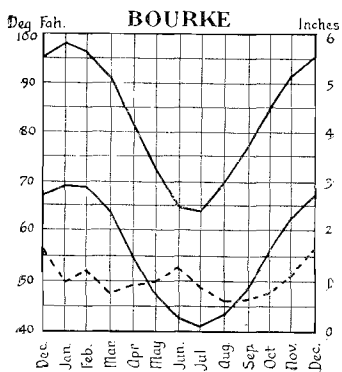
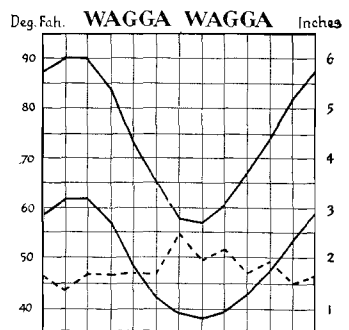
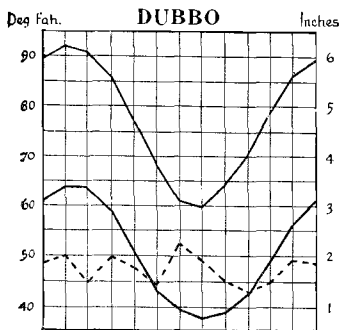
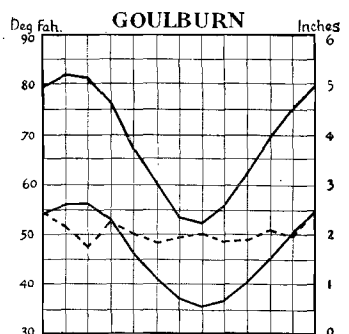
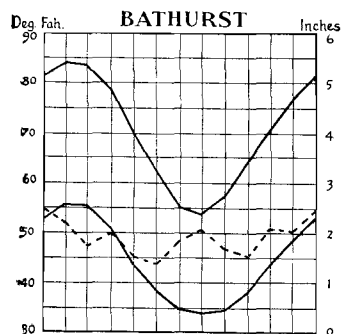
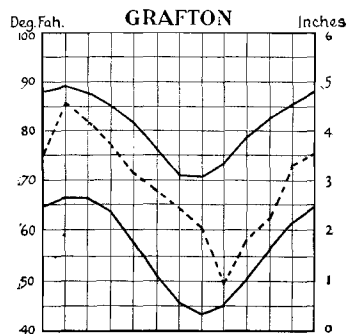
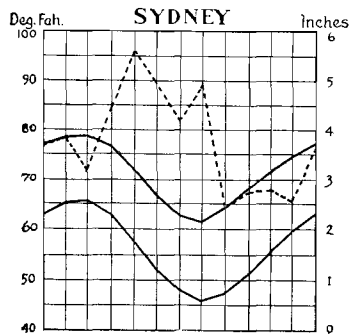
CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal divisions, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains and Western division.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 55° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth

MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.



in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

COASTAL DIVISIONS

In the Coastal divisions, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal divisions, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative, and the average temperature and rainfall are for the thirty-year period 1911-1940. Extremes of temperature are for all years of record.

Table 10. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Divisions

Station	Least Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall— Av'ge. Annual, 1911-1940
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	miles	feet	° Fahrenheit						inches
<i>North Coast—</i> Lismore	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i> Jerry's Plains	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
West Maitland	18	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35
Newcastle	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	31·0	41·36
<i>Cumberland—</i> Sydney	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i> Wollongong	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49
Nowra	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·8	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	22·6	35·71
Bega	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 18°.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-day between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 64° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 15°, the mean summer temperature being 72° and the winter temperature 56°. On the average, rain occurs on only 143 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 hours a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.7 hours daily in November.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, viz., barometric observations, temperature and rainfall based on the thirty-year period 1911 to 1940, and mean hours of sunshine for the thirty-seven years 1921 to 1957.

Table 11. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fahr.; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine	Rainfall			
		Mean Standard	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer		Average	Greatest	Least	Average number of days on which Rain fell
	inches	° Fahrenheit			hours	inches			days
January	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	227.1	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	185.5	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	196.6	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
April	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.8	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.7	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	158.1	3.68	25.30	0.19	11
July	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	189.1	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	214.2	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	217.9	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	231.1	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	231.3	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	232.0	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Annual	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2,449.0	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939, and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 3.35 inches on 29th September, 1943, and the heaviest in three hours was 5.17 inches on 30th April, 1955.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60° ; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47° . The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54° . In summer, the mean ranges from 55° to 68° and in winter from 33° to 45° . At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.4° . Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland divisions, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall: Tableland Divisions

Station	Least Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	miles	feet	° Fahrenheit						inches
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	111.0	13.0	24.27
Canberra	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5 below zero	60.67
Bombala	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

* 1924 to 1947.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

On the Western Slope, the rainfall is distributed uniformly varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 80° to 72° and the winter from 53° to 46° .

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations in the Western Slope divisions over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 13. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes Divisions

Station	Least Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	miles	feet	° Fahrenheit						inches
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Moree	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	19·0	21·43
Narrabri	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14
Quirindi	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59
Wagga Wagga	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42
Urana	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40
Albury	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	117·3	19·9	27·66

WESTERN PLAIN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS

The Western Plain and Western divisions consist of a vast plain broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into these divisions, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

Particulars of meteorological conditions of the Western Plain and the Western divisions are shown in the following statement:—

Table 14. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plain and Western Divisions

Station	Least Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	miles	feet	° Fahrenheit						inches
Brewarrina	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	13·68
Bourke	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Wilcannia	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Condobolin	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
Wentworth	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80
Hay	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Deniliquin	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1957 AND 1958

The year 1957 was one of the driest on record in New South Wales, and the season was the worst since 1944. Irregular rain in the early months of 1957 gave only partial relief from the prolonged dry spell which had begun in the previous year. The autumn and early winter rains were well below average in most areas, and conditions became exceptionally dry. Good late winter falls, particularly in the coastal and central and southern inland areas, were of little value, and conditions continued to deteriorate until above-average rains gave some relief late in December. The drought conditions which existed for most of 1957 caused widespread crop failures, deterioration of pastures, and heavy stock losses. With the drying up of the luxuriant growth of the previous wet years, there were severe bushfires in many areas. Snowfalls were in general lighter than usual.

Daytime temperatures were below average in February, March, and the winter months, but above average during the rest of 1957. Night temperatures were predominantly below average, except during the last three months of the year.

Throughout 1958, seasonal conditions were generally favourable. Good though variable rains in the first half of the year alleviated the drought conditions experienced during most of 1957. Above-average falls occurred in August, September, and October in most areas except the coastal and some central inland districts, and these falls assisted the recovery. In many areas, the spring months were the best experienced for many years. Sufficient rain during the early summer ensured a good season for the rural industries in most parts of the State. The rainfall in 1958 was a little above the long-term average in most divisions and nowhere much below it, in contrast to the more extreme conditions of the three previous years. The favourable weather conditions of 1958 also helped to minimise flood and bushfire losses. Snowfalls were lighter and less widespread than usual.

Temperatures in 1958 were below average in January and February, but then mainly above average until August. Except for November, when temperatures again tended to be above average, the remainder of the year was unusually cool.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a $6''$ meridian circle, $11\frac{1}{2}''$ equatorial refractor, and a $13''$ astrograph on which is also mounted a $10''$ wide angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz., $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of east longitude or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania, and in the Australian Capital Territory, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is that of 120° of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. On 1st January, 1954, the zero of the gauge was lowered 5 inches to the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, which is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—mean low water springs 0.80 feet, mean low water 1.20 feet, mean high water 4.73 feet, mean high water springs 5.13 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell to 10 inches below the present datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the present datum. On 10th June, 1956, high tide registered 7 feet 9 inches and low tide $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to give a record tidal range of 6 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 4 feet 3 inches approximately.

HISTORY

A general historical sketch of New South Wales up to the year 1929 was published on pages 40-52 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30.

A summary of the industrial history of the State has been published at intervals in the "Official Year Book". The first record covering the period up to 1899 was published in the "Wealth and Progress of N.S.W.", 1897-98 at page 399, and particulars for later year appeared successively in the "Official Year Book" for 1921 (page 623), 1928-29 (page 809), and 1936-37 (page 736).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the "Official Year Book", 1919, at pages 1 to 8. Principal events in subsequent years are listed below:—

- 1920** Proportional representation and multiple electorates—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Note Board.
- 1921** Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet.
- 1926** First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' Compensation extended—Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.
- 1927** First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment (State) instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—44-hour week (Federal awards).
- 1928** Financial Agreement signed between Commonwealth and State Governments; Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal rejected at referendum—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales Tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.

- 1931** Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently re-opened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—State levy on local sales of wheaten flour—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—Farmers' Relief Act—Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933** Huge wheat harvest—World Economic Conference (London)—Census, 30th June—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted—Hume Dam completed—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Royal Commission—Bread Inquiry—the England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated—Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935** Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—State Industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Royal Commission on banking.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—Import quotas imposed—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Co-operative societies home building scheme initiated.
- 1938** 150th Anniversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games and Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London)—Australian Wheat Stabilisation Scheme.
- 1939** Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.—Imperial purchase of primary products—Federal wheat pool.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—Coal mining dispute—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—Prices of Commonwealth securities stabilised—Public works co-ordinated under Loan Council—Petrol and newsprint rationed—Petrol from Glen Davis shale—War with Italy (11th June)—Tasman Air Service—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Enemy raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel—National Advisory War Council—Building restricted—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth provides Child Endowment—Payroll tax—Manpower organised—Minister to China—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 4 months—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal Miners' Pensions—United States-Australia Lend-lease agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—United control of South-West Pacific Forces—Air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—National Register of Civilians—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth replace State's income and entertainments taxes—War damage insurance—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 8 months—Shearing and retail deliveries zoned—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions—Subsidy for dairy industry—Commonwealth Constitution: Conference for extending Commonwealth powers—Open cut coal mining begun.

- 1943** Airgraph oversea service—National Welfare Fund (social services) established—Civilian Register—Prices Stabilisation Plan—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance—Dairying industry wages award—Commonwealth Bank opens Mortgage Department—Daylight saving.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Australia-New Zealand Agreement ratified—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" income taxation. British Pacific Fleet based on Sydney.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Hostilities cease, Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—United Nations charter signed (50 nations)—Captain Cook Dock opened—Annual Holidays Act operates—Occupation Survey (June)—Unemployment and Sickness benefits—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—State controls fish marketing—Comberland County Council (town planning)—Peats Ferry (Hawkesbury R.) Bridge opened for road traffic—General Demobilisation (from October).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Electricity Authority (N.S.W.) constituted—Manpower controls end—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Day baking of bread—First Australian-born Governor in office—Commonwealth airlines services inaugurated—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Federal elections (Sept.); Labour ministry (Chifley)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Basic wage raised by 7s. a week by Commonwealth Court's Interim Judgment—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Referendum, Commonwealth powers over social services (approved); organised marketing and employment (rejected)—Double Income Tax relief agreement with United Kingdom.
- 1947** Commonwealth-State Joint Coal Board appointed—State referendum, Hotel Closing (6 p.m. approved)—Hon. W. J. McKell (Premier of N.S.W.) appointed Governor-General—State elections (May); Labour ministry (McGirr)—Census, 30th June—Commonwealth Tuberculosis Benefits—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished—Empire Conference on Japanese peace settlement at Canberra.
- 1948** Record cereal harvests and wool prices—40-hour week under Commonwealth awards—South Pacific Commission; first meeting (Sydney)—Commonwealth referendum, rents and prices (rejected)—Control of rents, prices and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Quotas on imports from "dollar" countries—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement—First all-Australian motor car.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced by amalgamations from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of Australian currency in terms of U.S.A. Dollar—General Coal Strike (June-August) with consequent widespread dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Petrol rationing discontinued and re-introduced—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—International Wheat Agreement—Nationality and Citizenship Act in force from 26th January—University of Technology established—Commonwealth Parliament enlarged—Federal elections (Dec.); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies).

- 1950** State Legislative Assembly enlarged—Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—British Commonwealth Conference in Sydney on economic aid to South-east Asia—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth free life-saving drugs scheme commenced—Building controls relaxed; new home building de-controlled—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Wool Sales Deduction (prepayment of income tax)—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—State elections (June); Labour ministry (McGirr)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Court awards increase of £1 in basic wage (females 75 per cent. of male rate); applied in State awards—Commonwealth National Security Resources Board established—Centenary of Sydney University—Record year's rainfall and severe floods.
- 1951** Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Commonwealth—High Court invalidates Communist Party Dissolution Act—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Control of capital issues re-imposed—Sydney Ferries Ltd. ferries bought by State—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Federal elections (April); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme commenced—Defence Preparations Act—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—Pacific Pact: U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.; first meeting held—Record deficit in Balance of Payments, 1951-52—Severe import restrictions—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed—Means test re-introduced in public hospitals—Commonwealth Government co-operates in controlled atomic explosion off Western Australia—Price control discontinued on many commodities—Economic Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London—Australian Atomic Energy Commission established.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—State elections (Feb.); Labour ministry (Cahill)—Record wool production, 1952-53—Record yield of wheat per acre, 1952-53—Royal Commission on television—Import restrictions relaxed—Federal elections for Senate (May)—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme commenced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—British atomic weapons exploded in tests in Central Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolishes quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Sydney—Report of N.S.W. Royal Commission on Liquor—Federal elections for House of Representatives (May); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—Census, 30th June—Armistice in Indo-China—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in New South Wales (majority for 10 p.m. closing).
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Scheme—Australian Atomic Energy Commission acquires site near Sydney for construction of a nuclear reactor—Disastrous floods in New South Wales, particularly in the Hunter Valley—Further import licensing restrictions—Price control suspended and re-imposed—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage re-introduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania—Federal elections (Dec.); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—Millionth post-war immigrant arrived in Australia.

- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—State elections (March); Labour Ministry (Cahill)—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates, and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Atom bombs tested at Monte Bello Is. (Western Australia)—Centenary of responsible government in New South Wales—Salaries of Members of Commonwealth Parliament increased—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system re-organised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—Severe floods on Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Murray Rivers—First regular television broadcast in Australia from Sydney—New Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Atomic weapons tested at Maralinga, South Australia—Salaries of Members of State Parliament increased—Land tax re-introduced in New South Wales—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament—Olympic Games held in Melbourne.
- 1957** “Bring out a Briton” migration scheme inaugurated—Participation by Australia in International Geophysical Year activities—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Agreements between Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria on distribution of electricity and water from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Currency restrictions on oversea travel relaxed—Public appeal opened to raise £3½m. for State Opera House to be built in Sydney—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan “most favoured nation” status—Low rainfall in many areas of N.S.W.; wheat crop substantially reduced; wheat imported from Western Australia—Banking Bills introduced into Commonwealth Parliament: to regulate Banking and to establish Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.
- 1958** Reciprocal agreement between Australia and United Kingdom on social security—Visit of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—Banking Bills twice rejected by Commonwealth Senate—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—Ratification of agreements between Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria setting out basis on which Snowy Mts. Hydro-electric Scheme would be constructed and arrangements for purchase of power and sharing between States of irrigation water made available by the Scheme—Completion of Adamina Dam, largest water storage project of Snowy Mts. Scheme—Agreement between Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia on relationship of Snowy Agreement to State water rights under River Murray Agreement—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of lead and zinc—“Equal Pay” legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

There are three levels of government within New South Wales—the Commonwealth, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government bodies, with authority based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas covering about three-quarters of the State.

The present system of government in the State dates from 1856. The Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended to the whole of the eastern and central territorial divisions in 1906.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years. Section 9 (2) of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, contains, in effect, a saving of the right of a State to ask for Imperial legislation, in a matter within its exclusive authority, without the concurrence of the Commonwealth "in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of (the) Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence".

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor.

The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £6,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being

available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been Governor of New South Wales since 1st August, 1957, is the second Australian-born Governor of the State. The Chief Justice, the Honourable Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 6th January, 1950.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS

The Governors who have held office since 1935 were:—		
	From—	To—
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton)	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	In Office.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he also resigns from the Executive Council; otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his instructors to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet.

through the Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The Ministry in office in January, 1959 consisted of the following sixteen members:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Education.—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.

Colonial Secretary, Minister for Immigration and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing.—The Hon. A. Landa, LL.B., M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works.—The Hon. J. F. McGrath, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation.—The Hon. E. Wetherell, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. W. M. Gollan, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Food Production.—The Hon. R. B. Nott, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry.—The Hon. J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.

Secretary for Mines.—The Hon. J. B. Simpson, M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio.—The Hon. J. M. A. McMahon, M.L.A.

Ministerial Salaries

The salaries of Ministers are fixed by statute. Particulars of variations since 1930 are shown below:—

Table 15. Annual Salaries of State Ministers

Ministers	Date of Change						
	1st April, 1930	7th Aug., 1931	1st Dec., 1932	1st July, 1938	1st July, 1947	1st Jan., 1952	March, 1956 *
The Premier	£ 2,078	£ 1,800	£ 1,710	£ 2,445	£ 2,945	£ 3,445	£ 4,475
The Attorney-General	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095	2,595	3,095	3,725†
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council)	1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375	2,445	2,945	3,225
Other Ministers of the Crown ‡	1,653	1,463	1,290	1,945	2,445	2,945	3,225

* Current, January, 1959.

† The number of "Other Ministers" increased from 9 to 13 during this period.

‡ Salary of Deputy Premier.

These amounts include the annual salaries paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly. From 1st July, 1947, the Premier also received an expense allowance of £500 per annum, which was increased

to £750 from 1st January, 1952, and £1,000 from March, 1956. From January, 1952, each other Minister was paid an expense allowance of £250 per annum, which was increased to £500 per annum from March, 1956. In addition to his ministerial salary and ordinary expense allowance the Vice-President has also, since July, 1952, received a special allowance of £400 per annum. Since March, 1956, every Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly has also received an electoral allowance ranging from £500 to £800, according to the location of his electorate.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 33) are enacted “by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled”.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). The Legislative Assembly is elected by general franchise and is the more important House. It controls taxation and expenditure, and all bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation, and bills affecting itself, must originate in the Assembly. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time; that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor); and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874. An amending Act of 1950 provides that any Legislative Assembly shall not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made to prevent deadlocks in the case of disagreements arising between the two Houses.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected

with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. It is considered that the main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

In New South Wales, as elsewhere, the party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly, or latterly, to the Legislative Council, unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a Federal supervising organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. In some instances (generally in respect of a constituency where a member of that particular party is assured of election) more than one candidate is endorsed by a party, but this practice is not common. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament—Country, Labour, and Liberal parties. From May, 1932 to May, 1941, a coalition of United Australia (forerunner of the Liberal) and Country parties governed continuously—gaining a majority at three successive general elections. Since May, 1941, Labour, with majorities at six successive general elections, has been continuously in office. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or

opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

CASES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HOUSES

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the constitutional provisions of 1933 preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Until 1934, the Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life, but it was then reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of 60 elected members. At elections held every third year, a group of 15 members is elected for 12 years. An election is held during the six months immediately preceding the retirement of the 15 members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown or of any pension from the Crown; exceptions are persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces or office of profit in those services, together

with the holder of the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown as specified in the second schedule to the Constitution Act, and the holders of offices of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as offices of the Executive Government. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Each candidate for election must signify his consent to nomination and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors"; an "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number. They receive salaries of £2,300 and £1,500 per annum, respectively.

The services of other members of the Legislative Council (apart from Ministers) were rendered without remuneration or reimbursement until 1st September, 1948, but from that date they became entitled to receive an allowance at the rate of £300 per annum. This amount was increased to £500 per annum from 1st January, 1952. The Leader of the Opposition in the Council is entitled to a further allowance of £600 per annum. In addition, since 1956, members (other than the executive officers, Ministers sitting in the Council, and the Leader of the Opposition) living outside the metropolitan area have been entitled to an attendance allowance of three guineas per day.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-four members (ninety prior to the election of 1950) elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Commonwealth Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the Armed Forces; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections and a number have been elected; the first was elected in 1937. There are no women in the present Legislative Assembly, but one woman, elected in 1952, sits in the Legislative Council. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown in the following table.

Table 16. Annual Salary of Members of the Legislative Assembly

Date of Change	Amount per annum	Date of Change	Amount per annum	Date of Change	Amount per annum
	£		£		£
September, 1889	300	July, 1925	875	July, 1938	875
September, 1912	500	April, 1930	744	July, 1947	1,375
November, 1920	875	August, 1931	706	January, 1952	1,875
July, 1922	600	December, 1932	670	March, 1956	1,975*

* Current, January, 1959. Excludes Allowances (see below).

Ordinary members receive an annual salary of £1,975. The Speaker receives a salary of £2,875, the Leader of the Opposition £2,975, the Chairman of Committees, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, and Leader of the Country Party £2,375 each, and the Government and Opposition Whips £2,325 each; the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition also each receive an annual Expense Allowance of £250, and the Chairman of Committees and the two Whips £100 each. In addition, all members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from £500 to £800 according to the location of their electorate, and are entitled to a free issue of stamps to the value of £60 per annum.

Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund

A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly, which was established in May, 1946 under the Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Act, is financed by a uniform annual contribution from members and, in certain circumstances, a contribution from the Government. Pensions from the fund are payable without any means tests to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service is sufficient to render them eligible. The fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who is custodian trustee, and six members of the Legislative Assembly, who are selected by the House to act as managing trustees.

The annual contribution of each member to the fund, which is fixed by statute, was £78 from 1946 to 1951, £117 from 1st January, 1952, £156 from 16th December, 1954, and £234 from 9th December, 1957. The Act provides for the institution of a sectional account for each Parliament, which is normally elected every three years. Where a deficiency exists in any sectional account, it is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the inauguration of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated £51,630. Contributions to the fund (less refunds) by members have amounted to £124,381.

Under the amending Act passed in 1957, ex-members who have served for an aggregate period of fifteen years or more receive £18 a week, and those who have served in any three parliaments, £15 a week. Prior to December, 1957, these rates were £12 and £10 a week, respectively. In order to qualify for the lower rate of pension, the ex-member must contest the election following the dissolution of the Parliament of which he was a member, unless he is prevented from doing so by ill-health or by his inability to secure support by a political party, or must furnish the trustees with

sufficient reasons for his failure to become a candidate. Pension at the rate of £12 15s. a week is payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married whilst in receipt of pension); the widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to pension, his contributions are refunded to him or his widow. An ex-member is not eligible for pension but may elect to continue contributing to the fund if he (a) resigns and is elected to the Parliament of the Commonwealth or another State or (b) is appointed to an office of profit under the Crown. At 30th June, 1958, three ex-members were continuing to contribute in order to preserve their right to a pension.

Particulars of contributors, pensioners, and finances for the last eleven years are as follows:—

Table 17. Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund

Year ended 30th June	Contributors to the Fund at end of the year	Pensioners at end of the year		Revenue			Expenditure		
				Contributions of—		Total Revenue *	Pensions	Contributions Refunded	Total Expenditure
		Ex-Members	Widows	Members	Government				
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948	93	4	2	6,988	853	8,089	1,050	...	1,050
1949	94	4	4	6,994	944	8,441	1,390	...	1,390
1950	100	12	5	8,192	301	9,249	1,979	1,201	3,183
1951	100	9	6	7,717	1,126	9,754	3,966	274	4,240
1952	101	8	7	9,742	1,564	12,423	4,773	...	4,773
1953	103	14	8	11,859	5,103	18,384	6,619	3,654	10,273
1954	99	16	10	12,131	4,950	18,790	9,625	675	10,300
1955	98	17	13	13,693	5,976	21,802	11,225	...	11,225
1956	97	23	14	15,204	7,951	25,784	13,474	2,729	16,203
1957	97	22	13	15,089	10,147	28,251	15,681	913	16,594
1958	97	21	17	19,342	12,715	35,741	16,131	935	17,066

* Including interest on investments.

At 30th June, 1958, accumulated funds amounted to £107,836, of which £93,026 was invested in Government securities.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition, there are the more important committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Public Accounts Committee

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State, a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

OVERSEA REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London, at 56-57, The Strand, W.C.2. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State Government established an office in New York in April, 1958, primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales. In August, 1958, a Commissioner for New South Wales was appointed as the State's representative in the United States of America.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by the Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for

a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any sub-division of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. By amending legislation, members and discharged members of the fighting forces, including those under 21 years of age who had served outside Australia and adult members of the Civil Construction Corps, if British subjects, serving on projects outside Australia, were entitled to vote, though not enrolled, at the general election of 1944. Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force on 16th September, 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Commonwealth purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act was amended substantially in 1949. It provides that electorates are to be redistributed by the Electoral Commissioner whenever directed by the Governor, or in default of such direction, at intervals of nine years. The amendment in 1949 increased the number of electorates from 90 to 94 and provided for the division of the State into two areas, viz., the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each of these areas by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electorate must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota. Redistributions of electorates were undertaken in 1949 and 1957.

The following table shows certain particulars as to representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in each year in which elections have been held since 1938:—

Table 18. Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Total Number of Electors Qualified to Vote	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent.		
1938	90	30,200	59.2	1,607,833	17,865
1941	90	31,100	60.3	1,684,781	18,720
1944	90	32,000	60.4	1,732,706*	19,252*
1947	90	33,150	62.1	1,852,787	20,587
1950	94	33,950	59.9	1,919,479	20,420
1953	94	35,900	56.9	1,952,953	20,776
1956	94	37,650	56.9	2,011,258	21,396

* Exclusive of members of the Forces eligible to vote though not enrolled.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each electoral district by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and

votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and reallotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1938 and later years. The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote.

Table 19. Voting at Elections of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales

Year of Election	Whole State	Contested Electorates				
		Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Electors Enrolled	Number	Percentage of Votes Recorded
1938	1,607,833	1,268,980	1,215,494	95·8	32,237	2·65
1941	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92·5	35,858	2·52
1944	1,732,706	1,433,166	1,310,272*	†	43,329	3·31
1947	1,852,787	1,713,921	1,621,527	94·6	32,262	1·99
1950	1,919,479	1,768,601	1,640,313	92·7	28,964	1·77
1953	1,952,953	1,691,231	1,588,293	93·7	39,416	2·48
1956	2,011,258	1,846,859	1,722,628	93·3	28,805	1·67

* Including 54,332 votes by members of the Forces, some of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The electors who were enrolled in 1956 comprised 979,706 men and 1,031,552 women. Female electors have been in the majority since 1938. Slightly more women than men generally fail to vote; the proportion of electors who omitted to vote at contested electorates in 1956 was 6·2 per cent. for men and 7·4 per cent. for women.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling. The Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1956, prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-divisions are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes". Under the amending Act of 1949, postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electoral district.

New provisions were made for persons living within five miles of a polling place who by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity are precluded from attending at a polling place. Such persons may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor for each sub-division visits each applicant at a reasonable

hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

An elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may, in certain circumstances, vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted; votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The next table shows the extent to which the franchise was exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

Table 20. General Elections, Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.: Types of Vote Recorded

Type of Vote	Number of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Election of—						
	1938	1941	1944	1947	1950	1953	1956
Absent	98,525	135,450	94,174	158,512	132,301	151,135	151,931
Postal	21,069	20,749	27,285	31,337	399	824	524
Electoral Visitor	...	...	...	...	7,717	7,567	7,727
Section	1,937	3,294	2,859	1,623	2,027	3,157	1,203
Ordinary	1,093,963	1,266,259	1,185,954	1,430,055	1,497,869	1,425,610	1,561,243
Total Votes Recorded	1,215,494	1,425,752	1,310,272	1,621,527	1,640,313	1,588,293	1,722,628

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

STATE PARLIAMENTS

Unless previously dissolved, Parliament continues for a maximum period of three years from the day of the return of the writs. A list of the Parliaments since 1938 is as follows:—

Table 21. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1938

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				yrs.	mths.	days	
32	26th April, 1938	12th April, 1938	18th April, 1941	2	11	23	3
33	17th June, 1941	28th May, 1941	24th April, 1944	2	10	8	4
34	22nd June, 1944	22nd June, 1944	29th Mar., 1947	2	9	8	5
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2	5	27	3
37	14th Mar., 1953	11th Mar., 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5th April, 1956	10th April, 1956					

STATE MINISTRIES

The various Ministries which have held office since 1938, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 57 Ministries but only 38 Parliaments. Up to 13th April, 1938, 47 Ministries had held office.

Table 22. Ministries of New South Wales since 1938

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
48	Stevens (United Aust.)*	13th April, 1938	5th Aug., 1939
49	Mair (United Aust.)*	5th Aug., 1939	16th May, 1941
50	McKell (Labour)	16th May, 1941	8th June, 1944
51	McKell (Labour)	8th June, 1944	6th Feb., 1947
52	McGirr (Labour)	6th Feb., 1947	19th May, 1947
53	McGirr (Labour)	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour)	30th June, 1950	2nd April, 1952
55	Cahill (Labour)	2nd April, 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labour)	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labour)	15th Mar., 1956	†

* And Country Party.

† In office (January, 1959).

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last ten years:—

Table 23. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30th June	Governor and Executive Council	Ministry	Parliament		Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Commissions and Select Committees	Total Cost
			Salaries of Members*	Other Expenses†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1949	36,922	41,141	123,987	151,426	353,476	11,910	1,997	367,383
1950	26,956	39,311	121,142	158,100	345,509	80,092	2,354	427,955
1951	31,057	39,479	136,572	175,151	382,259	43,599	4,956	430,814
1952	48,983	47,211	157,626	217,805	471,625	12,321	24,078	508,024
1953	38,588	52,646	183,550	261,657	536,441	128,931	14,574	679,946
1954	81,572	53,827	184,295	285,522	605,216	33,270	7,172	645,658
1955	40,166	54,961	183,480	300,978	579,585	115,983	15,071	710,639
1956	43,127	53,965	184,020	321,450	602,562	137,831	2,360	742,753
1957	44,476	78,962	260,914	359,910	744,262	24,863	...	769,125
1958	52,661	72,653	241,563	361,397	728,274	54,727	...	783,001

* Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Excludes members who are in the Ministry.

† Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from £232,712, or 1s. 8d. per head of population, in 1938-39, to £783,001 or 4s. 3d. per head in 1957-58. The salaries of members in 1957-58 comprised £208,796 for the Legislative Assembly and £32,767 for the Legislative Council.

Particulars in Table 23 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to £516,455, or 1s. 6d. per head of population, in 1938-39, and £2,661,604, or 5s. 5d. per head in 1957-58.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Federation and the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 on pages 38-40 and 625.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the

British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

Commonwealth conferences attended by representatives of the governments of the United Kingdom and various parts of the British Commonwealth are held periodically for discussion of matters of common interest. These conferences have no constitutional powers, but facilitate agreements which subsequently may be ratified by the Parliaments of the political units affected.

The Commonwealth Government maintains legations in a number of foreign countries and exchanges diplomatic representatives.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency Field Marshall Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 8th May, 1953.

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly; a common roll is used for both Commonwealth and State elections. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The debates of the Senate and the House of Representatives are regularly broadcast by the national broadcasting system.

THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The Representation Act, 1948, provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators; the additional senators were elected at the general election in December, 1949.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

In the election of the senators for each State, the whole State votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections

of 1946 and earlier years. In 1949 and later years, voting for the Senate was on the proportional system, which was described on pages 49 and 50 of Year Book No. 52. Particulars of voting for the Senate at the last nine elections are as follows:—

Table 24. Elections for the Senate: Voting in New South Wales

Year of Election	Electors Enrolled			Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
	Males	Females	Persons	Number	Percentage of Persons Enrolled	Number	Percentage of Votes Recorded
1937	799,538	796,804	1,596,342	1,542,829	96·6	136,841	8·9
1940	832,280	834,776	1,667,056	1,575,949	94·5	183,015	11·6
1943	840,992	900,414	1,741,406	1,680,329*	†	201,052	12·0
1946	902,533	956,216	1,858,749	1,757,150	94·5	147,953	8·4
1949	938,953	977,793	1,916,746	1,848,572	96·4	222,576	12·0
1951	950,460	990,867	1,941,327	1,864,239	96·0	146,729	7·9
1953	966,830	1,012,764	1,979,594	1,873,521	94·6	74,231	4·0
1955	972,265	1,024,116	1,996,381	1,900,696	95·2	166,433	8·8
1958	1,005,431	1,058,873	2,064,304	1,965,122	95·2	244,828	12·5

* Including 155,563 votes by members of the Forces, many of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The ratio of informal votes to all votes recorded is comparatively high ; a similar ratio in respect of voting for the House of Representatives fluctuates between 2 and 3 per cent. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators, and that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States.

The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner. A quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is also provided that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

In terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, 1948, the House of Representatives was enlarged at the general election in December, 1949. The number of members representing the various States in the House of Representatives (a) preceding and (b) subsequent to this election is shown in the following table. As a result of the census of 30th June, 1954, New South Wales lost one seat at the Commonwealth elections in December, 1955, and South Australia and Western Australia each gained one seat.

Table 25. Composition of the House of Representatives by States

Period	Number of Members Representing—						
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total, Australia
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	121
1955 to 1958	46	33	18	11	9	5	122

There are also two non-voting members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who may participate in debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory, or on amendments of any such motions. The member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the member for the Northern Territory has sat in the House since 1922.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS AND MINISTRIES

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The following statement gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1937:—

Table 26. Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1937

Parliaments			Ministries		
No.	Opened	Dissolved	No. and Name	From	To
15	30.11.1937	27.8.1940	18. Lyons	7.11.1938	7.4.1939
			19. Page	7.4.1939	26.4.1939
			20. Menzies	26.4.1939	14.3.1940
16	20.11.1940	7.7.1943	21. Menzies	14.3.1940	28.10.1940
			22. Menzies	28.10.1940	29.8.1941
			23. Fadden	29.8.1941	7.10.1941
17	23.9.1943	16.8.1946	24. Curtin	7.10.1941	21.9.1943
			25. Curtin	21.9.1943	6.7.1945
			26. Forde	6.7.1945	13.7.1945
18	6.11.1946	31.10.1949	27. Chifley	13.7.1945	1.11.1946
19	22.2.1950	19.3.1951*	28. Chifley	1.11.1946	19.12.1949
20	12.6.1951	21.4.1954	29. Menzies	19.12.1949	11.5.1951
21	4.8.1954	4.11.1955	30. Menzies	11.5.1951	11.1.1956
22	15.2.1956	14.10.1958	31. Menzies	11.1.1956	10.12.1958
23	17.2.1959		32. Menzies	10.12.1958	†

* Double dissolution.

† In office (January, 1959).

REFERENDA

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, 24 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946), rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951 proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

STATE REFERENDA

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954.

DEFENCE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Naval or military forces may not be raised or maintained by any State without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, but the Commonwealth has a constitutional obligation to protect every State against invasion and, on application by the State, against domestic violence. Under the Defence Act, citizen forces may not be called out or utilised in connection with an industrial dispute. Male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are rendered liable, under the Defence Act, to serve in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war.

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING

Compulsory military training was in force in Australia from 1911 to 1929 (and during the Second World War, 1939-1945). National service training was re-introduced in 1951, under the National Service Act, 1951.

Under the National Service training scheme, every male resident other than those mentioned below, who attains the age of 18 years after 1st November, 1950, is required to register for national service when directed by proclamation. The first registration of male British subjects took place in May, 1951, and since then successive groups of eighteen-year-olds have been required to register, usually at six-monthly intervals. In May, 1954, the obligation to register was extended to New Australians.

Exemption from the liability to register is confined to certain diplomatic personnel and officials in the service of international bodies, members of the permanent forces, and aboriginal natives of Australia. Exemption from the liability to undergo training may be granted to theological students, ministers of religion, members of religious orders, conscientious objectors, and persons suffering from certain prescribed physical or mental disabilities.

Registrants not exempted from service are liable to be called up for training provided they attain the required standard of medical fitness. Deferment may be granted for limited periods to students or apprentices to prevent undue interruption to their studies or trade training, and to registrants who can establish before a court that their call-up would cause exceptional hardship to themselves, their parents or dependants. Early in 1955, provision was made to defer the call-up of registrants living outside approved Citizen Military Force training centres, and to rural workers permanently engaged full-time on a rural holding in the production of food or raw materials.

Until the intake in January, 1957, training was carried out in all three services. Commencing with the intake in July, 1957, all training has been carried out in the Army and the total number to be called up each year has been reduced from 34,000 to 12,000.

In order to make the numbers liable for service correspond approximately with the reduced intake figures, a new selection procedure has been introduced. This is in the form of a ballot, based on date of birth, conducted shortly after each new age group is called on to register. Registrants

included by ballot are regarded as available for call-up subject to the existing rules for exemption and deferment. Those excluded by ballot, i.e., those whose birthdays do not fall on the dates shown, are granted indefinite deferment.

The total period of Army training is 140 days, consisting of an initial continuous training period of 77 days and 21 days' part-time and camp training in each of the following three years. Trainees remain on the Reserve of the Citizen Military Forces for five years from the date of call-up. The normal times for call-up are in January, April, and August of each year.

Provision is made to safeguard the rights of registrants called up for training, notably in regard to re-instatement in civilian employment. There is no statutory obligation on employers to make up any difference between the civil and service pay of employees who are undergoing training, but some employers, e.g., the Commonwealth Government and the Government of New South Wales, do so voluntarily.

Before training in the Navy and Air Force was abandoned in 1957, 6,967 trainees had been called up for service in the Navy, and 22,267 in the Air Force. Up to and including the intake of August, 1958, the total number called up in Australia for service in the Army was 185,059. In New South Wales, the number of youths commencing compulsory training was 12,397 in 1953-54, 12,430 in 1954-55, 12,753 in 1955-56, 9,186 in 1956-57, and 6,199 in 1957-58.

DEFENCE FORCES

The armed forces of the three Services in Australia are divided into two main groups, viz., the permanent or full-time forces and the citizen or part-time voluntary forces. In time of war, the citizen forces are liable to be called up for full-time duty. Officers of the permanent forces are normally appointed on a full-time career basis, but a few are entered on short service commissions. Other ranks are entered for periods ranging from 6 years to 12 years and on the termination of the initial period may re-engage for further terms. The citizen forces consist of both volunteers and National Service personnel.

At 31st December, 1958, the strength of the Forces in Australia was as follows:—

Table 27. Strength of the Armed Forces in Australia, 31st December, 1958

Service	Permanent Forces	Citizen Forces		Total
		Volunteers	National Service Personnel	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Navy	10,425	1,870	...	12,295
Army	21,339	17,154	35,290	73,783
Air Force	15,217	853	...	16,070
Total	46,981	19,877	35,290	102,148

In addition to the above forces, there were 3,702 Navy, 61,416 Army, and 10,517 Air Force National Service personnel who had completed their training and were on the reserve for the balance of five years from the date of call-up.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE SERVICES

The basic defence organisation of the Commonwealth comprises the central administration of the Defence Department, a Department for each of the Services (Navy, Army, and Air), and the Department of Supply (formerly the Departments of Supply and Defence Production). Particulars of the cost of each Department during the last ten years are set out in the next table, which includes expenditure on capital works and services but excludes expenditure on war and repatriation services (war pensions, etc.).

Table 28. Expenditure by the Commonwealth on Defence Services

Year ended 30th June	Department of—				Total of Foregoing	Departments of Supply and Defence Production, and Other Services	Total Defence Services
	Defence	Navy	Army	Air			
	£ thousand						
1949	250	20,695	15,315	16,907	53,167	8,762	61,929
1950	303	17,010	15,588	11,963	44,864	10,410	55,274
1951	422	24,827	26,755	27,874	79,878	69,280	149,158
1952	557	37,951	56,560	48,576	143,644	27,055	170,699
1953	690	47,523	92,157	55,509	195,879	20,705	216,584
1954	651	45,093	64,829	48,934	159,507	31,154	190,661
1955	659	47,464	62,113	49,500	159,736	27,058	186,794
1956	761	48,185	61,810	52,395	163,151	28,399	191,550
1957	857	39,018	60,511	53,243	153,629	36,061	189,690
1958	931	43,414	57,418	55,717	157,480	28,815	186,295

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. The last census was held on 30th June, 1954, and the next enumeration will probably be taken in 1961.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and recorded net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and the recorded net migration is therefore approximate.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas are compiled annually. For this purpose, records of births and deaths, school and electoral enrolments, registration by aliens, etc. are used to vary census data.

The intercensal estimates are revised after a census to correct any discrepancy disclosed. Revisions are made in accordance with both the preliminary census results and the final results. The final revised figures form the permanent population estimates.

All population statistics in this Part have been revised in accordance with the final results of the census of 30th June, 1954, and birth, death, marriage, etc. rates have been calculated on the basis of these revised estimates. The estimates for periods since June, 1954 are subject to further revision when the population is ascertained at the next census.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, and its third million in 1947.

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

Table 29. Growth of Population of New South Wales

Date of Census	Population	Increase in Population since previous Census			Number of Persons per Square Mile
		Numerical	Proportional	Average Annual Rate	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
7th April, 1861	350,860	168,436*	92.55*	6.76*	1.12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355†	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30th June, 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	9.65
30th June, 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	11.06

* Since 1851.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aborigines.

Full-blood aborigines are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 85. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II, and the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

During the seven years ended 30th June, 1954, however, the annual average rate of increase in the population was 1.98 per cent. The improvement (compared with the two previous intercensal periods) was due to two factors—the relatively high number of births, and heavy immigration which accounted for 36 per cent. of the increase.

The estimated population of the State at 30th June and 31st December of each year since 1949 is shown in the following table:—

Table 30. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30th June			At 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1949	1,549,199	1,543,422	3,092,621	1,579,257	1,570,549	3,149,806
1950	1,602,664	1,590,708	3,193,372	1,627,618	1,613,439	3,241,057
1951	1,647,299	1,630,733	3,278,032	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672
1952	1,681,469	1,657,986	3,339,455	1,695,899	1,672,087	3,367,986
1953	1,703,078	1,680,714	3,383,792	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009
1954	1,720,860*	1,702,669*	3,423,529*	1,738,385	1,723,928	3,462,313
1955	1,753,041	1,737,290	3,490,331	1,770,966	1,754,957	3,525,923
1956	1,785,243	1,768,189	3,553,432	1,802,142	1,786,202	3,588,344
1957	1,819,566	1,803,340	3,622,906	1,837,358	1,823,139	3,660,497
1958	1,849,157	1,840,018	3,689,175	1,865,917	1,859,769	3,725,686

* Census.

NOTE. See text on Intercensal Estimates, page 51.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in the four years following the last census:—

Table 31. Natural Increase and Net Immigration, N.S.W., 1861 to 1958

Period	Numerical Increase			Average Annual Rate of Increase		
	Natural	Net Immigration	Total	Natural**	Net Immigration ††	Total
1861-1871*	106,071	46,067	152,138	25.40	11.03	Per cent. 3.67
1871-1881*	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891*	204,664	172,648	377,312	21.72	18.32	4.16
1891-1901*	230,669	(-) 2,451	228,218	18.38	(-) 0.20	1.86
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	16.67	2.75	1.97
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933†	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947‡	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947-1954§	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1958¶	173,275	92,371	265,646	12.18	6.49	1.89

* Period of 10 years.

† Period of 12½ years.

‡ Period of 14 years.

§ Period of 7 years.

¶ Four years ended June.

** Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

†† Excess of arrivals over departures per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

(-) Denotes net emigration.

The net immigration figures shown in the above table comprise recorded migration together with any adjustments of population made in accordance with the results of the various censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and, in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. For the period 1947 to 1954, the average annual addition of 40,313 was a record, although the average rate of increase was still below the average for the period 1921-1933. During the four years following the last census, the average rate of increase declined slightly, although the numerical increase rose to an average of 43,319 per annum. Further details of the natural increase are shown on page 131.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, net immigration numbered 903,576 persons, equivalent to 27.1 per cent. of the total increase in population, during the ninety-seven years ended June, 1958. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially 1948 to 1951. Details of migration to and from the State are shown on pages 101 to 108 of this chapter.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 63 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining Coastal areas, 8 per cent. on the Tablelands, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Western Slopes, and only 6 per cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions, which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State. The density of population ranges from 18,759 persons per square mile in the inner metropolitan Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than one person in eleven square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The definition of urban and rural areas has varied from time to time. According to the definition adopted for the 1954 Census, urban areas include the metropolis (the City of Sydney and suburbs), the Newcastle Urban Area as delimited from 1st January, 1954, all other separately incorporated cities and towns (municipalities), and all towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more situated in shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area (non-municipal towns). Rural areas comprise the remainder of the State. The term "migratory" refers to persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who, at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954, were travelling on ships in the waters of New South Wales or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

The boundaries of local government areas used for the purpose of the 1954 Census were those of 30th September, 1953, except in the case of Cooma Municipality and Monaro Shire, where the boundaries as delimited

from 2nd October, 1953 were used. Two other changes in local government area boundaries were made between 30th September and 31st December, 1953. Firstly, Barraba Municipality was amalgamated with Barraba Shire on 1st November; and, secondly, 14 acres of uninhabited land were transferred from Strathfield Municipality to Bankstown Municipality on 2nd October, 1953.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population at 30th June, 1954:—

**Table 32. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W.,
30th June, 1954**

Section of State	Area*	Population			Occupied Dwellings	Inmates per Occupied Dwelling
		Number	Proportion of State Population	Density		
Urban—	Sq. miles		Per cent.	Per sq. mile		
Metropolis	671.4	1,863,161	54.42	2,775.1	517,008	3.60
Other Urban—						
Newcastle Urban Area	90.1	178,144	5.20	1,977.2	47,961	3.71
City of Greater Wollongong ..	275.6	90,852	2.66	329.7	23,429	3.88
Other Municipalities	2,136.9	524,593	15.32	245.5	131,135	4.00
Non-municipal Towns	266.3	171,798	5.02	645.1	45,340	3.79
Total, Other Urban	2,768.9	965,387	28.20	348.7	247,865	3.89
Total, Urban	3,440.3	2,828,548	82.62	822.2	764,873	3.70
Rural	305,959.1	588,111	17.18	1.9	148,004	3.97
Migratory .. ..	...	6,870	0.20	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales	309,433.0†	3,423,529	100.00	11.1	912,877	3.75

* On the basis of the boundaries used for the purpose of the 1954 Census. See text above table.

† Includes 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Nearly two-thirds of the population of New South Wales resided in the three principal urban areas—the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong. At 30th June, 1954, there were 2,132,157 people in these areas.

The distribution of the population of New South Wales in urban centres other than the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong is shown by size groups in Table 33. Incorporated cities and towns (municipalities), and unincorporated towns having a population of 1,000 persons or more (non-municipal towns), are shown separately.

Table 33. Population of Towns by Size Groups, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954

Size Group	Municipalities		Non-municipal Towns	
	Number	Population	Number	Population
Over 25,000	1	31,351	...	...
Between—				
20,000 and 25,000	2	44,420	...	...
15,000 and 20,000	8	139,904	...	...
10,000 and 15,000	4*	54,268*	...	...
5,000 and 10,000	20	137,061	8	48,473
3,000 and 5,000	18†	70,568†	4	15,293
1,000 and 3,000	22	44,403	64	108,032
Under 1,000	3	2,618	...	...
Total	78	524,593	76	171,798

* Municipalities of Grafton and Grafton South counted as one municipality.

† Includes the extra-metropolitan part of Liverpool Municipality.

Particulars of age distribution in urban and rural areas are shown in Table 55.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

For statistical purposes the State is divided into fourteen divisions, the boundaries of which are shown on the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. On 1st January, 1954, a sub-division of the Hunter and Manning Division was created, viz., the Newcastle Urban Area. Boundaries were delimited to include the City of Newcastle and contiguous areas of urban development, or probable future urban development, in Lake Macquarie Shire. That portion of Lake Macquarie Shire east and north of Lake Macquarie, bounded on the west by Cockle Creek, Cocked Hat Creek, West Wallsend road, and Minmi-Young Wallsend road was included in the Newcastle Urban Area.

The population of the various divisions as recorded at the last three censuses is shown in the following table:—

Table 34. Divisional Distribution of Population, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30th June			Increase in Population			
	1933	1947	1954	Numerical		Proportional	
				1933 to 1947	1947 to 1954	1933 to 1947	1947 to 1954
						Per cent.	Per cent.
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis* ..	1,329,402†	1,645,872	1,863,161	316,470	217,289	23·8	13·2
Balance* ..	30,666†	45,638	65,730	14,972	20,092	48·8	44·0
North Coast ..	146,507	159,212	171,325	12,705	12,113	8·7	7·6
Hunter and Mann- ing—							
Newcastle U.A.	121,047†	154,776	178,144	33,729	23,368	27·9	15·1
Balance ..	180,965	188,618	221,820	7,653	33,202	4·2	17·6
South Coast—							
Greater Wollon- gong ..	42,853	62,960	90,852	20,107	27,892	46·9	44·3
Balance ..	62,311	66,057	80,721	3,746	14,664	6·0	22·2
Tableland—							
Northern ..	54,081	51,463	54,277	(—) 2,618	2,814	(—) 4·8	5·5
Central ..	141,243	143,988	155,748	2,745	11,760	1·9	8·2
Southern ..	49,956	49,908	64,487	(—) 48	14,579	(—) 0·1	29·2
Western Slopes—							
North ..	63,060	59,129	67,579	(—) 3,931	8,450	(—) 6·2	14·3
Central ..	63,721	58,601	66,844	(—) 5,120	8,243	(—) 8·0	14·1
South ..	116,118	112,272	127,793	(—) 3,846	15,521	(—) 3·3	13·8
Central Plains—							
North ..	29,681	28,993	32,368	(—) 688	3,375	(—) 2·3	11·6
Central ..	27,725	23,659	28,352	(—) 4,066	4,693	(—) 14·7	19·8
Riverina ..	84,317	75,048	86,661	(—) 9,269	11,613	(—) 11·0	15·5
Western Division ..	51,994	51,123	60,519	(—) 871	9,396	(—) 1·7	18·4
Lord Howe Island..	161	179	278	18	99	11·2	55·3
Migratory ..	5,039	7,342	6,870	2,303	(—) 472	45·7	(—) 6·4
New South Wales..	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	383,991	438,691	14·8	14·7

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Partly estimated.

The percentage increase in the population of the State during the seven years from 1947 to 1954 (viz. 14·7 per cent.) was equal to that during the fourteen years of the previous intercensal period. However, the population of the metropolis increased by only 13·2 per cent. as compared with 23·8 per cent., and that of the Newcastle Urban Area by 15·1 per cent. compared with 27·9 per cent. During the period 1933 to 1947, particularly during the war years 1939 to 1945, the heavily industrialised areas, viz. the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong, expanded at the expense of other divisions of the State. However, during the years 1947 to 1954, the population of all divisions of the State increased. The expansion of heavy industries in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area continued, and was largely responsible for the increase of 44·3 per cent. in the population of the City of Greater Wollongong. Decentralisation of industry and ribbon development outwards from the metropolis stimulated growth in the Balance of Cumberland Division, and the implementation of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric and irrigation project caused a rapid expansion in the Southern Tableland Division.

The estimated population of each statistical division at 30th June of each year since 1952 is as follows:—

Table 35. Divisional Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 1952 to 1958

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30th June						
	1952	1953	1954†	1955	1956	1957	1958
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis* ..	1,825,760	1,845,990	1,863,161	1,897,710	1,935,880	1,975,020	2,016,620
Balance* ..	61,090	63,650	65,730	68,220	71,210	74,460	77,770
North Coast ..	169,650	170,430	171,325	172,730	173,140	173,890	174,600
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ..	172,560	175,310	178,144	181,740	185,250	189,570	192,940
Balance ..	215,310	218,440	221,820	226,760	230,590	236,840	238,800
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong	82,280	86,950	90,852	95,830	101,420	106,710	112,390
Balance ..	77,820	79,710	80,721	82,840	84,420	85,520	86,480
Tableland—							
Northern ..	53,740	53,980	54,277	54,970	55,320	55,590	56,090
Central ..	156,300	155,540	155,748	157,650	157,430	157,800	158,030
Southern ..	61,500	63,530	64,487	65,860	66,940	67,970	69,120
Western Slopes—							
North ..	65,200	66,240	67,579	68,720	69,990	70,680	71,920
Central ..	64,910	65,620	66,844	67,900	68,370	69,130	69,670
South ..	124,650	126,310	127,793	129,870	131,690	133,840	135,540
Central Plains—							
North ..	31,420	31,830	32,368	32,840	33,400	33,980	34,490
Central ..	27,170	27,710	28,352	28,990	29,220	29,650	29,970
Riverina ..	84,010	85,430	86,661	88,630	89,750	91,020	92,500
Western Division	58,900	59,930	60,519	61,890	62,250	64,040	65,000
Lord Howe Island	213	220	278	270	245	248	223
Migratory ..	6,972	6,972	6,870	6,911	6,917	6,948	7,022
New South Wales ..	3,339,455	3,383,792	3,423,529	3,490,331	3,553,432	3,622,906	3,689,175

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Census.

Table 36 gives particulars of the density of population in each division and the percentage of the State population residing therein:—

Table 36. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population, Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30th June, 1958	Number of Persons per sq. mile			Proportion of State Population		
		30th June, 1947	30th June, 1954	30th June, 1958	30th June, 1947	30th June, 1954	30th June, 1958
Coastal—	Sq. miles				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis* ..	671.4	2,451.4	2,775.1	3,003.6	55.14	54.42	54.66
Balance* ..	834.7	54.7	78.7	93.2	1.53	1.92	2.11
North Coast ..	10,883.2	14.6	15.7	16.0	5.33	5.01	4.73
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ..	90.1	1,717.8	1,977.2	2,142.4	5.19	5.20	5.23
Balance ..	13,179.9	14.4	17.0	18.1	6.32	6.48	6.47
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong	275.6	228.4	329.7	407.8	2.11	2.65	3.05
Balance ..	8,941.0	7.3	9.0	9.7	2.21	2.36	2.34
Tableland—							
Northern ..	12,636.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	1.73	1.59	1.52
Central ..	16,593.3	8.6	9.3	9.5	4.82	4.55	4.29
Southern ..	11,104.4	4.5	5.8	6.2	1.67	1.88	1.87
Western Slopes—							
North ..	14,430.9	4.1	4.7	5.0	1.98	1.97	1.95
Central ..	12,068.5	4.9	5.5	5.8	1.96	1.95	1.89
South ..	17,560.9	6.4	7.3	7.7	3.76	3.73	3.67
Central Plains—							
North ..	14,911.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.97	0.95	0.94
Central ..	23,143.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.79	0.83	0.81
Riverina ..	26,509.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	2.52	2.53	2.51
Western Division	125,559.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.71	1.77	1.76
Lord Howe Island	5.0	35.8	55.6	44.6	0.01	0.01	0.01
Migratory ..	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.20	0.19
New South Wales ..	309,433.0†	9.6	11.1	11.9	100.00	100.00	100.00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited on 1st January, 1954.

† Including 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included in any division of the State.

Within New South Wales there are wide variations in the density of population, which is greatest in the large urban centres of the metropolis (3,004 persons per square mile), Newcastle Urban Area (2,142), and City of Greater Wollongong (408). The latter, which covers 276 square miles, contains large areas which are essentially rural. The density is least in areas which are predominantly pastoral—the Western Division (0.5 persons per square mile), Central Plain Division (1.3), and North Central Plain Division (2.3).

At 30th June, 1933, 57 per cent. of the population of the State was in the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong. By 30th June, 1947, the percentage residing therein had increased to 62, and this proportion was almost unchanged at 30th June, 1958, the decrease in the share of the metropolis since 1947 having been offset by the rise in that of Greater Wollongong.

The growth of the population of statistical divisions is analysed in Table 37. The natural increase in each division has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not include the natural increase of migrants.

Table 37. Sources of Increase in the Population of Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1933 to 30th June, 1947			30th June, 1947 to 30th June, 1954		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase
Coastal—						
Metropolis*	†	†	316,470	118,962	98,327	217,289
Balance of Cumberland*	†	†	14,972	6,362	13,730	20,092
Total Cumberland	132,501	198,941	331,442	125,324	112,057	237,381
North Coast	35,007	(—) 22,302	12,705	22,510	(—) 10,397	12,113
Hunter and Manning	45,774	(—) 4,392	41,382	34,358	22,212	56,570
South Coast	18,246	5,607	23,853	15,567	26,989	42,556
Tableland—						
Northern	10,057	(—) 12,675	(—) 2,618	6,113	(—) 3,299	2,814
Central	21,197	(—) 18,452	2,745	16,356	(—) 4,596	11,760
Southern	7,780	(—) 7,828	(—) 48	5,111	9,468	14,579
Western Slopes—						
North	11,848	(—) 15,779	(—) 3,931	7,529	921	8,450
Central	12,853	(—) 17,973	(—) 5,120	8,517	(—) 274	8,243
South	21,743	(—) 25,589	(—) 3,846	16,292	(—) 771	15,521
Central Plains—						
North	6,573	(—) 7,261	(—) 688	3,977	(—) 602	3,375
Central	5,501	(—) 9,567	(—) 4,066	3,374	1,319	4,693
Riverina	14,159	(—) 23,428	(—) 9,269	10,431	1,182	11,613
Western Division	8,487	(—) 9,358	(—) 871	6,736	2,660	9,396
Lord Howe Island	15	3	18	(—) 4	103	99
Migratory .. ..	...	2,303	2,303	...	(—) 472	(—) 472
New South Wales ..	351,741	32,250	383,991	282,191	156,500	438,691

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Not available.

The 1954 Census disclosed a very marked change since 1947 in the relative growth of divisions. All divisions gained population during the seven years since the previous Census. Loss of population by the rest of the State to the Cumberland and South Coast Divisions, which was so marked in the previous intercensal period, practically ceased, only the North Coast and the Northern and Central Tableland Divisions continuing to lose population to any extent.

The coastal divisions of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, which include the principal industrial areas (metropolis, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla) gained 200,156 persons by migration between 1933 and 1947, or 167,906 more than the State as a whole. In the next seven years, 1947 to 1954, these divisions gained 161,258 persons by migration or four-fifths as many as in the previous fourteen years, but only 4,758 of this number was acquired at the expense of other divisions.

The only other divisions to gain appreciably by migration were the Southern Tableland Division (9,468), where the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric project gave great impetus to development, and Central Plain (1,319), Riverina (1,182), and Western Division (2,660).

The sex distribution of the population by statistical divisions is shown in Table 46.

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS

As urban development has outgrown the existing boundaries, the limits of the metropolis have been extended from time to time. The latest revision of its boundary was made on 1st January, 1954, when the Municipality of Fairfield, the balance of the Municipality of Holroyd (formerly only partly included), the Shires of Sutherland and Warringah, and the more densely settled parts of Liverpool Municipality and Blacktown, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby Shires, were added. In recent years, considerable changes have also been made in the structure of individual local government areas included in the metropolis, principally by amalgamation into larger areas. The metropolis now embraces the City of Sydney, 28 other municipalities and portion of another, 2 shires, and portions of 3 other shires.

The population of the metropolis as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 30th June, 1958 is shown in the following table, together with the percentage of the State population residing in the metropolis. The figures are based on the boundaries existing at the dates shown, but to enable comparisons with earlier years to be made, figures for 1947 and 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries existing before and after 1st January, 1954.

Table 38. Growth of Population of Metropolis

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41 865*	Per cent. 77·64*	Per cent. 27·3
2nd April, 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43·63	27·4
3rd April, 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63·49	30·0
5th April, 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	34·0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	35·6
3rd April, 1911†	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	38·2
4th April, 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42·82	42·8
30th June, 1933‡	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37·40	47·5
30th June, 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20·14	49·7
30th June, 1954‡	762,840	809,919	1,572,759	88,755	5·98	45·9
30th June, 1947§	796,321	849,551	1,645,872	¶	¶	55·1
30th June, 1954§	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	217,289	13·20	54·4
30th June, 1958§ (Estimated)	987,960	1,028,660	2,016,620	153,459	8·20	54·7

* Since 1851.

† Area extended.

‡ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1953.

§ Area as extended on 1st January, 1954.

¶ Not available.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in the metropolis has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (54.7 per cent.) having doubled since 1861. However, a comparison based on 1954 boundaries shows that there has been a slight decline in the proportion since the Census of 1947, when the metropolis so defined included 55.1 per cent. of the State's population. At 30th June, 1958, the metropolis, which embraced an area of 671 square miles (exclusive of Port Jackson and Botany Bay), had a population of 2,016,620. The average density of population was 4.7 persons per acre, but the density varied considerably from suburb to suburb. The density is calculated from the total area, and not on the basis of land available for residential purposes. The most densely populated areas were the inner metropolitan municipalities of Waverley (29.3 persons per acre), Sydney (25.7), Leichhardt (25.2), North Sydney (21.2), Marrickville (20.6), Ashfield (18.5), and Woollahra (17.4). The outer metropolitan areas of Liverpool Municipality (0.8 persons per acre), Sutherland Shire (1.0), and Warringah Shire (1.2) were the least densely populated, but within these local government areas large areas are reserved for military and recreational purposes.

The following table shows the population of the metropolis from 1921 to 1958, distributed according to local government areas as they were constituted at 30th June, 1958. Figures for all years relate, as far as is practicable, to the areas existing at 30th June, 1958.

Table 39. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires

Municipality or Shire	Population at Census of—				Estimated Popula- tion, 30th June, 1958	Propor- tional Increase, 1954 to 1958 †	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1958
	1921	1933	1947	1954			
<i>Inner—</i>						Per cent.	
Sydney	237,613	207,355	213,900	193,103	184,310	(—) 4.6	25.7
Leichhardt	74,108	70,686	70,256	64,919	62,500	(—) 3.7	25.2
Marrickville	81,176	84,880	88,721	78,261	74,980	(—) 4.2	20.6
Botany	17,143	22,650	27,446	29,490	29,950	1.6	6.8
<i>Eastern—</i>							
Woollahra	29,166	41,932	54,260	49,073	46,660	(—) 4.9	17.4
Waverley	36,797	55,902	74,800	67,474	65,130	(—) 3.5	29.3
Randwick	50,841	78,957	100,931	99,080	100,510	1.4	11.8
<i>Illawarra—</i>							
Rockdale	39,935	59,662	74,152	75,995	76,470	0.6	10.9
Kogarah	18,226	30,646	39,298	43,618	45,100	3.4	9.4
Hurstville	13,394	22,663	33,939	50,336	58,200	15.6	9.5
Sutherland Shire ..	7,705	13,525	29,184	65,757	91,530	39.2	1.0
<i>Canterbury-Bankstown—</i>							
Canterbury	37,639	79,050	99,396	109,871	115,020	4.7	13.9
Bankstown	10,670	25,384	42,646	102,384	135,340	32.2	7.0
<i>Inner Western—</i>							
Ashfield	33,636	39,356	44,761	39,777	37,910	(—) 4.7	18.5
Drummoyne	18,761	29,215	32,985	30,855	29,650	(—) 3.9	14.9
Burwood	21,933	30,159	34,307	31,341	29,900	(—) 4.6	16.7
Strathfield	11,522	19,332	23,910	25,829	26,400	2.2	7.6
Concord	11,013	23,213	29,401	28,326	27,850	(—) 1.7	10.4

NOTE. Table 39 is continued on the following page.

Table 39. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires (continued)

Municipality or Shire	Population at Census of—				Estimated Popula- tion, 30th June, 1958	Proportional Increase, 1954 to 1958 †	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1958
	1921	1933	1947	1954			
<i>Outer Western—</i>						Per cent.	
Auburn	24,085	37,493	42,183	47,039	49,120	4.4	6.3
Parramatta	33,426	46,175	58,691	76,117	89,860	18.1	7.9
Baulkham Hills Shire							
(part)	3,459	5,973	6,791	10,592	13,100	23.7	1.3
Holroyd	8,737	15,914	24,129	40,385	49,380	22.3	5.1
Blacktown Shire (part) ..	4,340	9,079	13,244	25,417	35,090	38.1	1.7
<i>Fairfield-Liverpool—</i>							
Fairfield	8,409	14,816	26,953	49,027	62,010	26.5	2.6
Liverpool (part)	6,581	7,115	13,687	22,649	26,470	16.9	0.8
<i>Northern Harbourside—</i>							
Hunter's Hill	7,300	8,989	11,497	12,571	13,070	4.0	9.2
Lane Cove	7,592	15,138	19,817	21,806	22,850	4.8	8.9
North Sydney	48,438	49,752	60,379	56,768	54,800	(—) 3.5	21.2
Mosman	20,056	23,665	27,562	25,909	25,240	(—) 2.6	11.7
<i>Manly-Warringah—</i>							
Manly	18,507	23,259	33,455	32,473	34,800	7.2	9.3
Warringah Shire	9,643	16,054	33,176	60,239	78,920	31.0	1.2
<i>Ku-ring-gai-Willoughby—</i>							
Ku-ring-gai	19,209	27,931	39,874	52,615	60,970	15.9	3.0
Willoughby	28,067	42,511	51,945	52,090	52,850	1.5	9.6
<i>Ryde-Hornsby—</i>							
Ryde	16,987	30,886	40,526	54,101	65,330	20.8	6.6
Hornsby Shire (part)	13,398	20,085	27,670	37,874	45,350	19.7	2.2
Total, Metropolis* ..	1,029,512	1,329,402	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,016,620	8.2	4.7

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Within the City of Sydney and the nearer suburban municipalities, the population appears to have reached a peak, and in a number of instances is declining as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments and the crowded conditions caused by the housing shortage tend to ease. The outer areas, on the other hand, are expanding very rapidly. This movement of the population from the more congested areas to the new outer areas has been facilitated by the extension of the transport services.

In the period between the last two censuses, i.e., from 1947 to 1954, the population of the inner metropolitan municipalities of Ashfield, Marrickville, Sydney, Waverley, and Woollahra declined by 10 per cent. or more, the decline in Marrickville, viz. 12 per cent., being the greatest. This decline in the inner areas was more than offset by the development of the outer areas, the population of Bankstown Municipality increasing by 140 per cent., Sutherland Shire 125 per cent., the metropolitan portion of Blacktown Shire 92 per cent., and Fairfield Municipality and Warringah Shire by 82 per cent.

POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS

Until the last census, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which comparable statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For the purpose of the 1954 Census, the Commonwealth Statistician delimited boundaries for 76 towns situated

within shire boundaries. These towns have been designated "non-municipal towns" and relate to all towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more at 30th June, 1954, situated in shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Comparable statistics for these towns will be collected when future censuses are taken.

The many variations in local government boundaries in New South Wales which have occurred over the years render it difficult to present comparable population data for towns. In recent years, there has been a general movement toward larger administrative areas and many former municipalities have been absorbed into other municipalities or into shires. In the Cities of Greater Wollongong and Blue Mountains, several adjoining local government areas have been combined under one central urban authority.

Table 40 gives the recorded population at each census since 1911 and the estimated population at 30th June, 1958 for the incorporated towns which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1958. The towns are listed in order of population at that date. The populations as shown represent the number of persons living within the boundaries of the municipalities; in some instances the residential areas of the towns extend beyond these boundaries and the total population of such towns is greater than the figure stated in the table. To enable more accurate comparisons to be made, the figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the boundaries existing at 30th June, 1958. However, adjustment to figures for earlier years is not practicable in most cases of transfers of parts of local government areas. Each municipality is treated as a single centre of population, even though it may embrace a number of distinct localities.

Table 40. Population* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.

Municipality	Population at Census of—					Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	
Sydney and Suburbs† ..	692,925	1,029,512	1,329,402	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,016,620
Newcastle Urban Area† ..	59,319	93,351	121,047	154,776	178,144	192,940
Greater Wollongong ..	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	90,852	112,390
Cessnock, Greater	21,876	31,741	41,626	38,911	40,117	40,230
Broken Hill	30,972	26,337	26,925	27,054	31,351	33,720
Blue Mountains	11,825	17,997	14,713	21,316	23,089	23,640
Maitland	12,377§	13,068§	13,374§	19,151	21,331	23,030
Penrith	6,162	6,348	8,230	12,138	17,924	22,020
Wagga Wagga	6,419	7,679	11,631	15,340	19,235	20,900
Goulburn	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,991	19,183	20,870
Lismore	7,381	8,700	11,762	15,214	17,372	19,110¶
Orange	6,721	7,398	9,634	13,780	18,247	19,030
Albury	6,309	7,751	10,543	14,412	16,726	18,400
Tamworth	7,145	7,264	9,913	12,071	13,641	17,930
Bathurst	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,871	16,089	16,990
Grafton	5,888	6,077	8,551	12,025	14,201	15,340
Lithgow	8,196	13,275	13,444	14,461	15,128	14,850
Dubbo	4,452	5,032	8,344	9,545	12,009	13,240
Campbelltown	2,204	2,890	4,716	6,995	9,690	12,440
Windsor	5,323	5,816	5,590	7,263	9,867	10,930
Taree	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,423	7,408	10,150¶

NOTE. Table 40 is continued on the following page.

Table 40. Population* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W. (continued)

Municipality	Population at Census of—					Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	
Armidale	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,809	8,661	9,390
Parkes	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,897	7,973	8,380
Queanbeyan	1,273	1,825	4,019	5,033	7,310	8,380
Casino	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,698	7,844	8,360
Cooma	2,063	1,834	1,969	2,249	6,506	8,260
Inverell	4,549	4,369	5,305	6,530	7,514	8,080
Kempsey	2,862	3,613	4,824	6,330	7,489	8,000
Shellharbour	1,512	1,527	1,877	3,117	5,523	7,700
Forbes	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,949	6,514	6,730
Cowra	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,473	6,097	6,150
Muswellbrook	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,939	5,635	6,090
Cootamundra	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,250	5,760	6,000
Moree	2,931	3,020	4,355	5,106	5,502	5,980
Glen Innes	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,453	5,842	5,930
Young	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,656	5,503	5,800
Gunnedah	3,005	2,664	3,591	4,314	5,129	5,800
Mudgee	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,178	5,294	5,460
Deniliquin	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,668	4,704	5,400
Narrabri	3,514	3,282	3,946	4,430	4,957	5,250
Camden	2,326	2,532	3,234	4,034	4,847	5,170
Port Macquarie	1,119	1,563	1,727	2,905	4,408	5,130
Bowral	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,660	3,926†	4,910
Kiama	3,495	3,814	4,376	4,058	4,350	4,800
Singleton	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,940	4,506	4,750
Narrandera	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,186	4,418	4,690
Temora	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,179	4,567	4,670
Junee	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,010	4,064	4,150
Yass	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,254	3,662	3,820
Bega	1,969	1,933	2,277	2,856	3,518	3,680
Ballina	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,202	3,558	3,650
Tenterfield	2,792	2,493	2,622	3,046	3,268	3,380
Hay	2,461	2,572	3,156	2,963	3,009	3,080

* In this comparison, figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the areas existing at 30th June, 1958. See text preceding table.

† Aggregation of local government areas as defined from 1st January, 1954 (see pages 56 and 60). Figures for 1933 and earlier years are approximate.

§ Municipalities of East Maitland, West Maitland and Morpeth only.

‡ Area enlarged since 30th June, 1954.

†† As constituted prior to 1st January, 1954.

The two main industrial areas apart from the metropolis are the Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. The population of Newcastle Urban Area at 30th June, 1958, viz. 192,940 persons (City of Newcastle 138,230, portion of adjoining Lake Macquarie Shire 54,710), exceeded that of the City of Greater Wollongong (112,390) by 80,550. However, the percentage increase in the population of the City of Greater Wollongong during the years 1954 to 1958 (24 per cent.) was three times as great as that of Newcastle Urban Area (8 per cent.). Both these areas are dependent for their prosperity on iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining.

Outside the three main urban areas mentioned above, there were 50 municipalities in New South Wales with a population exceeding 3,000 at 30th June, 1958. The largest of these were Greater Cessnock, an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas, with 40,230 persons; Broken Hill, a silver-lead mining town in the far west of the State, with 33,720; City of Blue Mountains, a large area comprising mainly tourist centres, with 23,640; Maitland, a centre of both coal mining and rural interests, with 23,030; and Penrith, which contains a manufacturing centre and a large rural area, with 22,020.

Non-municipal towns and certain localities with a population of 3,000 or more at 30th June, 1954 are listed in the next table. The localities listed are situated within the cities of Greater Wollongong and Blue Mountains and the portion of Lake Macquarie Shire included in the Newcastle Urban Area. As these localities do not have clearly defined boundaries, the figures shown have been derived from census schedules relating to the dwellings which were stated to be within the generally accepted limits of the locality specified.

Table 41. Population of Non-municipal Towns and Other Localities, 30th June, 1954

Non-municipal Town	Population	Locality	Population
Cessnock*	14,417	Wollongong (incl. Wollongong North and Wollongong West) ..	21,331
Woy Woy-Ettalong	7,396	Belmont (incl. Belmont South) ..	7,241
Murwillumbah	6,748	Corrimal (incl. Corrimal East) ..	7,003
Griffith	6,608	Katoomba	6,975
Coff's Harbour and Jetty ..	6,215	Port Kembla	6,570
Nowra	5,981	Cardiff	5,031
Wellington	5,213	Woonona	4,930
Gosford	5,164	Bulli	3,997
Leeton	5,148	Thirroul	3,975
Kurri Kurri	4,702	Swansea	3,672
The Entrance-Long Jetty ..	4,378	Charlestown	3,420
Wentworth*	4,034	Unanderra	3,381
Scone*	3,351	Dapto	3,041
Weston	3,201		
Corowa*	3,045		
Tumut	3,012		

* Former municipality; absorbed into a shire or greater municipal area since the 1954 Census.

MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the metropolis are shown in the following table for the calendar and financial years from 1948 to 1957:—

Table 42. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30th June			Year ended 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1948	1,500,934	1,500,728	3,001,662	1,510,297	1,509,761	3,020,058
1949	1,525,112	1,523,939	3,049,051	1,548,916	1,544,361	3,093,277
1950	1,577,252	1,568,447	3,145,699	1,602,498	1,590,710	3,193,208
1951	1,626,328	1,612,078	3,238,406	1,648,264	1,631,151	3,279,415
1952	1,665,975	1,645,865	3,311,840	1,682,305	1,659,171	3,341,476
1953	1,695,042	1,671,316	3,366,358	1,704,209	1,682,347	3,386,556
1954	1,712,508	1,692,906	3,405,414	1,723,012	1,705,476	3,428,488
1955	1,737,803	1,721,735	3,459,538	1,754,138	1,738,247	3,492,385
1956	1,770,560	1,753,819	3,524,379	1,786,292	1,769,562	3,555,854
1957	1,802,091	1,785,942	3,588,033	1,819,035	1,803,522	3,622,557
METROPOLIS*						
1948	802,010	854,120	1,656,130	807,460	859,320	1,666,780
1949	815,740	867,530	1,683,270	825,660	875,680	1,701,340
1950	837,770	886,150	1,723,920	851,370	898,240	1,749,610
1951	864,350	909,680	1,774,030	876,210	919,550	1,795,760
1952	885,770	927,030	1,812,800	893,320	933,540	1,826,860
1953	899,590	938,740	1,838,330	903,140	944,360	1,847,500
1954	906,320	949,610	1,855,930	911,110	954,750	1,865,860
1955	919,120	962,730	1,881,850	927,910	970,900	1,898,810
1956	937,820	980,330	1,918,150	947,410	989,790	1,937,200
1957	956,750	998,630	1,955,380	966,710	1,008,120	1,974,830

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1954, however, males increased faster than females and at the Census of 30th June, 1954, the number of males was 1.1 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1954, and as estimated at 30th June, 1958, was as follows:—

Table 43. Population of N.S.W. by Sex

Census	Number		Proportion		Males per 100 Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56·57	43·43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50·00	50·00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50·27	49·73	101
1958*	1,849,157	1,840,018	50·12	49·88	100

* Estimated at 30th June.

The great excess of males over females in early years and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population are indicated by Table 44, which shows the number of males per 100 females in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1861 to 1954. The masculinity of the age groups below 20 mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and despite a recent increase of adult masculinity due to migration after 1947, the age groups from 55 on at the 1954 Census showed a strong preponderance of females.

Table 44. Masculinity of Population at Various Ages, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Males per 100 Females									
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
0-4	101	103	102	103	102	103	103	104	104	104
5-9	100	103	102	102	103	102	103	103	103	105
10-14	103	102	104	102	102	102	103	103	103	104
15-19	96	98	102	100	100	102	102	102	104	104
20-24	119	101	116	108	96	105	94	103	101	107
25-29	144	121	138	128	100	106	96	105	98	107
30-34	168	149	138	142	113	107	105	102	98	104
35-39	155	156	143	148	126	109	105	94	102	101
40-44	161	173	159	142	134	117	107	102	105	104
45-49	186	157	163	145	139	124	108	106	100	108
50-54	205	161	177	154	133	131	116	107	94	103
55-59	208	175	153	155	128	132	120	103	101	92
60-64	259	187	151	163	137	122	119	103	97	89
65-69	219	204	163	142	141	118	120	105	92	89
70-74	234	224	168	137	149	124	108	105	85	82
75-79	191	233	166	149	126	127	104	101	83	75
80-84	} 285	190	200 {	147	120	122	101	93	82	69
85 and over				150	118	94	97	80	71	64
Total	130	120	121	118	110	109	104	103	100	101

The effect of migration between 1947 and 1954 on the masculinity of the population at various ages is indicated in the following table:—

Table 45. Elements of Increase in Population and Masculinity, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Increase in Population, 1947 to 1954				Number of Males per 100 Females, 30th June, 1954, in:—	
	Natural *		By Migration *		Population Estimated by adding Natural Increase only to 1947 Population †	Recorded Population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	'000	'000	'000	'000		
0-14	91.3	85.5	18.4	17.4	104.2	104.3
15-24	(—) 24.2	(—) 23.7	13.5	7.2	102.6	105.3
25-34	9.5	4.0	30.8	17.9	100.6	105.5
35-44	17.3	27.9	21.1	12.0	98.6	102.5
45-54	20.2	10.8	10.5	5.1	102.5	105.3
55-64	(—) 3.1	9.4	0.5	1.1	91.0	90.7
65 and over	22.5	35.0	0.4	0.7	81.6	81.5
Total	133.4	148.7	95.2	61.3	99.0	101.1

(—) Denotes decrease.

* The "natural increase" of an age group between 1947 and 1954 is used here to denote the difference between the number in 1947 and the estimated number in the same age group in 1954, projected from the 1947 figures, with deaths deducted. In the lowest age group, intercensal births have been included in these projected figures. As the births added and the deaths deducted include those occurring to migrants who arrived after 1947, as well as to the 1947 population, the "natural increase" estimated in this way cannot measure precisely the change which would have occurred in the absence of migration. For the same reason, the "increase by migration", which is obtained by deducting natural increase from the total increase in the age group between 1947 and 1954, is equivalent only to the excess of arrivals over departures in the period.

† Projected from 1947 Census and subsequent births with deaths deducted.

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

Table 46. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1947			30th June, 1954		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis*	796,321	849,551	94	909,978	953,183	95
Balance*	24,800	20,838	119	35,394	30,336	117
North Coast	82,337	76,875	107	87,622	83,703	105
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle Urban Area ..	77,608	77,168	101	89,395	88,749	101
Balance	97,804	90,814	108	113,531	108,289	105
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong ..	32,572	30,388	107	47,442	43,410	109
Balance	34,167	31,890	107	42,057	38,664	109
Tableland—						
Northern	26,533	24,930	106	27,613	26,664	104
Central	73,248	70,740	104	79,047	76,701	103
Southern	25,581	24,327	105	34,488	29,999	115
Western Slopes—						
North	30,639	28,490	108	35,076	32,503	108
Central	30,322	28,279	107	34,628	32,216	107
South	57,797	54,475	106	66,144	61,649	107
Central Plains—						
North	15,527	13,466	115	17,275	15,093	114
Central	12,885	10,774	120	15,675	12,677	124
Riverina	39,838	35,210	113	46,177	40,484	114
Western Division	27,504	23,619	116	32,984	27,535	120
Lord Howe Island	92	87	106	142	136	104
Migratory	6,636	706	940	6,192	678	913
New South Wales ..	1,492,211	1,492,627	100	1,720,860	1,702,669	101

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Masculinity is lowest in the metropolis, in which females outnumber males, and is highest in the Central Plains and Western divisions.

INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION ON SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1947 TO 1954

The effect of migration between 1947 and 1954 was to increase the proportion of males in all statistical divisions except North Coast and Northern Tableland, where there was an excess of male over female net emigration. The contribution of migration to the surplus of males was particularly great in the South Coast and Southern Tableland, and the Plains and Western divisions. In the following table, the increase in population in each division between 1947 and 1954, natural and by migration, is shown by sex, and the actual sex composition at June, 1954 is compared with an estimate of what it would have been without the migration of the intercensal period. As in previous tables, the natural increase shown includes that of migrants as well as that of the native-born.

Table 47. Elements of Increase in Population and Masculinity, by Statistical Divisions, 1947 to 1954

Statistical Division	Increase in Population, 1947 to 1954				Number of Males per 100 Females, 30th June, 1954, in:—	
	Natural		By Migration		Population Estimated by adding Natural Increase only to 1947 Population *	Recorded Population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	'000	'000	'000	'000		
Metropolis	57.4	61.5	56.2	42.1	93.7	95.5
Balance of Cumberland ..	3.1	3.3	7.5	6.2	115.8	116.7
Cumberland	60.5	64.8	63.7	48.3	94.3	96.1
North Coast. . . .	10.9	11.6	(—) 5.6	(—) 4.8	105.4	104.7
Hunter and Manning ..	16.0	18.3	11.5	10.7	102.8	103.0
South Coast	7.1	8.5	15.7	11.3	104.4	109.1
Northern Tableland ..	2.9	3.3	(—) 1.8	(—) 1.5	104.3	103.6
Central Tableland ..	7.6	8.8	(—) 1.8	(—) 2.8	101.6	103.1
Southern Tableland ..	2.3	2.8	6.6	2.9	103.1	115.0
North Western Slope ..	3.5	4.1	1.0	(—) 0.1	104.7	107.9
Central Western Slope ..	4.0	4.5	0.3	(—) 0.6	104.5	107.5
South Western Slope ..	7.5	8.8	0.8	(—) 1.6	103.3	107.3
North Central Plain ..	1.8	2.2	...	(—) 0.6	110.5	114.5
Central Plain	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.1	114.5	123.7
Riverina	4.8	5.7	1.6	(—) 0.4	109.2	114.1
Western Division ..	3.1	3.7	2.4	0.2	112.0	119.8
New South Wales† ..	133.4	148.7	95.2	61.3	99.0	101.1

(—) Denotes decrease.

* Population at 1947 Census, increased by the excess of intercensal births over intercensal deaths.

† Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

Details of the sex distribution of the population of individual local government areas are given in the Statistical Register.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30th June, 1957 was as follows:—

Table 48. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1954			Estimated, 30th June, 1957		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	180,913	173,342	354,255	188,350	179,821	368,171
5-9	172,053	164,533	336,586	182,103	174,800	356,903
10-14	134,288	129,366	263,654	162,383	155,605	317,988
15-19	116,558	111,927	228,485	128,578	123,095	251,673
20-24	118,874	111,602	230,476	120,804	111,624	232,428
25-29	139,315	129,799	269,114	135,386	124,684	260,070
30-34	138,304	133,438	271,742	144,204	136,009	280,213
35-39	125,961	124,622	250,583	132,734	130,939	263,673
40-44	123,015	118,364	241,379	127,338	125,542	252,880
45-49	108,482	100,899	209,381	117,186	112,126	229,312
50-54	91,481	88,990	180,471	96,482	91,558	188,040
55-59	72,369	78,387	150,756	80,733	84,071	164,804
60-64	69,005	77,517	146,522	64,857	76,329	141,186
65-69	57,069	64,099	121,168	59,666	70,044	129,710
70-74	37,290	45,554	82,844	40,017	49,814	89,831
75-79	20,725	27,621	48,346	23,436	32,735	56,171
80-84	10,246	14,890	25,136	10,159	15,864	26,023
85 and over	4,912	7,719	12,631	5,150	8,680	13,830
Total	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	1,819,566	1,803,340	3,622,906
Summary—						
0-5	215,738	206,565	422,303	225,347	215,554	440,901
6-14	271,516	260,676	532,192	307,489	294,672	602,161
15-20	138,233	132,657	270,890	153,817	146,621	300,438
21-64	965,131	942,888	1,908,019	994,485	969,356	1,963,841
65 and over	130,242	159,883	290,125	138,428	177,137	315,565

The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1957 is based on the recorded age distribution at 30th June, 1954, adjusted for obvious misstatement of ages "0" and 1 year and other ages ending in 0 and 1 (e.g., 20 and 21, 30 and 31), with allowance for births, deaths and migration since that date.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1871 to 1954:—

Table 49. Proportional Age Distribution of Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census								
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
0-4	16·27	14·79	14·68	11·73	12·20	11·40	8·84	9·82	10·35
5-9	13·99	13·18	12·76	12·26	10·22	11·11	9·68	7·88	9·83
10-14	11·44	11·77	10·92	11·93	9·54	9·79	9·61	7·15	7·70
15-19	8·49	10·13	9·64	10·46	10·03	8·37	9·42	7·96	6·67
20-24	8·42	9·97	9·86	9·43	10·41	8·22	8·84	8·33	6·73
25-29	8·69	8·10	9·47	8·32	9·11	8·53	7·93	8·06	7·86
30-34	7·56	6·77	7·86	7·35	7·59	8·62	7·12	7·98	7·94
35-39	6·56	6·21	5·99	6·96	6·47	7·43	6·94	7·44	7·32
40-44	5·16	5·29	4·73	5·80	5·78	6·16	6·96	6·42	7·05
45-49	3·62	4·19	4·03	4·25	5·15	5·04	6·40	5·98	6·12
50-54	3·55	3·28	3·31	3·33	4·24	4·39	5·15	5·52	5·27
55-59	2·26	2·01	2·43	2·59	2·96	3·67	3·85	5·32	4·40
60-64	1·85	1·86	1·80	2·14	2·23	2·97	3·25	4·38	4·28
65-69	·97	1·11	1·05	1·65	1·74	1·91	2·52	3·23	3·54
70-74	·72	·74	·77	·96	1·17	1·20	1·81	2·12	2·42
75-79	·25	·35	·42	·47	·73	·72	1·03	1·37	1·41
80-84	} ·20	·25 {	·19	·26	·30	·32	·44	·69	·74
85 and over			·09	·11	·13	·15	·21	·35	·37
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN JUVENILE, "WORKING" AND OLD AGE GROUPS

The age distribution of the population of New South Wales, as revealed by the Census of June, 1954, reflects some significant changes. The high post-war birth-rate has reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the population under 15, which rose between 1947 and 1954 to 27·9 per cent., almost restoring the level of 1933. However, the earlier decline in births and in immigration—which had been the main cause of the long-term increase in the proportion of old people in previous years, has continued to have a delayed effect, and the proportion of the population over 65 has continued to rise, reaching 8·5 per cent. in 1954. The remainder of the population, comprising the age group 15-64 from which the work force is mainly drawn, has fallen to 63·6 per cent., the lowest since 1921.

Table 50. Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census							
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Under 15	39·7	38·4	35·9	32·0	32·3	28·1	24·8	27·9
15-64	57·8	59·1	60·6	64·0	63·4	65·9	67·4	63·6
65 and over	2·5	2·5	3·5	4·1	4·3	6·0	7·8	8·5

The decline in the group of "working age" is mainly due to the entry into it of the generation born during the period of low birth experience in the nineteen-thirties. Thus the age group 15-24, which declined from 18.3 per cent. of the total population in 1933 to 16.3 per cent. in 1947, declined further to 13.4 per cent. in 1954.

CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN 1947 AND 1954

The decline in population in the age group 15-24 between 1947 and 1954 was absolute as well as relative. There were 27,000 fewer persons in this group in 1954 than in 1947. On the other hand, the effect of the rise in the birth rate since 1940 was to increase the numbers aged 5-14 by 151,000, or over one-third, and the numbers aged 0-4 by 61,000, or over one-fifth.

There was an increase of 59,000, or over one-quarter, in the numbers 65 and over, which seems to have been the result of the rapid increase of births in the 'eighties of last century, and of immigration in the first decade of this century.

On the other hand, the age group 55-64 showed hardly any increase. This is believed to be the combined result of the fall in the birth rate of the 'nineties (which caused the number of births to remain almost constant despite the rapid growth in the population), and the effects of the first world war on immigration and on mortality of males.

The growth of population in the remaining age groups, between 25 and 55, has been due, to a large extent, to recent immigration.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1947 and 1954 are shown below:—

Table 51. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1947 and 1954, and Changes Therein

Age Group (years)	Census, June, 1947	Census, June, 1954	Increase 1947 to 1954	
	'000	'000	'000	Per cent.
0-4	293.1	354.3	61.2	20.9
5-14	448.8	600.2	151.5	33.8
15-24	486.3	459.0	(—) 27.3	(—) 5.6
25-34	478.8	540.9	62.1	13.0
35-44	413.7	492.0	78.2	18.9
45-54	343.2	389.9	46.6	13.6
55-64	289.5	297.3	7.8	2.7
65 and over	231.6	290.1	58.5	25.3
Total	2,984.8	3,423.5	438.7	14.7

(—) Denotes decrease.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON AGE COMPOSITION, 1947 TO 1954

Without migration, the decrease in the proportion of the population in the "working" age group 15-64 between 1947 and 1954 would have been greater. Of the increase in the State's population due to migration since the previous Census of 1947, oversea and interstate combined, 76.5 per cent. occurred in this age group. It is not possible to estimate how the ages of the population would have been distributed without migration, as the "natural increase" in the lower age groups includes children born to migrants within New South Wales.

The contribution of migration to the "working" age group was particularly great at ages below 45. The gain by migration since 1947 of those aged 25-34 greatly exceeded the natural increase in this group, while the increase by migration in the group 15-24 partly offset the substantial loss at these ages due to the decline of births in the State during the depression. Further particulars are given in the next table:—

Table 52. Elements of Increase in Population by Age Groups, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	176.8	35.8	212.7	83	17	100
15-24	(—) 47.9	20.6	(—) 27.3	(—) 175	75	(—) 100
25-34	13.4	48.7	62.1	22	78	100
35-44	45.1	33.1	78.2	58	42	100
45-54	31.0	15.7	46.6	66	34	100
55-64	6.3	1.6	7.8	80	20	100
65 and over	57.5	1.0	58.5	98	2	100
Total	282.2	156.5	438.7	64	36	100

(—) Denotes decrease.

* See note * to Table 45.

The effect of migration on the male age composition is shown in the following summary, which emphasises the major contribution of migration to the work force. Four-fifths of the increase in the "working" age groups 15-64 among males was due to migration.

Table 53. Male Population: Elements of Increase, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	91.3	18.4	109.8	83	17	100
15-64	19.6	76.4	96.0	20	80	100
65 and over	22.5	0.4	22.9	98	2	100
Total	133.4	95.2	228.6	58	42	100

* See note * to Table 45.

As already mentioned, it should be remembered that the natural increase of the migrants themselves is included in that of the 0-14 group shown above.

Among females, migrants have been responsible for more than four-fifths of the increase in the numbers aged 15-44, the child-bearing ages, as shown in the following table:—

Table 54. Female Population: Elements of Increase, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	85.5	17.4	102.9	83	17	100
15-44	8.1	37.0	45.1	18	82	100
45 and over	55.1	6.9	62.0	89	11	100
Total	148.7	61.3	210.0	71	29	100

* See note * to Table 45.

AGE DISTRIBUTION, METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY

Particulars of the age distribution of the population of the metropolitan area, country municipalities, and the remainder of the State at the Census of 30th June, 1954 are shown in the next table. The metropolitan area relates to the statistical metropolis as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Table 55. Age Distribution of the Population, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 30th June, 1954

Age Group (years)	Metropolitan Area	Country Municipalities	Rest of State	N.S.W.	Metropolitan Area	Country Municipalities	Rest of State	N.S.W.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of State Total			
0-14	469.2	223.8	261.4	954.5	49	24	27	100
15-24	235.2	110.0	113.7	459.0	51	24	25	100
25-34	300.1	117.3	123.5	540.9	55	22	23	100
35-44	278.9	103.8	109.3	492.0	57	21	22	100
45-54	226.5	80.1	83.3	389.9	58	21	21	100
55-64	180.0	57.2	60.1	297.3	61	19	20	100
65 and over	173.3	57.3	59.5	290.1	60	20	20	100
Total	1,863.2	749.5	810.8	3,423.5	54	22	24	100

A comparison between the metropolitan area, country municipalities, and the rest of the State shows that the metropolitan area had the highest proportion of population aged 15-64, and 65 and over, but the lowest proportion under 15. The population of "working age" ranged from 65.5 per cent. of the total in the metropolitan area to 60.4 per cent. in the "rest of the State", with country municipalities between. The proportion under 15 ranged from one quarter in the metropolitan area to almost one-third in the "rest of the State".

Since 1947 the proportion in the 15-64 group had fallen, and the proportion under 15 risen, in the metropolitan area, country municipalities, and rest of State alike. The main increase in the proportion aged 65 and over, however, occurred in the metropolitan area.

The following table shows the proportional distribution of the population by age groups at the censuses of 1947 and 1954:—

Table 56. Proportional Distribution of Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 1947 and 1954

Age Group (years)	Metropolitan Area*		Country Municipalities		Rest of State		New South Wales	
	1947	1954	1947†	1954	1947	1954	1947	1954
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
0-14	21.7	25.2	27.4	29.9	29.8	32.3	24.8	27.9
15-64	70.1	65.5	65.4	62.5	62.8	60.4	67.4	63.6
65 and over	8.2	9.3	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* As defined in January, 1954.

† Adjusted to relate as far as possible to municipal boundaries in existence at 30th June, 1954.

Further analysis of the "working-age" group 15-64 shows that the decline since 1947 had consistently occurred mainly in the younger group 15-24, whose numbers had been affected by the decline of births in the depression of the nineteen-thirties. The fall in the proportion in this younger age group was most marked in the metropolitan area, where it declined from 16.2 to 12.6 per cent. of the total population. Further particulars are shown below:—

Table 57. Proportional Distribution of the Population Aged 15 to 64 Years, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 1947 and 1954

Age Group (years)	Metropolitan Area*		Country Municipalities		Rest of State		New South Wales	
	1947	1954	1947†	1954	1947	1954	1947	1954
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-24	16.2	12.6	17.0	14.7	16.0	14.0	16.3	13.4
25-34	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.7	14.8	15.2	16.0	15.8
35-44	14.2	15.0	13.7	13.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.4
45-64	23.0	21.8	19.2	18.3	18.8	17.7	21.2	20.1
Total, 15-64	70.1	65.5	65.4	62.5	62.8	60.4	67.4	63.6

* † See notes * and † to Table 56.

There was in fact an absolute decline of 31,000 in the age group 15-24 in the metropolitan area, a greater decline than in the State as a whole. In the country this age group continued to increase, though slowly. The metropolitan area and country alike showed heavy increases in those under 15, and 65 and over. In the group aged 25-34, the country gained appreciably more than the metropolitan area.

Particulars of the increase of population by age groups between 1947 and 1954 are given in the following table:—

Table 58. Increase of Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Metropolitan Area*	Country	New South Wales	Metropolitan Area*	Country	New South Wales
	'000	'000	'000	As percentage of 1947 population		
0-14	111.8	100.9	212.7	31.3	26.2	28.7
15-24	(—) 31.1	3.8	(—) 27.3	(—) 11.7	1.7	(—) 5.6
25-34	24.7	37.4	62.1	9.0	18.4	13.0
35-44	45.0	33.2	78.2	19.2	18.5	18.9
45-54	22.7	23.9	46.6	11.2	17.1	13.6
55-64	5.3	2.5	7.8	3.0	2.2	2.7
65 and over	38.9	19.6	58.5	29.0	20.2	25.3
Total	217.3	221.4	438.7	13.2	16.5	14.7

(—) Denotes decrease.

* See note * to Table 56.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON AGE COMPOSITION, METROPOLITAN AREA AND COUNTRY

Migration had similar effects in both the metropolitan area and country on the numbers aged between 25 and 44. However, among those aged 15-24 the metropolitan area gained appreciably by migration, while the country lost. The figures in Tables 59 and 60 shown as "increase by migration" include, of course, intrastate as well as interstate and overseas migration. There was a net movement from country to metropolitan area also in the age groups 55-64, and 65 and over. Details relating to the metropolitan area are as follows:—

Table 59. Elements of Increase in Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan Area, 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Natural Increase*	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase*	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	97.2	14.6	111.8	87	13	100
15-24	(—) 57.1	26.1	(—) 31.1	(—) 184	84	(—) 100
25-34	4.8	19.8	24.7	20	80	100
35-44	27.2	17.8	45.0	60	40	100
45-54	9.3	13.5	22.7	41	59	100
55-64	2.2	3.1	5.3	42	58	100
65 and over	35.5	3.4	38.9	91	9	100
Total	119.0	98.3	217.3	55	45	100

(—) Denotes decrease.

* See note * to Table 45.

Particulars of the elements of increase in the country population by age groups are given in the next table:—

Table 60. Elements of Increase in Population by Age Groups, Country, 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years)	Natural Increase*	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase*	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	79.7	21.2	100.9	79	21	100
15-24	9.2	(—) 5.4	3.8	242	(—) 142	100
25-34	8.6	28.9	37.4	23	77	100
35-44	17.9	15.3	33.2	54	46	100
45-54	21.7	2.2	23.9	91	9	100
55-64	4.1	(—) 1.6	2.5	164	(—) 64	100
65 and over	22.0	(—) 2.4	19.6	112	(—) 12	100
Total	163.2	58.2	221.4	74	26	100

(—) Denotes decrease.

* See note * to Table 45.

AGE DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The more detailed classification of population by urban and rural areas available at the 1954 Census, as given in the following table, shows that, generally speaking, the more rural the area, the more youthful the population.

Table 61. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Urban and Rural Areas, 30th June, 1954

Area	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	All Ages
Metropolitan Area	25.2	12.6	16.1	15.0	21.8	9.3	100.0
Newcastle Urban Area	27.4	13.5	16.5	14.7	20.2	7.7	100.0
Wollongong Municipality	30.2	13.7	18.0	15.1	17.2	5.8	100.0
Other Municipalities	30.9	15.1	15.2	13.3	17.7	7.8	100.0
Non-municipal Towns*	31.4	14.0	14.7	13.2	18.2	8.5	100.0
Rural Areas	32.4	14.1	15.2	13.5	17.7	7.1	100.0
New South Wales	27.9	13.4	15.8	14.4	20.1	8.5	100.0

* Of 1,000 or more population.

AGE DISTRIBUTION, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in statistical divisions at the 1954 Census reveal that in some divisions of the Western Slopes and Plains almost half the population was aged less than 25 years. In the

Southern Tableland Division, as in Wollongong Municipality in the previous table, the high proportion aged 25-34 probably reflects the influence of recent migration.

Table 62. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1954

Statistical Division	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	All Ages
Metropolitan Area	25.2	12.6	16.1	15.0	21.8	9.3	100.0
Balance of Cumberland	31.8	15.8	16.1	13.2	16.4	6.7	100.0
Cumberland	25.4	12.7	16.1	14.9	21.6	9.2	100.0
North Coast	33.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	17.6	7.5	100.0
Hunter and Manning ..	29.3	13.4	15.4	14.0	19.5	8.4	100.0
South Coast	31.0	13.6	16.4	14.3	17.8	6.9	100.0
Northern Tableland ..	32.6	15.2	14.0	12.9	17.2	8.1	100.0
Central Tableland ..	31.0	13.8	14.5	13.5	18.7	8.5	100.0
Southern Tableland ..	30.7	14.0	17.9	14.2	16.6	6.7	100.0
North Western Slope ..	32.5	15.1	15.0	13.4	16.9	7.1	100.0
Central Western Slope ..	33.2	15.1	14.6	13.0	17.0	7.1	100.0
South Western Slope ..	31.2	15.1	15.5	13.3	17.4	7.5	100.0
North Central Plain ..	32.5	16.2	15.3	13.3	16.6	6.1	100.0
Central Plain	32.1	16.0	16.1	13.3	16.5	5.9	100.0
Riverina	32.3	14.9	15.6	13.1	17.5	6.6	100.0
Western Division ..	30.8	15.2	16.8	14.2	17.4	5.6	100.0
New South Wales ..	27.9	13.4	15.8	14.4	20.1	8.5	100.0

AGE DISTRIBUTION, LARGER COUNTRY TOWNS

In country towns with a population of 10,000 or more, the age distribution at the 1954 Census was as follows:—

Table 63. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Larger Country Towns*, 30th June, 1954

Town	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	All Ages
Newcastle Urban Area ..	27.4	13.5	16.5	14.7	20.2	7.7	100.0
Wollongong	30.2	13.7	18.0	15.1	17.2	5.8	100.0
Broken Hill	30.1	14.7	16.6	14.8	17.9	5.9	100.0
Blue Mountains	27.4	11.4	13.2	12.7	22.0	13.3	100.0
Maitland	29.0	15.2	15.3	13.9	18.5	8.1	100.0
Wagga Wagga	29.7	17.2	15.7	12.8	17.2	7.4	100.0
Goulburn	29.3	15.2	15.0	13.0	19.4	8.1	100.0
Orange	31.9	15.3	15.7	13.3	17.0	6.8	100.0
Penrith	33.3	13.5	16.5	13.7	16.4	6.6	100.0
Lismore	30.5	16.4	14.2	13.1	18.1	7.7	100.0
Albury	27.3	15.1	15.4	13.5	20.3	8.5	100.0
Bathurst	31.4	17.0	14.7	12.8	16.7	7.4	100.0
Lithgow	30.6	13.7	16.0	14.5	19.1	6.1	100.0
Cessnock	28.4	13.2	16.2	14.1	20.5	7.5	100.0
Tamworth	29.6	16.4	14.6	13.6	17.7	8.1	100.0
Dubbo	32.8	16.1	14.4	13.3	16.3	7.1	100.0

* Municipalities (excepting Newcastle Urban Area, which includes portion of Lake Macquarie Shire) with 10,000 or more population, in order of size of population.

COUNTRY AREAS WITH A HIGH PROPORTION OF AGED PERSONS

In Table 63, Blue Mountains stands out with the high proportion of 13.3 per cent. persons aged 65 and over, compared with a State average of 8.5 per cent., and a metropolitan average of 9.3 per cent. Areas of the State with a higher proportion of aged than the metropolitan average have been separated in the next table:—

**Table 64. Country Areas with a High Proportion* of Aged Persons
30th June, 1954**

Statistical Division, Town or Shire	Population 65 years and over		Statistical Division, Town or Shire	Population 65 years and over	
	No.	Proportion †		No.	Proportion †
		Per cent.			Per cent.
<i>North Coast</i>			<i>Northern Tableland</i>		
Ballina M.	485	13.6	Uralla N.	109	9.7
Maclean M.	195	11.5			
Ulmara M.	151	10.1	<i>Central Tableland</i>		
Harwood S.	473	10.7	Blue Mountains M. ..	3,063	13.3
Woodburn S.	435	10.2	Mudgee M.	553	10.5
Tweed Heads N. ..	262	10.6	Canobolas S.	664	10.9
			Colo S.	535	10.8
<i>Hunter and Manning</i>			Cudgegong S.	369	10.6
Dungog M.	215	10.0	Gulgong S. ‡	575	9.7
Port Macquarie M. ..	467	10.6	Gulgong N.	158	10.7
Gosford S.	3,577	14.2			
Wyong S.	1,864	14.2	<i>Central Western Slope</i>		
Forster N.	161	11.2	Molong N.	190	10.6
Gosford N.	503	9.7			
Terrigal N.	143	12.9	<i>South Western Slope</i>		
The Entrance—Long			Grenfell M.	252	9.8
Jetty N.	868	19.8	Temora M.	430	9.4
Toronto N.	219	9.7	Young M.	551	10.0
Woy Woy—Ettalong N.	1,363	18.4	Boorowa N.	122	9.5
<i>South Coast</i>			<i>Riverina</i>		
Bowral M.	419	10.7	Corowa M.	337	11.1
Gerringsong M.	126	11.9	Coolamon N.	118	11.3
Kiama M.	242	10.1			
Tallaganda S.	286	9.9			
Braidwood N.	112	10.3			
Ulladulla N.	125	10.3			

NOTE. M.—Denotes municipality; S.—shire; N.—non-municipal town of 1,000 or more population.

* More than the metropolitan average of 9.3 per cent.

† Proportion of total population of the area.

‡ Part of Gulgong Shire is situated in Central Western Slope Division. Percentage relates to the whole Shire.

AGE DISTRIBUTION, METROPOLITAN AREA

Differences in age distribution between parts of the metropolitan area are displayed in the following table, in which the metropolitan local government areas have been arranged in order, according to the proportion of their population under 15 years of age. High on the list are the rapidly expanding outer suburbs with a high proportion of children, such as Bankstown and Sutherland, which also tend to have a high proportion aged 25-34. Low on the list are the older inner suburbs, with a high proportion of aged, such as Mosman and Woollahra.

The City of Sydney, though having a high proportion aged 25-34, has a low proportion under 15, unlike many other parts of the metropolitan area. This appears to be due to the high proportion of unmarried persons living in the City of Sydney.

The high percentage of children in Baukham Hills is partly due to the presence of orphanages in this shire, and the predominance of those aged 15-24 in Liverpool is due to the national service camp within its boundaries.

Table 65. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan Area, 30th June, 1954

Municipality or Shire	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	All Ages
<i>Over 30 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Baukham Hills S. (part) ..	36.8	11.2	15.2	14.2	15.7	6.9	100.0
Bankstown	34.9	11.8	21.3	14.9	13.1	4.1	100.0
Fairfield	34.5	13.5	18.4	14.0	14.6	5.0	100.0
Blacktown S. (part) ..	35.6	12.0	18.4	14.1	14.6	5.3	100.0
Holroyd	33.4	13.2	18.2	14.5	15.1	5.6	100.0
Sutherland S.	32.1	10.9	20.6	14.5	15.6	6.3	100.0
Liverpool (part)	31.7	23.0	16.7	11.1	12.4	5.2	100.0
Warringah S.	30.4	10.6	18.2	14.8	17.4	8.6	100.0
Hurstville	30.3	11.3	17.3	16.1	18.0	7.0	100.0
<i>25 per cent. and less than 30 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Hornsby S. (part)	29.2	11.9	15.1	14.4	20.3	9.1	100.0
Ryde	29.2	11.9	16.1	15.7	19.3	7.8	100.0
Parramatta	29.2	13.6	16.5	14.6	18.3	7.8	100.0
Canterbury	27.2	13.0	15.6	14.8	21.3	8.0	100.0
Ku-ring-gai	27.0	11.5	12.9	14.7	23.6	10.4	100.0
Auburn	26.7	13.2	15.6	14.7	20.1	9.7	100.0
Botany	26.0	13.8	15.5	16.1	21.2	7.4	100.0
Kogarah	25.8	12.2	14.4	16.1	22.3	9.2	100.0
Lane Cove	25.5	11.8	13.4	15.6	23.8	9.8	100.0
<i>20 per cent. and less than 25 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Rockdale	24.9	12.3	14.0	16.1	22.9	9.7	100.0
Strathfield	24.5	13.4	13.9	15.1	22.9	10.2	100.0
Willoughby	23.9	11.8	13.1	15.3	24.3	11.6	100.0
Hunter's Hill	23.6	12.0	13.6	15.0	24.2	11.6	100.0
Drummoyne	22.1	12.7	13.5	15.2	25.8	10.7	100.0
Leichhardt	21.8	13.7	15.3	14.9	24.0	10.2	100.0
Randwick	21.4	12.7	15.0	15.6	25.1	10.3	100.0
Burwood	21.1	13.4	14.1	14.2	24.5	12.7	100.0
Manly	20.9	11.9	14.2	14.1	25.4	13.5	100.0
Concord	21.5	12.6	14.7	14.6	26.6	10.0	100.0
Marrickville	20.4	13.0	15.6	14.7	24.7	11.7	100.0
Waverley	20.0	12.1	14.9	16.2	26.8	10.0	100.0
<i>Less than 20 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Ashfield	19.8	12.4	14.4	14.4	25.4	13.6	100.0
Mosman	19.5	11.9	13.5	13.6	26.9	14.6	100.0
Sydney	18.1	14.0	18.1	15.0	24.8	10.0	100.0
North Sydney	17.8	11.5	15.7	15.1	26.5	13.4	100.0
Woollahra	16.8	11.0	13.3	14.9	30.4	13.6	100.0
Metropolitan Area	25.2	12.6	16.1	15.0	21.8	9.3	100.0

NOTE. "S" denotes shire.

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population at the last four censuses are shown both for the State and the metropolis in Table 66. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

Table 66. Average and Median Age of the Population

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
4th April, 1921	28-29	27-56	27-94	26-15	25-22	25-67
30th June, 1933	30-14	30-17	30-16	27-14	27-27	27-20
30th June, 1947	32-06	32-87	32-47	30-13	30-82	30-48
30th June, 1954	31-52	32-78	32-15	29-95	31-12	30-52
METROPOLIS*						
4th April, 1921	28-83	29-50	29-18	27-59	27-83	27-71
30th June, 1933	31-07	32-24	31-68	28-76	30-23	29-53
30th June, 1947	33-24	35-02	34-16	31-63	33-31	32-50
30th June, 1954	32-63	34-78	33-73	31-61	33-63	32-63

* On the basis of the boundaries existing at the date of each Census.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The average age of people residing in the metropolis is consistently higher than that of people residing in the remainder of the State.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales has been increasing steadily. At the 1954 Census, the proportion was 47.5 per cent., compared with 46.6 per cent. in 1947 and 39.6 per cent. in 1933.

The conjugal condition of the population as disclosed by the 1954 Census was as follows:—

Table 67. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under age 15	487,254	467,241	954,495	28.36	27.47	27.92
Age 15 and over ..	360,459	262,912	623,371	20.98	15.46	18.23
Married*	812,372	813,074	1,625,446	47.28	47.80	47.54
Widowed	43,931	140,830	184,761	2.56	8.28	5.40
Divorced	14,111	16,852	30,963	0.82	0.99	0.91
Not stated	2,733	1,760	4,493	...	...	...
Total	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

TRENDS IN THE PROPORTIONS MARRIED

Despite the re-appearance of an excess of males over females in 1954, there was an increase in the proportion of males married, expressed as a percentage of the male population 15 and over. (These figures do not include widowed and divorced.) This was in continuation of a long-term trend.

Number of Married Males per 100 Males 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
43.9	46.6	53.9	54.2	62.0	65.9

Since the war, there has also been a marked increase in the percentage of females married. By 1954, almost two-thirds of the female population 15 and over were married, compared with about 56 per cent. in 1933 and 1921, and about one-half in 1901. Particulars are as follows:—

Number of Married Females per 100 Females 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
51.0	52.2	56.4	55.7	61.6	65.8

These increases in the proportion married have occurred in all age groups. However, the most substantial increases have occurred among younger persons; of every 100 men aged 20-24, 15 were married in 1933, 24 in 1947, and 27 in 1954. Of every 100 women aged 20-24, 34 were married in 1933, 49 in 1947, and 59 in 1954. The growth in the proportion of married women among those of child-bearing age (taken here as 15-44)

is of significance for the fertility of the population. This proportion rose from 53.1 per cent. in 1933 to 62.5 per cent. in 1947 and 69.5 per cent. in 1954. Particulars of the proportions of the male and female population married (at various census dates) are given by age groups in the next table:—

Table 68. Proportions Married in each Age Group between 15 and 60, New South Wales

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total in Age Group at Census			
	1901	1933	1947	1954
MALES				
15-19	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
20-24	11.0	15.3	24.5	26.7
25-29	37.4	47.4	62.4	64.2
30-34	56.6	68.4	77.5	79.5
35-39	65.8	76.9	82.0	84.4
40-44	69.2	80.6	83.5	85.1
45-49	70.5	80.5	82.8	85.3
50-54	68.4	78.9	82.1	83.9
55-59	69.9	76.8	80.8	82.2
FEMALES				
15-19	3.6	4.7	5.9	7.2
20-24	30.3	34.2	48.8	58.6
25-29	58.1	63.8	76.9	83.1
30-34	74.0	76.3	83.2	87.5
35-39	79.5	79.4	83.3	87.2
40-44	80.3	79.0	81.3	85.0
45-49	78.1	76.4	78.7	80.9
50-54	72.8	71.7	74.3	75.3
55-59	66.2	65.6	67.9	68.8

In 1954, the proportions for men and for women were approximately equal to just under 66 per cent., for all ages 15 and over, despite great differences in particular age groups. This was the result of an excess of single men at lower ages offsetting an excess of widows at higher ages. There were about 97,000 more single men than single women in the population, and about 97,000 more widows than widowers.

The decline in proportions married among women above age group 30-34 in the table is largely due to the increasing incidence of widowhood at higher ages, and to a lesser extent of divorce. The proportion of women 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) reached a peak of 91.3 per cent. at age group 35-39, and diminished only slightly at higher ages:—

Proportion of Women 15-59 "Ever Married" N.S.W., June, 1954

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Per cent.	7.2	59.0	84.5	90.1	91.3	90.9	89.8	89.2	88.6

SEX COMPOSITION AND PROPORTIONS MARRIED, BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The following table shows the masculinity of the population in statistical divisions, and the proportion of those aged 15 years and over who were married, at the Census of 1954:—

Table 69. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1954

Statistical Division	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan	95.5	67.1	63.4
Balance of Cumberland ..	116.7	67.8	72.8
Cumberland	96.1	66.9	63.6
North Coast	104.7	65.9	68.7
Hunter and Manning	103.0	68.0	70.0
South Coast	109.1	66.0	71.5
Northern Tableland	103.6	63.7	65.5
Central Tableland	103.1	64.9	66.6
Southern Tableland	115.0	59.1	67.6
North Western Slope	107.9	64.3	69.5
Central Western Slope	107.5	63.2	68.5
South Western Slope	107.3	62.6	67.3
North Central Plain	114.5	60.8	69.4
Central Plain	123.7	58.3	70.6
Riverina	114.1	61.5	70.4
Western Division	119.8	61.2	71.2
New South Wales	101.1	65.9	65.8

The metropolitan area in 1954 had 4.5 per cent. fewer males than females. In the remainder of the State, males outnumbered females, by high proportions in the extra-metropolitan "Balance of Cumberland Division", which included a national service training camp, and the Southern Tableland, where most of the men working on the Snowy Mountains project were living, as well as in the pastoral divisions of the State in which there has usually been a large surplus of males in the past. Generally speaking, a shortage of females tended to be accompanied by a high proportion of females married.

LARGER COUNTRY TOWNS, SEX COMPOSITION AND MARITAL STATUS

The next table shows the masculinity of the principal country towns, in order of size of population, together with the proportions of males and females married:—

Table 70. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Larger Country Towns*, 30th June, 1954

Town	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Newcastle Urban Area ..	100·7	69·2	69·4
Wollongong	109·3	67·3	73·6
Broken Hill	107·0	66·6	70·4
Blue Mountains	86·8	71·5	61·4
Maitland	97·3	65·5	63·5
Wagga Wagga	95·2	64·9	63·2
Goulburn	98·2	60·4	59·8
Orange	97·2	67·7	65·6
Penrith	103·5	69·0	71·4
Lismore	94·5	65·4	60·8
Albury	96·9	65·4	62·2
Bathurst	103·0	63·6	60·9
Lithgow	107·0	69·5	72·3
Cessnock	101·7	71·6	72·3
Tamworth	94·8	64·9	62·8
Dubbo	96·0	65·4	64·6

* Municipalities (excepting Newcastle Urban Area, which includes portion of Lake Macquarie Shire) with 10,000 or more population, in order of size of population.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS—SEX COMPOSITION AND
MARITAL STATUS

The masculinity of the population and the proportions of males and females married in the various local government areas within the metropolitan area are shown in the next table. The municipalities and shires have been arranged in order of masculinity. The high figure of masculinity shown for Liverpool is partly due to the national service training camp lying within this municipality.

Table 71. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Metropolitan Local Government Areas, 30th June, 1954

Municipality or Shire	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>With Masculinity of 100 and over—</i>			
Liverpool (part)	143·1	48·1	73·5
Baulkham Hills (S.) (part) ..	107·9	73·1	71·5
Fairfield	104·9	71·5	74·2
City of Sydney	104·8	54·0	55·6
Blacktown (S.) (part)	104·3	72·6	74·8
Auburn	102·5	66·0	66·6
Bankstown	102·3	76·0	77·6
Sutherland (S.)	100·4	78·0	76·9
Botany	100·3	67·8	68·5
<i>With Masculinity of 90 and less than 100—</i>			
Holroyd	99·8	72·0	72·4
Leichhardt	99·6	61·8	62·5
Parramatta	99·2	65·5	65·5
Concord	97·9	68·7	60·6
Warringah (S)	96·6	75·9	72·1
Hurstville	96·3	75·7	72·1
Ryde	96·2	72·6	68·5
Kogarah	95·9	71·2	68·0
Canterbury	95·3	71·2	67·8
Rockdale	95·0	70·6	66·5
Randwick	94·9	64·9	61·3
Hunter's Hill	94·5	59·3	57·1
Strathfield	93·1	65·8	61·7
Marrickville	92·8	64·1	59·1
Hornsby (S.) (part)	92·8	73·0	65·6
Drummoyne	92·0	68·8	62·8
Lane Cove	90·9	70·9	62·7
<i>With Masculinity of less than 90—</i>			
Waverley	88·1	67·3	60·2
Willoughby	87·2	70·2	59·7
Burwood	85·1	64·9	55·3
Ashfield	84·4	65·3	54·6
Ku-ring-gai	84·2	72·4	59·6
Manly	83·4	69·5	58·3
North Sydney	81·2	65·2	52·7
Mosman	80·2	66·5	52·6
Woollahra	78·2	65·9	51·7

NOTE. "S." denotes shire.

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

In the recent post-war years, immigration was encouraged by various schemes of assisted immigration arranged by agreements between the Commonwealth Government and governments of other countries (see pages 106 to 108). The numbers brought to Australia under these schemes were far greater than for any similar period. The effects of this heavy post-war immigration are shown in the comparison of the countries of birth of the population as recorded at the 1947 and 1954 censuses, which is given in the following table:—

Table 72. Countries of Birth, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1947	1954	1947	1954	1947	1954
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia	1,324,789	1,461,504	1,356,725	1,498,672	2,681,514	2,960,176
New Zealand	11,684	11,037	11,853	11,478	23,537	22,515
Other	465	535	481	582	946	1,117
Total, Australasia ..	1,336,938	1,473,076	1,369,059	1,510,732	2,705,997	2,983,808
<i>Europe—</i>						
England	82,850	94,121	71,775	82,572	154,625	176,693
Wales	2,970	3,388	2,233	2,545	5,203	5,933
Scotland	23,797	25,542	20,643	22,414	44,440	47,956
Ireland*	9,176	9,215	7,929	7,253	17,105	16,468
Austria	1,098	2,263	995	2,323	2,093	4,586
Czechoslovakia	504	3,550	296	1,893	800	5,443
Germany	2,705	9,397	1,752	9,985	4,457	19,382
Greece	3,410	5,988	1,225	3,187	4,635	9,175
Hungary	398	3,950	333	2,732	731	6,682
Italy	5,789	20,163	2,932	9,777	8,721	29,940
Latvia	142	2,916	62	2,448	204	5,364
Malta	1,073	5,615	342	3,683	1,415	9,298
Netherlands	576	9,072	240	6,515	816	15,587
Poland	1,059	11,114	852	6,327	1,911	17,441
Ukraine	1,102	3,039	871	2,174	1,973	5,213
U.S.S.R.		2,620		2,852		5,472
Yugoslavia		5,141		2,436		7,577
Other	5,120	9,940	2,320	6,148	7,440	16,088
Total, Europe	142,831	227,034	115,151	177,264	257,982	404,298
<i>Asia—</i>						
China	2,548	3,717	724	1,900	3,272	5,617
Cyprus	192	1,596	34	532	226	2,128
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	1,771	2,116	996	1,704	2,767	3,820
Lebanon and Syria ..	609	1,888	509	1,041	1,118	2,929
Other	1,355	3,139	1,061	2,358	2,416	5,497
Total, Asia	6,475	12,456	3,324	7,535	9,799	19,991
<i>Africa—</i>						
Egypt	208	2,135	186	1,842	394	3,977
Union of South Africa ..	1,239	1,238	1,180	1,169	2,419	2,407
Other	229	315	171	277	400	592
Total, Africa	1,676	3,688	1,537	3,288	3,213	6,976
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	1,050	1,082	834	851	1,884	1,933
United States	1,724	1,960	1,143	1,356	2,867	3,316
Other	303	358	222	303	525	661
Total, America	3,077	3,400	2,199	2,510	5,276	5,910
<i>Polynesia</i>	1,046	1,090	1,168	1,196	2,214	2,286
<i>At Sea</i>	168	116	189	144	357	260
Total born outside Australia	167,422	259,356	135,902	203,997	303,324	463,353
Grand Total	1,492,211	1,720,860	1,492,627	1,702,669	2,984,838	3,423,529

* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

The proportional distribution in June, 1954 of the population of urban and rural sections of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown in Table 73. The 1947 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

Table 73. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	As at 30th June, 1954					At 30th June, 1947
	Urban			Rural	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Metropolis	Other	Total			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia	83.4	89.2	85.4	92.0	86.4	89.8
Other	1.0	.4	.8	.3	.7	.8
Tota , Australasia ..	84.4	89.6	86.2	92.3	87.1	90.6
<i>Europe—</i>						
United Kingdom* ..	8.8	6.1	7.8	3.9	7.2	7.4
Other	5.3	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.6	1.3
Total, Europe ..	14.1	9.9	12.6	7.4	11.8	8.7
<i>Asia</i>	.9	.3	.7	.2	.6	.3
<i>Africa</i>	.3	.1	.2	...	.2	.1
<i>America</i>	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
<i>Other</i>	.1	...	.1	...	.1	.1
Total born outside Australia	16.6	10.8	14.6	8.0	13.6	10.2
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th June, 1954, Australian-born persons constituted 86.4 per cent. of the total population, compared with 89.8 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 8.7 in 1947 to 11.8 in 1954, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) remaining practically constant (7.4 and 7.2, respectively) and other European-born persons increasing from 1.3 to 4.6 per cent.

The largest numerical increases of persons born overseas were in respect of the following countries—United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland), 25,667; Italy, 21,219; Poland, 15,530; Germany, 14,925; Netherlands, 14,771; and U.S.S.R. (including Ukraine), 8,712.

At 30th June, 1954, 53 per cent. of Australian-born persons resided in the metropolis, 29 per cent. in other urban areas, and 18 per cent. in rural areas. In the case of persons born outside Australia, the corresponding percentages were 67, 23, and 10.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION,
NEW SOUTH WALES

In the following table the countries of birth of the New South Wales population are shown, in order of the numbers born in each country. Separate figures are shown for the metropolitan area, other urban areas (consisting of Newcastle Urban Area, other country municipalities, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more population), and rural areas (consisting of the rest of the State).

**Table 74. Country of Birth, Urban and Rural Areas of N.S.W.,
30th June, 1954**

Country of Birth	Urban		Rural	Migratory	New South Wales
	Metropolitan	Other			
Australia	1,554,383	861,570	540,725	3,498	2,960,176
Other Countries—					
United Kingdom*	163,077	58,996	22,909	2,068	247,050
Italy	18,976	4,860	6,045	59	29,940
New Zealand	17,119	3,419	1,783	194	22,515
Germany	10,227	6,028	3,111	16	19,382
Poland	10,496	4,743	2,185	17	17,441
Netherlands	7,592	5,382	2,592	21	15,587
Malta	8,208	850	220	20	9,298
Greece	5,346	3,092	692	45	9,175
Yugoslavia	4,219	2,411	938	9	7,577
Hungary	5,266	963	448	5	6,682
China	4,670	591	170	186	5,617
U.S.S.R. (n.e.i.)	4,355	755	360	2	5,472
Czechoslovakia	4,135	857	444	7	5,443
Latvia	3,502	1,301	553	8	5,364
Ukraine	3,232	1,429	552	...	5,213
Austria	3,531	752	298	5	4,586
Egypt	3,741	178	54	4	3,977
U.S.A.	2,549	504	214	49	3,316
India	2,350	492	339	78	3,259
Estonia	2,279	533	412	8	3,232
Lebanon	2,162	515	88	1	2,766
Lithuania	1,728	619	219	4	2,570
Union of South Africa ..	1,794	375	206	32	2,407
Cyprus	1,573	468	73	14	2,128
France	1,446	293	229	49	2,017
Canada	1,389	336	199	9	1,933
Rumania	1,214	234	86	1	1,535
Indonesia	922	196	161	4	1,283
Norway	510	195	382	89	1,176
Switzerland	743	166	94	1	1,004
Other Australasian	849	161	107	...	1,117
Other European	2,894	970	602	88	4,554
Other Asian	3,858	590	266	224	4,938
Other African	417	101	64	10	592
Other American	457	98	89	17	661
Polynesian	1,773	313	172	28	2,286
At Sea	179	51	30	...	260
Total, Other Countries ..	308,778	103,817	47,386	3,372	463,353
Total Population	1,863,161	965,387	588,111	6,870	3,423,529

* Including Republic of Ireland.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF N.S.W. BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA

Despite the large post-war influx of overseas migrants, the population of New South Wales in June, 1954 still contained a lower proportion born outside Australia than in 1933. The proportion in 1954 was 13.5 per cent., compared with 10.2 per cent. in 1947 and 13.7 per cent. in 1933.

However, migrants from the principal British sources—taken here for convenience as Great Britain and Ireland (including the Republic of Ireland), New Zealand, Papua, and New Guinea—had fallen from 11.9 per cent. of the population in 1933 to 7.9 per cent. in 1954, while those born elsewhere had increased from 1.8 per cent. to 5.6 per cent. Further particulars are shown in the following table:—

Table 75. Population of N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, at Census, 1933, 1947, and 1954

At Census of—	Number (thousands)			Proportion per cent. of Total Population		
	Main British Sources *	Other Birthplace	Total born outside Australia	Main British Sources *	Other Birthplace	Total born outside Australia
June, 1933	308.2	47.1	355.3	11.9	1.8	13.7
June, 1947	245.9	57.5	303.3	8.2	1.9	10.2
June, 1954	270.7	192.7	463.4	7.9	5.6	13.5

* Great Britain and Ireland (including the Republic of Ireland), New Zealand, Papua, and New Guinea.

"POST-1947" AND "FOREIGN-BORN" MIGRANTS, BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

In the following analysis (Table 76), two aspects of migration statistics have been specially considered: (a) the numbers whose residence in Australia dated from after the beginning of the major post-war wave of migration, taken for convenience as mid-1947, whatever their country of birth (the "post-1947" group), and (b) those born in countries other than the main British sources mentioned above (United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea), whatever their period of residence (the "foreign-born" group).

As mentioned above, the "foreign-born" group at 30th June, 1954 numbered 192,700, or 5.6 per cent. of the population. The "post-1947" group numbered 213,300, or 6.2 per cent.

Both groups were represented in the metropolitan area slightly more heavily than in the rest of the State. Both were particularly numerous in the balance of the Cumberland Division (beyond the metropolitan area), in the Southern Tableland Division, where the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme is located, and in the South Coast Division containing the rapidly expanding industrial area of Wollongong.

Table 76. Number and Proportion of Oversea Migrants, "Post-1947" and "Foreign-born", by Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1954

Statistical Division	Number of Oversea Migrants		Proportion of Population in Division	
	"Post-1947"	"Foreign-born"	"Post-1947"	"Foreign-born"
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Area	134,140	127,733	7·2	6·7
Balance of Cumberland . .	8,055	7,027	12·2	10·7
Cumberland	142,195	134,760	7·4	7·0
North Coast	2,755	3,245	1·6	1·9
Hunter and Manning . . .	17,710	13,960	4·4	3·5
South Coast	17,189	11,528	10·0	6·7
Northern Tableland . . .	953	819	1·8	1·5
Central Tableland	7,570	6,202	4·9	4·0
Southern Tableland . . .	7,302	6,526	11·3	10·1
North Western Slope . . .	1,284	1,030	1·9	1·5
Central Western Slope . .	1,778	1,419	2·7	2·1
South Western Slope . . .	4,153	3,484	3·2	2·7
North Central Plain . . .	667	645	2·1	2·0
Central Plain	772	666	2·7	2·4
Riverina	4,230	4,773	4·9	5·5
Western Division	2,052	2,500	3·4	4·1
New South Wales*	213,296	192,671	6·2	5·6

* Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

"OVERSEA IMMIGRATION" AND OTHER MIGRATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The use of the date mid-1947 to define the class of "post-1947" migrants enables a useful comparison to be made of the relative contribution of "oversea immigration" and other migration to the growth of population in statistical divisions in the period 1947-54. The number of "post-1947" migrants in any statistical division in June, 1954 denotes the net gain of this division since 1947 from persons born overseas, here described as "oversea immigration". The difference between this and the net change in the division's population due to migration, is the result of interstate and intrastate migration, and of any migration overseas by 1947 residents of the division.

For the State as a whole, the gain of 213,300 between 1947 and 1954 from "oversea immigration" was partly offset by a loss of 56,800, due mainly to interstate migration.

There was also a loss of 35,800 from the metropolitan area to the country, other States, and overseas, offset by a gain of 134,100 by "oversea immigration". The only statistical divisions to which there was a net inward movement intrastate or interstate were Hunter and Manning, South Coast, Southern Tableland, Central Plain, and Western Division (the balance of Cumberland Division also gained in this way). These divisions also had appreciable gains from "oversea immigration". The remainder lost population intrastate or interstate, though gaining oversea immigrants. This loss was appreciable in the North Coast and Central Tableland divisions, as well as in the metropolitan area.

Particulars of the increase or decrease in population in statistical divisions from migration between 1947 and 1954 are given in the following table:—

Table 77. "Oversea Immigration", Other Migration, and Natural Increase, by Statistical Divisions, 1947 to 1954

Statistical Division	Natural Increase	Increase by Migration			Total Increase
		"Oversea Immigration" *	Other †	Total ‡	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Metropolitan Area	119.0	134.1	(—) 35.8	98.3	217.3
Balance of Cumberland ..	6.4	8.1	5.6	13.7	20.1
Cumberland	125.3	142.2	(—) 30.1	112.1	237.4
North Coast	22.5	2.8	(—) 13.2	(—) 10.4	12.1
Hunter and Manning ..	34.4	17.7	4.5	22.2	56.6
South Coast	15.6	17.2	9.8	27.0	42.6
Northern Tableland ..	6.1	1.0	(—) 4.3	(—) 3.3	2.8
Central Tableland ..	16.4	7.6	(—) 12.2	(—) 4.6	11.8
Southern Tableland ..	5.1	7.3	2.2	9.5	14.6
North Western Slope ..	7.5	1.3	(—) 0.4	0.9	8.5
Central Western Slope ..	8.5	1.8	(—) 2.1	(—) 0.3	8.2
South Western Slope ..	16.3	4.2	(—) 5.0	(—) 0.8	15.5
North Central Plain ..	4.0	0.7	(—) 1.3	(—) 0.6	3.4
Central Plain	3.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	4.7
Riverina	10.4	4.2	(—) 3.0	1.2	11.6
Western Division ..	6.7	2.1	0.6	2.7	9.4
New South Wales § ..	282.2	213.3	(—) 56.8	156.5	438.7

(—) Denotes decrease.

* "Post-1947" migrants (population at 30th June, 1954 born overseas and resident in Australia less than 7 years).

† Net interstate or intrastate migration and oversea migration of 1947 residents of N.S.W. between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Obtained by subtracting "oversea immigration" from total increase by migration.

‡ Obtained by subtracting natural increase (see note * to Table 45) from total increase.

§ Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

Information is not available for the population at the earlier censuses which would enable a similar division of the increase by migration between 1933 and 1947 to be made. The total increase by migration in this period, by statistical divisions, is shown in comparison with the figures for 1947-54 from the preceding table, as follows.

Table 78. Increase of Population by Migration, 1933 to 1947 and 1947 to 1954, by Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	Increase by Migration between Census dates 1933 and 1947	Increase by Migration between Census dates 1947 and 1954		
		"Oversea Immigration" *	Other *	Total *
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cumberland	198.9	142.2	(—) 30.1	112.1
North Coast	(—) 22.3	2.8	(—) 13.2	(—) 10.4
Hunter and Manning	(—) 4.4	17.7	4.5	22.2
South Coast	5.6	17.2	9.8	27.0
Northern Tableland	(—) 12.7	1.0	(—) 4.3	(—) 3.3
Central Tableland	(—) 18.5	7.6	(—) 12.2	(—) 4.6
Southern Tableland	(—) 7.8	7.3	2.2	9.5
North Western Slope	(—) 15.8	1.3	(—) 0.4	0.9
Central Western Slope	(—) 18.0	1.8	(—) 2.1	(—) 0.3
South Western Slope	(—) 25.6	4.2	(—) 5.0	(—) 0.8
North Central Plain	(—) 7.3	0.7	(—) 1.3	(—) 0.6
Central Plain	(—) 9.6	0.8	0.5	1.3
Riverina	(—) 23.4	4.2	(—) 3.0	1.2
Western Division	(—) 9.4	2.1	0.6	2.7
New South Wales†	32.3	213.3	(—) 56.8	156.5

(—) Denotes decrease.

* See notes to previous table.

† Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas at the Census of 30th June, 1954 is shown in the following table. Although the proportion was higher in the metropolitan area and Wollongong than in rural areas as a whole, the rural proportion was practically the same as that of Newcastle Urban Area in respect of both classes of migrants, and exceeded that of "other municipalities" in the case of the "post-1947" group.

Table 79. Distribution of Oversea Migrants, Urban and Rural Areas, 30th June, 1954

Area	Number of Oversea Migrants		Percentage of Population in Area	
	"Post-1947"	"Foreign-born"	"Post-1947"	"Foreign-born"
Metropolitan Area	134,140	127,733	7.2	6.9
Newcastle Urban Area	8,292	6,925	4.7	3.9
Wollongong Municipality	12,354	8,357	13.6	9.2
Other Municipalities	21,219	21,165	4.0	4.0
Non-municipal Towns*	9,403	4,794	5.5	2.8
Rural Areas	27,888	23,697	4.7	4.0
New South Wales	213,296	192,671	6.2	5.6

* Of 1,000 or more population.

DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEA MIGRANTS, LARGER COUNTRY TOWNS

In the following table the numbers of "post-1947" and "foreign-born" migrants in the principal country towns are shown, with their percentage of the total population, in order of size of town:—

Table 80. Number and Proportion of Oversea Migrants, "Post-1947" and "Foreign-born", Larger Country Towns*, 30th June, 1954

Town	Number of Oversea Migrants		Proportion of Population of Town	
	"Post-1947"	"Foreign-born"	"Post-1947" migrants	"Foreign-born" migrants
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Newcastle Urban Area ..	8,292	6,925	4·7	3·9
Wollongong	12,354	8,357	13·6	9·2
Broken Hill	882	1,285	2·8	4·1
Blue Mountains	1,667	1,141	7·2	4·9
Maitland	859	822	4·0	3·9
Wagga Wagga	795	687	4·1	3·6
Goulburn	566	538	3·0	2·8
Orange	1,292	1,202	7·1	6·6
Penrith	2,279	1,878	12·7	10·5
Lismore	215	273	1·2	1·6
Albury	762	745	4·6	4·5
Bathurst	750	640	4·7	4·0
Lithgow	567	419	3·8	2·8
Cessnock	476	104	3·3	0·7
Tamworth	265	202	1·9	1·5
Dubbo	375	322	3·1	2·7

* Municipalities (excepting Newcastle Urban Area, which includes portion of Lake Macquarie Shire) with 10,000 or more population, in order of size of population.

COUNTRY AREAS WITH A HIGH PROPORTION OF OVERSEA MIGRANTS

The next table gives the corresponding figures for selected areas (municipalities, shires, or non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more population) in which the proportion of overseas migrants at the 1954 Census was high. The areas shown include all those in which the proportion, either of "post-1947" migrants or "foreign-born" migrants, exceeded that of the metropolitan area, where the proportions were 7.2 per cent. and 6.9 per cent. respectively.

In certain areas the existence of migrant holding centres or construction camp sites may account for the high proportion of migrants. In Windsor Municipality at the Census date, the Scheyville migrant centre held approximately 1,000 persons, including migrants and children of migrants. In the Shire of Kearsley, the Greta migrant camp held approximately 1,500. In Waugoola Shire the majority of overseas migrants were resident in the Cowra migrant camp. Major dams were under construction in Wollondilly and Snowy River Shires, the latter project also affecting the population of Cooma Municipality.

Table 81. Country Towns and Shires with a High Proportion* of Oversea Migrants, 30th June, 1954

Statistical Division, Town, or Shire	Number of Overseas Migrants		Proportion of Population	
	" Post- 1947 "	" Foreign- born "	" Post- 1947 "	" Foreign- born "
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Balance of Cumberland—				
M. Camden (part)	218	258	8·7	10·4
M. Campbelltown	914	601	9·4	6·2
M. Liverpool (part)	465	468	11·7	11·8
M. Penrith	2,279	1,878	12·7	10·5
M. Windsor	1,241	1,154	12·6	11·7
S. Baulkham Hills (part) ..	423	376	8·4	7·5
S. Blacktown (part)	2,161	1,972	19·8	18·1
N. Riverstone	279	249	10·9	9·8
North Coast—				
S. Terania	313	524	4·7	7·8
Hunter and Manning—				
M. Scone	282	253	8·4	7·6
S. Kearsley	1,927	1,731	7·5	6·7
S. Port Stephens	1,380	630	14·4	6·6
N. Greta	236	246	17·0	17·8
N. Raymond Terrace	665	69	24·4	2·5
N. Teralba-Booragul	184	38	9·0	1·9
N. Wallsend West-Holmes- ville	184	154	7·7	6·4
South Coast—				
M. Greater Wollongong	12,354	8,357	13·6	9·2
M. Shellharbour	627	439	11·4	8·0
S. Wollondilly	1,320	1,060	11·8	9·4
N. Nowra	588	107	9·8	1·8
Central Tableland—				
S. Rylstone	389	336	7·7	6·7
S. Waugoola	590	575	12·4	12·1
N. Kandos	192	183	11·1	10·6
Southern Tableland—				
M. Cooma	1,840	1,456	28·3	22·4
M. Queanbeyan	1,674	1,660	22·9	22·7
S. Goodradigbee	331	284	8·3	7·2
S. Monaro	189	176	8·5	7·9
S. Snowy River	2,117	1,933	31·1	28·4
South Western Slope—				
N. Lavington	238	224	14·6	13·7
Riverina—				
S. Wade	1,890	2,688	13·7	19·5
N. Culcairn	77	79	7·0	7·2
N. Griffith	432	460	6·5	7·0
Western Division—				
M. Balranald	69	100	5·4	7·9

NOTE. "M." denotes municipality, "S." shire, and "N." non-municipal town with a population of 1,000 or more. Figures for non-municipal towns are also included in shire totals where these are shown; e.g., Greta in Kearsley Shire.

* Towns with a proportion of either "Post-1947" or "Foreign-born" overseas migrants in excess of the proportions in the metropolitan area as a whole (viz. 7·2 and 6·9 per cent. respectively).

DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEA MIGRANTS, METROPOLITAN AREA

In the next table, the distribution of overseas migrants in the metropolitan local government areas is shown, the various municipalities and shires being arranged in order, beginning with those with the highest proportion of "post-1947" migrants.

Table 82. Number and Proportion of Oversea Migrants, "Post-1947" and "Foreign-born", Metropolitan Local Government Areas, 30th June, 1954
(Arranged in order of percentage of "Post-1947" Migrants)

Municipality or Shire	Number of Oversea Migrants		Proportion of Population	
	" Post-1947 "	" Foreign-born "	" Post-1947 "	" Foreign-born "
			Per cent.	Per cent.
More than 10 per cent. " Post-1947 " Migrants				
Fairfield	8,818	8,918	18·0	16·7
Blacktown S. (part)	3,730	3,330	14·7	13·1
Liverpool (part)	2,707	2,198	12·0	9·7
City of Sydney	22,944	25,505	11·9	13·2
Bankstown	11,735	10,222	11·5	10·0
Warringah S.	6,200	4,472	10·3	7·4
Holroyd	4,122	3,978	10·2	9·9
Between 5 and 10 per cent. " Post-1947 " Migrants				
Woollahra	4,280	5,611	8·7	11·4
Randwick	7,759	8,336	7·8	8·4
Waverley	5,138	6,163	7·6	9·1
North Sydney	4,194	3,779	7·4	6·7
Ku-ring-gai	3,566	3,087	6·8	5·9
Sutherland S.	4,355	2,775	6·6	4·2
Botany	1,886	1,931	6·4	6·6
Baulkham Hills S. (part)	658	497	6·2	4·7
Mosman	1,591	1,226	6·1	4·7
Leichhardt	3,692	3,952	5·7	6·1
Manly	1,813	1,247	5·6	3·8
Parramatta	3,997	3,194	5·3	4·2
Burwood	1,634	1,391	5·2	4·4
Hornsby S. (part)	1,970	1,606	5·2	4·2
Ryde	2,791	2,689	5·2	5·0
Marrickville	3,906	3,813	5·0	4·9
Less than 5 per cent. " Post-1947 " Migrants				
Auburn	2,230	1,972	4·7	4·2
Lane Cove	1,002	929	4·6	4·3
Ashfield	1,785	1,817	4·5	4·6
Hunter's Hill	554	629	4·4	5·0
Concord	1,179	946	4·2	3·3
Strathfield	1,068	1,076	4·1	4·2
Willoughby	2,119	2,333	4·1	4·5
Drummoyne	1,180	1,218	3·8	4·0
Canterbury	3,944	3,396	3·6	3·1
Hurstville	1,753	1,313	3·5	2·6
Rockdale	2,551	1,999	3·4	2·6
Kogarah	1,289	905	3·0	2·1

NOTE. " S." denotes shire.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30th June, 1947 and 1954 is shown in the following table:—

Table 83. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside Australia, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954

Period of Residence	Number of Persons		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia	
	1947	1954	1947	1954
Under 1 year	11,537	21,832	3.8	4.7
1 year and under 2 years . .	4,296	17,067	1.4	3.7
2 years „ „ 3 years . .	1,857	29,923	0.6	6.5
3 „ „ „ 4 „ . .	678	40,042	0.2	8.6
4 „ „ „ 5 „ . .	527	51,119	0.2	11.0
Total under 5 years . .	18,895	159,983	6.2	34.5
5 years and under 6 years . .	1,515	40,194	0.5	8.7
6 „ „ „ 7 „ . .	1,885	13,119	0.6	2.8
7 „ „ „ 8 „ . .	2,843	6,855	1.0	1.5
8 „ „ „ 15 „ . .	21,821	12,742	7.2	2.8
15 years and over	247,861	221,461	81.7	47.8
Not stated	8,504	8,999	2.8	1.9
Total born outside Australia	303,324	463,353	100.0	100.0
Born in Australia	2,681,514	2,960,176	...	...
Total	2,984,838	3,423,529	...	...

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, the number of persons born outside Australia, who had resided in Australia for less than six years at 30th June, 1954, increased by 179,767 over the number at 30th June, 1947; in 1954 this group comprised 43.2 per cent. of the total persons born outside Australia compared with 6.7 per cent. in 1947.

Curtailment of migration during the 1939-1945 war was responsible for the small number (12,742) of persons whose period of residence was eight years and under fifteen years at the 1954 Census.

NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1954 Census disclosed that despite the rise in the number of persons of British nationality from 2,969,868 in 1947 to 3,294,137 in 1954, the large influx of citizens of foreign countries during this period reduced the proportion of British subjects from 99.5 to 96.2 per cent. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1947 and 1954 censuses are set out in Table 84. Statistics of net overseas immigration, dissected according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 104.

Table 84. *Nationality of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954*

Nationality	Number						Number per 10,000 of Population	
	Males		Females		Persons		1947	1954
	1947	1954	1947	1954	1947	1954		
<i>British*</i>	1,481,321	1,642,191	1,488,547	1,651,946	2,969,868	3,294,137	9,950	9,022
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,180	1,454	457	818	1,637	2,272	6	7
Chinese ..	2,177	2,453	352	578	2,529	3,031	9	9
Czechoslovak ..	136	1,875	87	992	223	2,867	1	8
Dutch	439	9,265	262	6,854	701	16,119	2	47
Estonian ..	130	1,257	86	1,176	216	2,433	1	7
French ..	619	935	398	810	1,017	1,745	3	5
German ..	402	4,000	159	3,882	561	7,882	2	23
Greek	1,264	4,024	304	2,205	1,568	6,229	5	18
Hungarian ..	80	2,293	120	1,627	200	3,920	1	11
Italian ..	1,349	15,200	474	6,767	1,823	21,967	6	64
Latvian ..	18	2,757	9	2,518	27	5,275	...	15
Lebanese ..	†	1,373	†	599	†	1,972	†	6
Lithuanian ..	16	1,453	9	1,051	25	2,504	...	7
Norwegian ..	285	656	27	147	312	803	1	2
Polish	218	9,291	214	6,314	432	15,605	1	46
Russian ..	145	971	103	968	248	1,939	1	6
Ukrainian ..	‡	3,360	‡	2,620	‡	5,980	‡	18
Yugoslav ..	495	3,852	87	2,138	582	5,990	2	18
Other	1,388	3,242	532	1,984	1,920	5,226	6	15
Stateless ..	549	8,958	400	6,675	949	15,633	3	46
Total Foreign	10,890	78,669	4,080	50,723	14,970	129,392	50	378
Grand Total ..	1,492,211	1,720,860	1,492,627	1,702,669	2,984,838	3,423,529	10,000	10,000

* Includes Irish nationality.

† Included with "Other".

‡ Included with Russian.

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,422 between 1947 and 1954. Of the total at 30th June, 1954, viz., 129,392 persons, the most numerous were Italian, 21,967; Dutch, 16,119; Polish, 15,605; German, 7,882; and Greek, 6,229. Stateless persons in 1954 numbered 15,633.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954 numbered 463,353, and 72 per cent. of these were British subjects.

ABORIGINALS

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous. The first careful enumeration of aboriginals was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Since then, their number has declined progressively. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at each census from 1891 was as follows:—

Table 85. Aboriginals in New South Wales

Census	Full-blood Aboriginals			Half-caste Aboriginals		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607
1954	*	*	*	5,509	5,301	10,810

* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The following table shows the population and the proportion of population in each State of the Commonwealth at the censuses of 1947 and 1954, and as estimated at 30th June, 1958. Aboriginals of full-blood are excluded.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Queensland, where the rate was 1.11 per cent. In order of magnitude, rates in other States were:—Western Australia, 0.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 0.87 per cent.; Victoria, 0.87 per cent.; and South Australia, 0.76 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 0.96 per cent.

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales was lower than in any other State. The average annual rates of increase during this period, in order of magnitude, were:—

Western Australia, 3.51 per cent.; South Australia, 3.05 per cent.; Tasmania, 2.65 per cent.; Victoria, 2.56 per cent.; Queensland, 2.53 per cent.; and New South Wales, 1.98 per cent. The average for the Commonwealth was 2.46 per cent.

Table 86. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion in each State or Territory		
	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1958	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1958
	1947	1954		1947	1954	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New South Wales ..	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,689,175	39·38	38·09	37·47
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,741,397	27·11	27·29	27·84
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,417,404	14·60	14·67	14·39
South Australia ..	646,073	797,094	896,750	8·53	8·87	9·11
Western Australia ..	502,480	639,771	705,250	6·63	7·12	7·16
Tasmania ..	257,078	308,752	335,418	3·39	3·44	3·41
Northern Territory ..	10,868	16,469	19,579	·14	·18	·20
Australian Capital Territory ..	16,905	30,315	41,167	·22	·34	·42
Commonwealth ..	7,579,358	8,986,530	9,846,140	100·00	100·00	100·00

Sydney is the fourth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population only by London, Calcutta, and Bombay. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

Table 87. Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1958

Metropolitan Area	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Metropolitan Area	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1958	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent.			Per cent.
Sydney	2,016,620	54·7	Perth	382,312	54·2
Melbourne	1,726,100	63·0	Hobart	105,110	31·3
Brisbane	555,000	39·2	Canberra	39,061	94·9
Adelaide	544,000	60·7	Darwin	9,595	49·0

MIGRATION

Immigration into New South Wales from overseas has taken place irregularly, being heaviest mainly in periods of prosperity in the State. At certain periods, it has received considerable stimulus from governmental assistance to immigrants.

There was a considerable gain of population from immigration during the years following the 1914-1918 War. The annual net gain was greatly reduced in 1929, and nearly 11,000 persons left New South Wales during the depression years of 1930-1931. From 1932 to 1939, more permanent new arrivals were attracted as economic conditions gradually improved. During the war years 1939 to 1945, little movement took place apart from the arrival of evacuees. A net loss of 9,266 persons to overseas countries occurred in 1946, owing mainly to the departure of the Australian wives

and children of Allied servicemen and the repatriation of evacuees. With the implementation of the Commonwealth post-war migration schemes, referred to in later pages, the excess of overseas arrivals over departures increased from 3,615 in 1947 to 66,136 in 1949. After three years at a high level it fell to 7,280 in 1953. The 1953 figure was affected by the number of tourists visiting England for the Coronation and the slight recession of the economy in 1952-1953. By 1955 net overseas immigration had risen again to 31,348, and in 1957 was 28,194.

The recorded interstate and overseas movement of people to and from New South Wales in the years 1945 to 1957 is shown in the following table:—

Table 88. Interstate and Oversea Migration, N.S.W.

Year	Arrivals in New South Wales			Departures from New South Wales			Excess of Arrivals over Departures (Net Immigration)		
	Recorded Interstate*	From Oversea Countries Direct	Total	Recorded Interstate*	To Oversea Countries Direct	Total	Recorded Interstate*	Overseas Countries Direct	Total
1945†	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674	7,267‡	(-) 469	6,798‡
1946†	263,511	22,501	286,012	258,723	31,767	290,490	4,788‡	(-) 9,266	(-) 4,478‡
1947†	339,364	46,640	386,004	344,772	43,025	387,797	(-) 5,408‡	3,615	(-) 1,793‡
1948	397,772	72,778	470,550	410,092	44,223	454,315	(-)12,320	28,555	16,235
1949	441,871	127,578	569,449	438,131	61,415	499,546	3,740	66,163	69,903
1950	471,084	131,268	602,352	471,498	72,455	543,953	(-) 414	58,813	58,399
1951	505,181	123,127	628,308	512,272	75,026	587,298	(-) 7,091	48,101	41,010
1952	486,328	109,908	596,236	489,982	88,211	578,193	(-) 3,654	21,697	18,043
1953	466,932	93,067	559,999	469,634	85,787	555,421	(-) 2,702	7,280	4,578
1954	501,590	106,472	608,062	501,163	90,922	592,085	427	15,550	15,977
1955	516,628	132,328	648,956	526,220	100,980	627,200	(-) 9,592	31,348	21,756
1956	535,616	135,577	671,193	540,730	109,692	650,422	(-) 5,114	25,885	20,771
1957	544,278	141,279	685,557	546,458	113,085	659,543	(-) 2,180	28,194	26,014

* Including movement of population to and from overseas countries via other States. See text below.

† From September, 1939 to June, 1947, movements of defence personnel were excluded.

‡ In the period 1st July, 1943 to 30th June, 1947, the recorded interstate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates—see text below.

(-) Denotes excess of departures.

Statistics of overseas migration are derived from returns provided by all ship and aircraft passengers arriving from or departing to overseas countries. The arrivals from and departures to "overseas countries direct", as shown in the above table, represent the passengers from or to overseas countries who disembarked or embarked in New South Wales. They include persons permanently transferring their residences, as well as casual movements of Australians and of overseas visitors. The numbers in these categories are shown in Table 89.

The records of interstate migration are based on interstate shipping and air passenger lists and the sales of single (but not return) interstate rail tickets. Interstate road movements, which are considerable, are not recorded. Although complete records of the interstate movement of population are not available, the recorded net interstate migration is used as an approximate measure of the net movement in the preparation of intercensal estimates of the State's population.

For the period 1st July, 1943 to 30th June, 1947, the recorded figures of interstate migration were ignored for purposes of population estimates on the assumption that the true interstate net migration was nil or negligible, and therefore only the net overseas movement was used as the migration factor in population estimates.

OVERSEA MIGRATION

The aggregate overseas movement of population shown in Table 88 can be dissected to distinguish between short term movement and long term and permanent movement.

Particulars of intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing overseas have been collected since 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to intention declared upon embarkation or disembarkation, and, as intentions in some cases are changed subsequently, the figures do not show the actual movements precisely. In the classification, "long term and permanent movement" (formerly described as "permanent movement") denotes residence for one year or more. "Short term movement" (formerly described as "temporary movement") refers to the movement of persons intending to reside for periods shorter than one year. Since 1st July, 1947, it has included Australian defence personnel irrespective of length of intended residence. The following summary shows particulars of overseas migration for New South Wales and Australia in the years 1954 to 1957:—

Table 89. Oversea Migration, New South Wales and Australia

Arrivals from and Departures to Oversea Countries Direct	New South Wales				Australia			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
ARRIVALS—								
Long term and permanent*	34,457	51,219	43,174	52,381	104,014	130,795	123,822	118,695
Short term— Australian residents	31,453	36,863	41,247	40,735	44,944	52,877	57,608	56,017
Visitors	40,562	44,246	51,156	48,163	49,067	53,565	66,018	58,616
Total Arrivals	106,472	132,328	135,577	141,279	198,025	237,237	247,448	233,328
DEPARTURES—								
Long term and permanent*	20,228	21,067	22,400	25,097	35,449	35,478	37,717	41,073
Short term— Australian residents	30,117	36,147	36,202	38,662	45,701	52,180	51,400	53,438
Visitors	40,577	43,766	51,090	49,326	48,668	52,324	64,333	60,085
Total Departures	90,922	100,980	109,692	113,085	129,818	139,982	153,450	154,596

* Persons who state that they intend to reside for one year or longer.

The New South Wales figures relate to persons from overseas disembarking in New South Wales, irrespective of the ultimate State of destination, and departures include persons from other States joining overseas ships or aircraft at New South Wales ports.

Nationality of Oversea Migrants

The classification of overseas migrants according to "Nationality" was commenced in July, 1948, the nationality shown on each passenger's passport being recorded.

Prior to this date, the nationality of overseas passengers was recorded only as "British" or "Alien". Racial origin was also recorded but was based on passengers' own statements, which closely reflected their nationality. Consequently, it was possible to compile statistics according to a composite classification of "Nationality or Race", which gave an approximate detailed dissection of the nationality of "Aliens".

The next table shows for recent years the total net movement and the long term and permanent net movement of overseas migrants according to nationality. By net movement is meant the excess of arrivals over departures or *vice versa*. The total movement takes account of temporary visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad, as well as persons migrating permanently. Except in the case of Australian defence personnel, who are classified in "short term" movement irrespective of the period of proposed stay in Australia or abroad, the "long term and permanent" movement refers to persons intending residence for one year or longer—in Australia in the case of arrivals, and abroad in the case of departures.

Table 90. Net Movement* of Oversea Migrants, by Nationality, N.S.W.

Nationality	1954	1955	1956	1957	July, 1948 to December 1957 *
TOTAL NET MOVEMENT*					
British (including Irish) ..	2,223	6,876	3,203	859	91,716
American (U.S.)	(—) 231	(—) 440	(—) 1,477	(—) 797	(—) 3,411
Austrian	149	1,324	161	288	2,930
Belgian	8	2	16	(—) 26	104
Chinese	54	97	174	121	2,194
Czechoslovak	(—) 31	(—) 64	(—) 26	(—) 1	3,784
Danish	39	17	379	338	843
Dutch	2,035	2,059	1,611	1,594	28,468
Estonian	(—) 44	(—) 2	(—) 12	1	2,022
French	(—) 42	159	(—) 19	(—) 82	937
German	251	3,517	326	87	7,113
Greek	1,459	2,387	3,387	2,564	13,407
Hungarian	(—) 6	105	379	2,836	8,180
Israeli	123	237	365	193	1,191
Italian	2,519	6,945	5,419	3,304	36,323
Japanese	40	29	21	50	222
Latvian	(—) 22	5	(—) 10	(—) 17	6,662
Lebanese	261	346	878	315	3,438
Lithuanian	(—) 21	(—) 20	(—) 17	(—) 6	3,180
Norwegian	(—) 86	(—) 78	27	13	241
Polish	(—) 26	22	5	119	25,033
Rumanian	(—) 7	(—) 9	7	17	624
Russian (including Ukrainian)	69	26	195	707	10,128
Swedish	(—) 23	(—) 30	(—) 42	32	(—) 18
Swiss	1	(—) 12	(—) 10	56	450
Yugoslav	161	236	350	407	8,399
Stateless†	292	399	177	1,113	6,947
Other	(—) 80	190	106	(—) 21	2,482
Total	9,065	24,324	15,573	14,064	263,589

NOTE. Table 90 is continued on the following page.

Table 90. Net Movement* of Oversea Migrants, by Nationality, N.S.W.
(continued)

Nationality	1954	1955	1956	1957	July, 1948 to December, 1957 *
LONG TERM AND PERMANENT NET MOVEMENT*					
British (including Irish) ..	4,537	8,214	4,773	4,719	106,605
American (U.S.)	246	306	263	246	3,125
Austrian	124	1,339	229	338	3,088
Belgian	16	11	25 (—)	5	186
Chinese	83	135	180	273	2,464
Czechoslovak (—)	21 (—)	20 (—)	17 (—)	2	3,901
Danish	31	37	420	375	1,069
Dutch	2,190	2,254	1,819	1,782	29,817
Estonian (—)	38 (—)	7 (—)	2	...	2,064
French (—)	7	43	132	44	1,399
German	295	3,639	541	275	7,822
Greek	1,503	2,393	3,427	2,678	13,737
Hungarian (—)	4	101	391	2,878	8,306
Israeli	127	244	362	214	1,213
Italian	2,632	7,070	5,569	3,309	37,131
Japanese	52	52	66	65	329
Latvian (—)	10	5 (—)	5 (—)	15	6,836
Lebanese	252	326	871	317	3,429
Lithuanian (—)	29 (—)	15 (—)	14 (—)	9	3,217
Norwegian (—)	67 (—)	70	34	44	421
Polish	29	19	4	135	25,156
Rumanian (—)	4 (—)	2	8	18	648
Russian (including Ukrainian)	84	33	202	711	10,160
Swedish (—)	5 (—)	12	22	53	158
Swiss	32	26	91	75	744
Yugoslav	165	257	381	422	8,483
Stateless †	301	401	201	1,108	6,914
Other	60	256	477	216	3,571
Total	12,516	27,035	20,450	20,268	291,993

(—) Denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

* See text above and following table.

† Excluding stateless Poles and Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian respectively.

In Table 90, figures for the period July, 1948 to December, 1950 represent the total movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales and do not necessarily relate to residents and intending residents of this State, whereas figures for later years represent movement of residents or intending residents in New South Wales, irrespective of the Australian port of departure or arrival. Particulars of nationality for 1950 and earlier years, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for later years. Particulars of migration shown in Tables 88, 89, and 91 are all based on the movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales.

Table 90 indicates the effect of post-war migration on the ethnic composition of the population. Prior to the recommencement of large-scale migration in 1948, arrivals were predominantly British. Between July, 1948 and December, 1957, British immigrants comprised only 37 per cent. of the long term and permanent net migration into the State. The majority of the balance were displaced persons and Dutch and Italian nationals.

Age and Sex of Oversea Migrants

The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups, the ages of males and females who arrived in New South Wales from overseas or departed from the State for overseas during the last two years:—

Table 91. Oversea Migration: Age Distribution of Persons who Arrived or Departed, N.S.W.

Age Group (Years)	Arrivals						Departures	
	Males		Females		Persons		1956	1957
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957		
0-4	3,180	4,015	3,122	3,804	6,302	7,819	4,559	5,126
5-9	3,066	3,690	2,847	3,348	5,913	7,038	3,572	3,868
10-14	2,411	2,899	2,166	2,586	4,577	5,485	2,604	2,845
15-19	3,842	3,983	3,210	3,676	7,052	7,659	4,265	4,608
20-24	9,342	8,114	6,792	7,739	16,134	15,853	11,357	12,402
25-29	10,201	9,205	6,454	7,286	16,655	16,491	12,932	13,087
30-34	8,613	8,553	5,426	6,145	14,039	14,698	11,577	11,958
35-39	7,297	7,327	4,330	4,968	11,627	12,295	9,907	10,302
40-44	6,855	6,790	4,218	4,399	11,073	11,189	9,617	9,628
45-49	6,151	6,179	3,991	4,198	10,142	10,377	9,209	9,452
50-54	5,135	4,953	3,991	4,087	9,126	9,040	8,472	8,451
55-59	3,993	4,040	3,770	3,866	7,763	7,906	7,283	7,321
60-64	2,972	3,010	3,369	3,535	6,341	6,545	6,147	5,898
65 and over	4,520	4,304	4,313	4,580	8,833	8,884	8,191	8,139
All Ages	77,578	77,062	57,999	64,217	135,577	141,279	109,692	113,085

There was a preponderance of males among "long term and permanent" new arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. The increased proportion of female migrants in 1953 was probably due to wives joining husbands who had migrated in earlier years, coupled with a sudden decrease in the total number of migrants. In 1954, the number migrating rose and males again exceeded females. Males continued to outnumber females until 1957, when the numbers were approximately equal.

Many immigrants with young families arrived in these years. Of the total net gain from overseas migration, children under 15 years of age accounted for approximately 30 per cent. in 1951 and 1952; this percentage rose to 44 in 1953, then declined to 37 in 1954, and to approximately 30 in the next three years.

Assisted Oversea Immigration

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in March, 1946 to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia. Both these schemes commenced in March, 1947.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, were granted free passages. The cost of passages was met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme terminated in 1955.

Under the assisted passage scheme, the migrants are required to contribute towards the cost of their passage, and the United Kingdom Government makes an annual contribution towards passage costs. At present, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, whilst persons under 19 years travel free, and the United Kingdom Government contributes a maximum amount of £stg.150,000 per annum. The balance of the passage costs is met by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Government undertakes the recruitment, selection, medical examination, and transportation of migrants under the assisted passage scheme, and the States, by agreement, are responsible for their reception, temporary accommodation on arrival, and after-care. Provision is made under the scheme for "personal" nominations of migrants (and their families) by individuals residing in Australia, and "group" nominations by firms, organisations, and government bodies; nominators must guarantee suitable accommodation for nominees on arrival. Migrants (with families) in specified occupations and without nominators in Australia are introduced under Commonwealth auspices for employment in essential industries, hostel accommodation being provided by the Commonwealth for a maximum period of two years while the migrants are seeking accommodation of their own choice. Single persons and childless married couples may also be granted assisted passages, without sponsorship of any kind, if they are able to arrive in Australia with £25 or £50, respectively, in their possession.

In 1957 the Commonwealth Government instituted the "Bring out a Briton" campaign, under which voluntary committees are formed, by community effort, to sponsor or to encourage the sponsorship of British migrants under the assisted passage scheme.

The maintenance of unaccompanied British child migrants brought to Australian under the auspices of voluntary migration organisations is the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The State of New South Wales pays 7s. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years (or 16 years if the child remains at school) subject to the concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 10s. sterling (12s. 6d. Australian currency) per week.

By an agreement signed in July, 1947 with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), the Commonwealth Government undertook to select and admit quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and to contribute £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. A total of 170,700 displaced persons entered Australia under this agreement, mostly during 1949 and 1950.

With the cessation of the activities of the International Refugee Organisation in 1951, the Commonwealth Government negotiated migration agreements with certain European countries. Agreements were signed with the Netherlands and Italian Governments in February and March, 1951, respectively, and with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in August, 1952. New migration agreements, each valid for a period of five

years, were negotiated with the Netherlands Government in August, 1956, and with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in July, 1957. The Italian Agreement has been extended from time to time by an exchange of letters between the two Governments. Under these agreements, part of the passage costs is contributed by the migrant, and the remainder is borne by each Government and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

In 1952, arrangements were made with the Inter-governmental Committee for the admission of assisted passage migrants from Austria and Greece. There are also arrangements under which refugees living in Austria and Italy may be settled in Australia as assisted migrants.

In September, 1954, the General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced to attract suitable migrants from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The original passage assistance was £stg.37 10s. (£A.46 17s. 6d.) per adult migrant, with proportionate amounts for children according to the fare paid. From January, 1959, the amount of passage assistance was increased to £A.71 8s. 6d. per adult, and proportionately for children. The Scheme was extended in April, 1958 to cover certain British subjects living outside the United Kingdom.

In November, 1956, the Commonwealth Government, in answer to appeals from the Austrian Government and various international bodies, agreed to accept Hungarian refugees who fled to Austria after the Hungarian insurrection. A quota of 3,000 was originally approved, but this was later raised to 5,000 and, as the flow of refugees into Austria continued, the quota was subsequently increased to 10,000.

The Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council was formed in February, 1947 to advise the Commonwealth Government on general policy in the selection of migrants and their reception and assimilation into the community. In addition, an Immigration Planning Council was established in October, 1949 to plan and review progress in the absorption of migrants, to advise on the role of migration in the national development, and to examine major problems in the accommodation and employment of migrants.

Migrant Assimilation

Following a Citizenship Convention held in Canberra in January, 1950, and representing Commonwealth and State Governments, churches of all denominations, and a large number of interested organisations, a "Good Neighbour Movement" was established with the objects of assisting assimilation of migrants, especially those who do not speak English, and of co-ordinating the activities of voluntary organisations. The Movement now has a parent body in each State and over 100 branches throughout the Commonwealth. Members of the branches assist migrants with their personal problems and their assimilation into the Australian community. Citizenship Conventions have continued to be held each year since 1950.

In conjunction with the State educational authorities, the Commonwealth has provided free instruction in English by means of classes, correspondence, and radio broadcasts, as well as a pre-school service for migrant children resident in immigration centres. The Commonwealth also provides a social workers' service to give free assistance in the matter of social problems to migrants, including those who are resident in immigration centres and hostels. In addition, the Department of Immigration publishes a monthly illustrated newspaper, "The Good Neighbour", which contains information and instruction for migrants and is distributed free.

Passports

Australian passports are issued pursuant to the Passports Act, 1938-1948. It is not necessary for persons leaving Australia to be in possession of a valid passport. However, a passport is necessary for entry into most countries, and is valuable as a means of identity and establishing the nationality of the holder.

As a general rule, passports are valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for five additional years, after which a new passport will be required. The fee for a passport is £1, and a fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

The possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required for entry into an overseas country. Australian citizens do not, however, require visas for entry into the United Kingdom or for short visits to many other countries.

Immigration Restriction

Any person whose home is not Australia is an immigrant when he enters this country, either temporarily or with the intention of settling. The entry and stay of such persons is regulated by the Immigration Act, 1901-1949, which prohibits certain classes who, by reason of ill-health, bad character, or inability to support themselves, are considered to be undesirable as residents. Prohibited immigrants may, however, be permitted by the Minister to enter for a specified period and subject to suitable conditions. The Act contains provision for the deportation of immigrants who enter Australia unlawfully, who do not observe the conditions of their entry, or who become undesirable as residents within five years of their arrival.

Registration of Aliens

The Aliens Act, 1947-1952, provides the machinery by which the Commonwealth Government maintains a register of aliens resident in Australia. It requires all aliens aged 16 years and over to be registered and to give notice of marriage and any change in address or occupation. It also forbids aliens to change their surnames without the consent of the Minister.

NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizens". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under present legislation, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and the taking of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales, the number of naturalisations generally has not been large, but, in recent years, the relatively higher proportion of alien migrants who settled permanently has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations. In the 47 years 1900 to 1946, there were 25,428 certificates of naturalisation granted, but in the 11 years 1947 to 1957 there were 28,934. The following table shows the number of certificates of naturalisation granted in 1957 and in the period 1947 to 1957 and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

Table 92. Certificates of Naturalisation Granted, N.S.W.: Previous Nationality of Recipients

Nationality	Certificates Granted		Nationality	Certificates Granted	
	1947–1957	1957		1947–1957	1957
American, United States	132	20	Lithuanian	566	250
Austrian	831	112	Norwegian	129	26
Czechoslovak	2,255	564	Polish	3,907	1,392
Danish	88	7	Rumanian	394	110
Dutch	1,911	840	Russian	808	333
Estonian	1,065	404	Swedish	70	12
Finnish	76	11	Swiss	120	26
French	217	69	Ukrainian	1,088	616
German	892	275	Yugoslav	1,835	740
Greek	1,624	381	Stateless	1,831	427
Hungarian	3,494	1,009	Other	410	153
Italian	3,185	1,048			
Latvian	1,593	702			
Lebanese	413	169			
			Total	28,934	9,696

VITAL STATISTICS

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Compulsory civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages was introduced into New South Wales as from 1st March, 1856, the Registrar-General's office having been established and a Registrar-General appointed as from 1st January of that year. The present law relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and the registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1948. The civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages are contained in the Marriage Act, 1899-1956. For registration purposes, New South Wales is divided into 83 registration districts. A registry office, in the charge of a district registrar, is established in each district, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1st January, 1958, there were 180 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. A birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to 7 years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over 7 years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every stillborn child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude still-births. For purposes of registration, a stillborn child is defined as any child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order of burial by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by ministers of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by a district registrar. Generally, consent of the parents is required to the marriage of minors. Where this is unobtainable, a court or stipendiary magistrate may give permission to marry. A minister of religion is required to transmit certificates of marriage to the registrar within one month of the celebration of marriage.

In January, 1958, there were 3,410 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 728,

Roman Catholic 1,235, Methodist 358, Presbyterian 331, Baptist 159, Salvation Army, 120, Seventh Day Adventist, 112, Congregational 88, Church of Christ 47, Lutheran 39, Orthodox 31, Latter Day Saints 30, Jewish 19, and other denominations 113.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood aboriginals are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1901:—

Table 93. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population	Period	Number of Marriages	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population
1901-05	10,435	7.37	1947	30,172	10.11
1906-10	12,745	8.11	1948	30,164	9.99
1911-15	16,745	9.32	1949	28,757	9.30
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1950	30,036	9.41
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1951	30,341	9.25
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1952	29,351	8.78
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1953	27,573	8.14
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1954	27,503	8.02
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1955	27,645	7.92
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1956	27,313	7.68
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1957	28,767	7.94

After remaining relatively constant at approximately 7.8 per 1,000 for over ten years, the marriage rate rose to 8.90 per 1,000 in 1883 and subsequently declined steadily to 6.29 in 1894. After that year an improvement remarkable for its regularity was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest recorded since 1859.

During the First World War and the immediate post-war years the rate fluctuated considerably, but from 1922 onwards it remained fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until the economic depression of the early 1930's. The rate declined to its lowest level (6.02 per 1,000) in 1931 and then increased steadily to 9.26 per 1,000 in 1939.

During the war years 1939 to 1945, the rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. In 1957, the rate rose slightly to 7.94 per 1,000. The recent decline in the marriage rate reflects the reduced number of persons in the early 'twenties resulting from the low birth rates of the depression years.

Marriages of members of Allied Forces in New South Wales are included in the years in which they were celebrated, mainly in the years 1942 to 1946.

The number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population aged 15 years and over, in each of the last four Census years, was as follows:—1921, 13.02; 1933, 9.84; 1947, 13.45; 1954, 11.14. The movement in marriage rates on this basis follows the same pattern as the crude rates, but the extent of the variations is greater.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in the last six years:—

Table 94. Marriage Rates, Australia and New Zealand

State or Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New South Wales ..	8.78	8.14	8.02	7.92	7.68	7.94
Victoria	8.63	8.03	7.91	7.94	7.73	7.57
Queensland	8.01	7.66	7.64	7.54	7.27	7.38
South Australia ..	8.27	7.92	7.77	7.59	7.40	7.53
Western Australia ..	8.97	8.10	8.13	7.81	7.50	7.08
Tasmania	8.56	7.91	8.07	8.22	8.07	7.59
Australia	8.59	8.01	7.92	7.84	7.61	7.64
New Zealand	8.55	8.41	8.38	8.32	8.03	7.89

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1957 comprised 25,562 bachelors, 1,276 widowers, and 1,929 divorcees. Of the females, 25,257 were spinsters, 1,332 were widows, and 2,178 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 11.14 per cent., and of females 12.20 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1906 and annually since 1952:—

Table 95. Conjugal Condition of Marriage, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
							Bridegrooms			Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	581	93.4	6.0	0.6	94.0	5.1	0.9
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	92.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1952	25,989	1,380	1,982	25,679	1,417	2,255	88.5	4.7	6.8	87.5	4.8	7.7
1953	24,161	1,278	2,134	24,018	1,270	2,285	87.6	4.6	7.8	87.1	4.6	8.3
1954	24,372	1,296	1,835	24,072	1,328	2,103	88.6	4.7	6.7	87.5	4.8	7.7
1955	24,515	1,257	1,873	24,249	1,269	2,127	88.7	4.5	6.8	87.7	4.6	7.7
1956	24,309	1,183	1,821	23,972	1,303	2,038	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.8	4.8	7.4
1957	25,562	1,276	1,929	25,257	1,332	2,178	88.9	4.4	6.7	87.8	4.6	7.6

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945, a similar reversal in trend occurred as in the period after World War I, and has since been maintained. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926. The tendency since 1946 for the number of widows remarrying to exceed the number of widowers is probably due to the remarriage of war widows.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1957, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946, and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, but since then the number has decreased slightly. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year, the excess in 1957 being 57 per cent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1957, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table:—

Table 96. Marriages, N.S.W., 1957: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21 years	2,789	...	...	2,789	10,461	4	11	10,476
21 to 24 years	10,550	6	22	10,578	9,134	43	85	9,262
25 to 29 years	7,463	29	203	7,695	3,276	87	443	3,806
30 to 44 years	4,178	250	1,127	5,555	1,994	455	1,283	3,732
45 years and over	582	991	577	2,150	392	743	356	1,491
All Ages	25,562	1,276	1,929	28,767	25,257	1,332	2,178	28,767

The percentage of bridegrooms and brides in various age groups is shown in the following table. The ages used in compiling these figures are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.

Table 97. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
All Bridegrooms						All Brides				
1901	3.33	29.13	33.51	29.49	4.54	24.16	38.65	22.04	13.19	1.96
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1954	8.33	37.46	27.75	18.77	7.69	32.99	33.47	14.91	13.42	5.21
1955	8.74	37.25	27.65	19.01	7.35	34.28	32.90	14.24	13.64	4.94
1956	9.20	36.38	27.91	18.86	7.65	35.84	32.05	13.88	12.94	5.29
1957	9.70	36.77	26.75	19.31	7.47	36.42	32.20	13.23	12.97	5.18
Bachelors						Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1954	9.41	42.15	30.33	15.69	2.42	37.65	37.66	14.79	8.33	1.57
1955	9.85	41.94	30.12	15.77	2.32	39.05	36.95	14.12	8.35	1.53
1956	10.33	40.80	30.46	16.09	2.38	40.79	35.96	13.85	7.86	1.54
1957	10.91	41.27	29.20	16.34	2.28	41.42	36.16	12.97	7.90	1.55

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register.

In 1957, approximately 82 per cent. of first marriages among men and 91 per cent. among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 73 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 74 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 98. Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters		All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Years
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1949	28.7	26.7	25.6	23.8
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1950	28.8	26.7	25.6	23.8
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1952	28.7	26.5	25.6	23.6
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1953	28.9	26.6	25.7	23.6
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1954	28.8	26.5	25.6	23.5
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1955	28.6	26.4	25.5	23.4
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1957	28.6	26.4	25.3	23.2

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty or forty years they have fallen by between one and two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms fluctuating between 22 and 23 years.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and has since continued steadily.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and since then has increased fairly steadily to 9.70 per cent. in 1957.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years. The figure for 1957 (36.42 per cent.) was the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1957:—

Table 99. Ages of Minors Married in 1957, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (Years)								
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21
Bridegrooms	1	23	98	382	879	1,406	2,789
Brides	...	11	94	555	1,262	2,315	3,034	3,205	10,476

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1957, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 24,576 or 85 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 4,191 or 15 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

Table 100. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent.		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Church of England	9,622	9,217	9,417	34.81	33.75	32.74
Roman Catholic	6,812	6,923	7,283	24.64	25.35	25.32
Presbyterian	3,095	2,995	3,113	11.20	10.97	10.82
Methodist	2,723	2,687	2,735	9.85	9.84	9.51
Greek Orthodox	240	426	692	0.87	1.56	2.41
Congregational	277	251	245	1.00	0.92	0.85
Baptist	366	327	367	1.32	1.20	1.28
Church of Christ	88	86	89	0.32	0.31	0.31
Salvation Army	96	99	102	0.35	0.36	0.34
Hebrew	137	113	142	0.50	0.41	0.49
All Other Sects	394	344	391	1.41	1.25	1.36
Total before Ministers of Religion	23,850	23,468	24,576	86.27	85.92	85.43
Total before Registrars	3,795	3,845	4,191	13.73	14.08	14.57
Total Marriages	27,645	27,313	28,767	100.00	100.00	100.00

DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939 and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1957 was 3,007, being in the proportion of 10 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

The crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was 23.26 per 1,000, the highest since 1929. After 1947, the rate was steady at about 22 per 1,000 until 1954, when it fell to 21.33. After remaining at this level for three years, the rate increased in 1957 to 21.93.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the birth rate per 1,000 of the mean population since 1901:—

Table 101. Live Births, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Live Births	Birth Rate*	Year	Number of Live Births	Birth Rate*
1901-05	37,969	26·82	1947	69,398	23·26
1906-10	42,994	27·38	1948	67,234	22·26
1911-15	51,661	28·76	1949	68,812	22·25
1916-20	51,549	26·29	1950	71,592	22·42
1921-25	54,449	24·74	1951	72,069	21·98
1926-30	53,318	21·77	1952	74,196	22·20
1931-35	44,967	17·29	1953	74,890	22·11
1936-40	47,679	17·51	1954	73,125	21·33
1941-45	56,583	19·79	1955	74,407	21·31
1946-50	68,857	22·60	1956	75,714	21·29
1951-55	73,737	21·78	1957	79,456	21·93

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State, and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the last six years. No allowance has been made for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

Table 102. Birth Rates*, Australia and New Zealand

State or Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New South Wales ..	22·20	22·11	21·33	21·31	21·29	21·93
Victoria	22·93	22·36	22·28	22·30	22·42	22·61
Queensland ..	24·65	23·91	23·74	24·16	23·72	24·25
South Australia ..	23·69	23·39	22·89	22·55	22·35	22·35
Western Australia ..	25·66	25·54	24·88	25·23	24·98	24·47
Tasmania	26·53	25·25	24·97	25·59	25·15	25·55
Commonwealth ..	23·35	22·94	22·50	22·57	22·50	22·86
New Zealand ..	24·77	24·12	24·63	24·86	24·66	24·82

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

RELATIVE FERTILITY

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1891 to 1954.

Table 103. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age Group (Years)	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
15-19	35·30	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06
20-24	170·90	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37
25-29	247·48	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58
30-34	238·81	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14
35-39	196·15	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23
40-44	96·61	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57
15-44	161·74	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92

The number of live births in 1954 per 1,000 women aged less than 30 was the highest since 1891, and was increasing. This was largely due to the increased proportion of married women in these age groups. A comparison of the proportion of females married in age groups, and the nuptial and total age-specific fertility rates, is shown in the following table for each of the last three census years:—

Table 104. Proportion of Females Married, and Birth Rates by Age Groups

Age Group (Years)	Married Females per 1,000 Females			Nuptial Live Births per 1,000 Married Females			Total Live Births per 1,000 Females		
	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954
15-19	46·6	59·2	71·7	516·3	456·5	464·3	29·7	32·5	39·1
20-24	342·0	488·4	586·3	290·2	314·7	304·4	106·1	161·2	186·4
25-29	638·2	769·3	831·0	182·2	222·5	211·4	119·7	176·0	180·6
30-34	763·3	831·5	874·7	120·7	144·0	125·7	94·4	122·7	113·1
35-39	793·8	832·6	871·6	72·6	79·3	63·4	59·2	68·1	57·2
40-44	789·7	812·5	850·5	29·4	25·0	19·6	24·0	21·0	17·6
15-44	530·8	625·2	695·2	129·2	155·4	137·9	72·6	101·4	99·9

In interpreting this table, it should be remembered that births in the year 1933 were affected by the economic depression, and those in 1947 by the high marriage and birth rates immediately following the war.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

Table 105. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (Years)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Birth Rates				
	1891 to 1921 (30 years)	1921 to 1933 (12 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1954 (7 years)	1891 to 1954 (63 years)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	— 7·3	— 9·9	+ 9·4	+ 20·1	+ 10·7
20-24	— 14·2	— 27·6	+ 52·0	+ 15·6	+ 9·1
25-29	— 31·3	— 29·6	+ 47·0	+ 2·6	— 27·0
30-34	— 41·3	— 32·7	+ 30·0	— 7·8	— 52·6
35-39	— 48·1	— 41·8	+ 15·0	— 16·0	— 70·8
40-44	— 54·7	— 45·1	— 12·8	— 16·2	— 81·8
15-44	— 32·1	— 33·9	+ 39·7	— 1·4	— 38·2

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891, 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, and 8.3 per cent. lower in 1954 than in 1947.

The particulars in Table 103 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in Table 106. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 106. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (Years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1957	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1957
12	...	...	·01	·03	...	...	·01	·03
13	·09	·13	·05	·20	...	·03	·04	·13
14	·53	·39	·30	·53	·26	·18	·14	·19
15	2·57	1·51	2·05	1·94	1·26	·63	·87	·90
16	8·37	7·34	9·46	11·28	4·10	3·42	4·80	5·22
17	24·56	21·91	29·92	35·40	11·98	10·27	14·29	16·93
18	44·20	45·61	63·76	69·55	21·52	22·38	31·42	34·26
19	66·32	75·82	101·87	111·50	32·29	35·47	49·42	54·40
20	81·95	108·11	140·65	148·03	39·87	52·82	69·33	73·23
21	98·76	140·16	172·25	191·64	48·08	67·40	83·69	89·58
22	112·74	162·73	201·71	214·19	54·83	78·77	98·49	103·39
23	116·68	181·88	206·64	232·98	56·74	87·69	100·25	112·45
24	122·67	182·75	215·43	230·97	59·68	89·66	104·23	112·59
25	120·96	183·63	205·12	231·51	58·81	89·91	99·58	113·97
26	123·57	177·98	196·61	215·14	60·13	86·51	96·94	104·58
27	121·59	175·74	185·71	205·57	59·11	83·81	91·15	100·50
28	113·87	171·26	169·22	185·93	55·36	83·02	82·42	91·26
29	114·96	153·87	156·35	166·56	55·91	73·68	77·25	79·61
30	103·98	139·23	140·92	156·41	50·60	66·67	67·84	75·13
31	106·90	135·31	125·65	127·78	52·00	65·58	61·74	62·70
32	95·24	118·32	112·41	120·61	46·26	57·63	54·48	58·33
33	80·38	108·41	97·03	103·98	39·07	53·83	48·49	50·39
34	85·32	100·26	89·25	92·44	41·47	49·95	43·63	43·60
35	72·85	89·51	80·52	76·95	35·46	42·74	38·94	38·63
36	66·66	78·38	67·35	70·94	32·42	38·04	32·01	34·12
37	61·70	66·07	57·25	58·40	30·01	31·64	27·64	27·44
38	53·59	58·55	49·16	48·20	26·03	29·22	24·46	23·63
39	44·52	45·63	38·45	39·19	21·64	22·91	18·83	18·92
40	36·12	36·73	29·63	30·25	17·55	17·77	14·08	15·45
41	32·31	27·51	24·05	22·06	15·75	13·14	12·08	10·88
42	24·67	18·55	17·65	16·67	11·99	9·24	8·97	7·74
43	17·35	13·19	11·33	11·84	8·48	6·79	5·64	6·97
44	12·24	7·76	6·60	6·58	5·95	3·87	3·44	3·37
45	6·29	4·91	3·63	3·01	3·03	2·25	1·88	1·57
46	3·62	2·25	1·80	1·53	1·75	1·32	·77	·81
47	1·68	·64	·64	·82	·84	·24	·25	·36
48	·69	·55	·33	·18	·31	·22	·13	·14
49	·27	·12	·04	...	·14	·08	...	...

* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in Table 106 form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of the results of all ages, divided by 1,000, represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales during the three years around each census since 1911, and for 1957:—

Table 107. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1957
Gross	1·753	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·573
Net	1·449	1·349	·968	1·308	1·396	1·513

Both the reproduction rates are affected by changes in the proportion of women married and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual residence of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which the birth occurred. The next table shows the live births and the crude birth

rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954) ; for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 108. Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	22,812	30,554	53,366	19.53	23.38	21.56
1931-35 (a)	17,519	27,448	44,967	14.24	20.02	17.29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14.85	19.81	17.51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18.89	20.64	19.79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20.44	24.68	22.60
1951-55 (a)	28,503	45,234	73,737	18.07	25.01	21.78
Year—						
1947	31,918	37,480	69,398	21.52	24.97	23.26
1948	30,047	37,187	67,234	20.11	24.37	22.26
1949	29,936	38,876	68,812	19.77	24.62	22.25
1950	29,643	41,949	71,592	19.22	25.41	22.42
1951	28,878	43,191	72,069	18.43	25.22	21.98
1952	29,167	45,029	74,196	18.49	25.53	22.20
1953	28,904	45,986	74,890	18.33	25.42	22.11
1954 { (a)	27,755	45,370	73,125 {	17.62	24.48	21.33
(b)	34,961	38,164		18.74	24.42	
1955	35,761	38,646	74,407	18.83	24.25	21.31
1956	36,750	38,964	75,714	18.97	24.07	21.29
1957	38,962	40,494	79,456	19.73	24.58	21.93

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE. See paragraph preceding table.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

A large number of newly-married couples had taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for 1957. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 121. (The summary contained in Table 120 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 109. Live Births, by Age of Mothers, N.S.W., 1957

Age Group (Years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	3	1	4	8	9	17	11	10	21
15-19	2,434	2,228	4,662	365	421	786	2,799	2,649	5,448
20-24	11,177	10,436	21,613	525	483	1,008	11,702	10,919	22,621
25-29	12,418	11,807	24,225	356	342	698	12,774	12,149	24,923
30-34	8,165	7,591	15,756	276	282	558	8,441	7,873	16,314
35-39	3,857	3,656	7,513	144	132	276	4,001	3,788	7,789
40-44	1,051	1,071	2,122	36	50	86	1,087	1,121	2,208
45-49	61	62	123	2	6	8	63	68	131
50 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total	39,166	36,852	76,018	1,713	1,725	3,438	40,879	38,577	79,456

Similar information for single years of age is published in the Statistical Register.

PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1957, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 110. Previous Issue* and Age of Mother, N.S.W., 1957

Age of Mother (Years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue* Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
Under 15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.00
15-19	3,770	781	76	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,637	1.21
20-24	10,989	6,942	2,545	746	169	31	1	...	...	...	...	21,424	1.71
25-29	6,238	7,869	5,729	2,530	982	388	161	48	13	...	...	23,961	2.44
30-34	2,382	3,827	4,107	2,682	1,278	637	300	173	59	39	...	15,514	3.11
35-39	842	1,237	1,670	1,332	990	533	309	191	131	76	30	7,384	3.85
40-44	230	234	311	366	311	212	156	89	62	52	83	2,106	4.68
45-49	7	8	11	20	20	13	9	7	6	4	18	123	6.18
50 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,462	20,898	14,449	7,685	3,751	1,814	936	509	271	174	204	75,153	2.50
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers	32.55	27.81	19.23	10.23	4.99	2.41	1.24	.68	.36	.23	.27	100.00	...

* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the Statistical Register.

This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

Table 111. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children, N.S.W.

Year	Average Total Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year*							All Ages
	Age Group (Years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1894	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.28
1896	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.19
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1953	1.21	1.68	2.32	3.01	3.73	4.74	6.05	2.44
1954	1.23	1.70	2.35	3.01	3.79	4.66	5.43	2.45
1955	1.22	1.72	2.38	3.04	3.76	4.61	5.39	2.47
1956	1.22	1.72	2.39	3.10	3.85	4.64	6.04	2.49
1957	1.21	1.71	2.44	3.11	3.85	4.68	6.18	2.50

* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Not available for age groups.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent., and when the information was next recorded, in 1938, to 23 per cent. The decline continued during the war years, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent., but has since gradually increased to 20.4 per cent. in 1957. Since 1894 there has been a large increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has also increased, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN

Of the 79,456 children born during 1957 (exclusive of those stillborn), 40,879 were males and 38,577 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956, when it was 107.4, and least in 1944, when it was 103.8 to 100.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1901:—

Table 112. Masculinity of Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3	1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0				
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1952	105.8	104.9	105.7
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1953	104.6	108.9	104.8
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1954	105.2	100.1	105.0
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1955	104.9	103.2	104.8
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1956	107.1	113.9	107.4
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1957	106.3	99.3	106.0

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1957 was 3,438, equal to 4.33 per cent. of the total live births and 0.95 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1901 is given below:—

Table 113. Ex-nuptial Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88	1947	2,783	4.01	.93
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1948	2,800	4.16	.93
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1949	3,062	4.45	.99
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1950	2,914	4.07	.91
1921-25	2,581	4.92	1.22	1951	2,991	4.15	.91
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1952	2,959	3.99	.88
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1953	3,013	4.02	.89
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1954	2,889	3.95	.84
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81	1955	3,024	4.06	.87
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95	1956	3,305	4.37	.93
1951-55	2,975	4.03	.88	1957	3,438	4.33	.95

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1905 to 1920, remained fairly constant until it declined between 1936 and 1940, and since that year has fluctuated around the 1936-40 average.

A more precise measure of the rate of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily from census data, which indicate that the proportion of ex-nuptial children born per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44 was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891. In 1947 this proportion was 10.96, and in 1954 12.99, an increase of 58 per cent. since 1933.

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live births is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage, and it includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

Table 114. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements to Total
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	
				Per cent.
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24·2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25·7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28·3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26·5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28·5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30·6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31·8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37·6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39·4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37·3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33·7
1952	24,478	46,001	70,479	34·7
1953	24,098	46,948	71,046	33·9
1954	22,727	46,688	69,415	32·7
1955	22,820	47,799	70,619	32·3
1956	23,202	48,385	71,587	32·4
1957	24,462	50,691	75,153	32·6

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births was not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 103, which indicate that, between 1901 and 1954, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 114, which were calculated on the basis of confinements, instead of total births, in order to give greater precision.

Table 115. First Live Births*, Metropolis and Remainder of State†

Division	Proportion per cent. of First Live Births to Total Live Births*							
	1936	1951	1952	1953	1954†	1955	1956	1957
Metropolis	43.0	38.8	39.4	38.1	35.8	35.7	35.8	36.2
Remainder of State	32.3	31.2	31.2	30.7	29.2	28.5	28.5	28.3
New South Wales	36.4	34.2	34.4	33.5	32.4	32.0	32.0	32.2

* Nuptial only.

† The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954; figures for 1954 and later years are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country, allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in the Statistical Register. A summary for 1957 is as follows:—

Table 116. First Live Births*: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, N.S.W., 1957

Age of Mother (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																	Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months												Years					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 and over	
Under 15	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15-19	41	67	117	174	273	558	717	363	157	241	191	163	623	77	8	...	...	3,770
20-24	41	52	73	113	200	375	593	449	420	927	780	682	3,939	1,443	578	216	108	10,989
25-29	25	21	25	32	30	57	120	112	144	319	281	212	1,546	959	806	606	943	6,238
30-34	9	13	9	19	14	27	36	41	47	112	94	66	527	286	194	165	723	2,382
35-39	5	7	9	3	9	10	19	21	15	26	25	17	199	98	76	49	254	842
40-44	2	2	2	...	3	5	4	3	6	9	6	5	52	28	15	11	77	230
45-49	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	7
Total	124	162	236	341	530	1,032	1,490	990	789	1,634	1,377	1,145	6,888	2,892	1,677	1,047	2,108	24,462

* Nuptial births.

STILL-BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1957 was 1,282. Of these, 676 were males and 606 females, the masculinity (112 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1957 the rates were 24.40 ex-nuptial still-births and 15.49 nuptial still-births per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 584 were in the metropolis and 698 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 14.77 in the former and 16.95 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1947 to 1957 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

Table 117. Still-births, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial		Total	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	Per cent. 5.10	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.09	1,223
1947	784	608	42	32	1,466	20.47	25.90	20.69	5.05	1,291
1948	703	544	34	45	1,326	18.99	27.44	19.34	5.96	1,251
1949	689	523	29	38	1,279	18.10	21.41	18.25	5.24	1,280
1950	738	583	48	37	1,406	18.87	28.34	19.26	6.05	1,268
1951	673	547	32	39	1,291	17.35	23.22	17.60	5.50	1,203
1952	660	492	26	17	1,195	15.91	14.32	15.85	3.60	1,343
1953	642	553	36	26	1,257	16.35	20.16	16.51	4.93	1,171
1954	621	509	47	30	1,207	15.83	25.96	16.24	6.38	1,239
1955	635	546	35	27	1,243	16.28	20.09	16.43	4.99	1,166
1956	637	554	49	33	1,273	16.18	24.21	16.54	6.44	1,169
1957	624	572	52	34	1,282	15.49	24.40	15.88	6.71	1,116

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where still-births are registered and with New Zealand is shown below. Compulsory registration of still-births was introduced in Victoria in 1953.

Table 118. Still-births, Australian States and New Zealand

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of all Births (live and still)			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
New South Wales ..	1,207	1,243	1,273	1,282	16.24	16.43	16.54	15.88
Victoria	794	788	819	870	14.32	13.79	13.83	14.18
South Australia ..	254	271	274	297	13.74	14.44	14.24	14.98
Western Australia ..	270	239	226	245	16.67	14.17	13.18	14.27
Tasmania	124	109	122	104	15.71	13.29	14.83	12.18
New Zealand (excludes Maoris)	872	796	858	823	17.69	15.71	16.73	15.62

PLURAL BIRTHS

Prior to 1935, cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of still-births (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births have been recorded.

During the year 1957, there were 953 cases of plural births. They consisted of 939 cases of twins, and 14 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,801 (945 males and 856 females), and 77 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 40 (24 males and 16 females), and 2 were stillborn. Of the plural births, 37 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1955 to 1957, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

Table 119. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	750	808	839	29	32	35	779	840	874
One living, one stillborn ..	56	44	51	2	2	2	58	46	53
Both stillborn	10	18	12	...	1	...	10	19	12
Total Cases of Twins ..	816	870	902	31	35	37	847	905	939
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	7	5	12	...	...	...	7	5	12
Two living, one stillborn ..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
One living, two stillborn ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All stillborn	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total cases of Triplets ..	8	7	14	...	...	...	8	7	14
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total Cases of Plural Births	824	878	916	31	35	37	855	913	953

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1957 represented 11.95 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.38 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,508 cases of twins, 48 cases of triplets, and 2 cases of quadruplets in the five years 1953-1957. In this period, the number of confinements was 379,244 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,189 cases of twins and 13 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 12 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

Ten cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, and 1956.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1957:—

Table 120. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1957

Class of Birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married Mothers	Un-married Mothers	Born Living		Stillborn		All Births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single Births ..	75,368	3,450	74,249	3,366	1,119	84	75,368	3,450	78,818
Twins—									
Both living ..	839	35	1,678	70	...	...	1,678	70	1,748
One living, one stillborn ..	51	2	51	2	51	2	102	4	106
Both stillborn ..	12	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24
Total Twins	902	37	1,729	72	75	2	1,804	74	1,878
Triplets—									
All living ..	12	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	36
Two living, one stillborn ..	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	6
All stillborn ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets	14	...	40	...	2	...	42	...	42
Quadruplets—									
All living ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. {	76,284	3,487	76,018	3,438	1,196	86	77,214	3,524	...
	79,771		79,456		1,282		...		80,738

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1956 and 1957 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

Table 121. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (Years)	1956			1957		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	2	13	15	4	17	21
15-19	4,306	781	5,087	4,686	797	5,483
20-24	20,583	983	21,566	21,650	1,016	22,666
25-29	23,343	688	24,031	24,262	713	24,975
30-34	15,085	473	15,558	15,799	566	16,365
35-39	7,203	303	7,506	7,569	282	7,851
40-44	2,047	104	2,151	2,185	88	2,273
45-49	144	7	151	129	7	136
50 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	72,713	3,352	76,065	76,284	3,487	79,771

LEGITIMATIONS

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1957 was 20,070. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 122. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1902-1910	1,743	1947	258	1953	262
1911-1920	4,016	1948	256	1954	308
1921-1930	4,749	1949	233	1955	255
1931-1940	4,518	1950	297	1956	263
1941-1950	3,080	1951	310	1957	282
		1952	284		

NATURAL INCREASE

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population, and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age constitution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase, which is indicated in another way by the net reproduction rates shown in earlier pages.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1901. For the war years 1914-18, deaths of defence personnel overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase. For the period September, 1939 to June, 1947, the natural increase shown in this table relates to the excess of births over civilian deaths; however, in the calculation of natural increase for purposes of estimating the increase in population (as shown in Table 31), deaths of defence personnel during this period were included. Further details of the basis on which statistics of deaths were compiled for the period 1939 to 1947 were given on page 133.

Table 123. Natural Increase, New South Wales

Period	Excess of Births over Deaths			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1901-05	51,179	59,163	110,342	26.82	11.23	15.59
1906-10	64,249	71,215	135,464	27.38	10.12	17.26
1911-15	77,202	86,918	164,120	28.76	10.49	18.27
1916-20	71,947	81,788	153,735	26.29	10.61	15.68
1921-25	80,815	89,523	170,338	24.74	9.26	15.48
1926-30	72,380	80,693	153,073	21.77	9.27	12.50
1931-35	51,557	60,294	111,851	17.29	8.69	8.60
1936-40	49,092	60,628	109,720	17.51	9.45	8.06
1941-45	68,071	75,809	143,880	19.79	9.73	10.06
1946-50	93,564	102,959	196,523	22.60	9.70	12.90
1951-55	97,898	110,115	208,013	21.78	9.49	12.29

NOTE Table 123 is continued on the following page.

Table 123. Natural Increase, New South Wales (continued)

Year	Excess of Births over Deaths			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1947	19,743	21,206	40,949	23.26	9.53	13.72
1948	17,453	19,378	36,831	22.26	10.07	12.20
1949	18,498	20,950	39,448	22.25	9.49	12.75
1950	19,218	21,409	40,627	22.42	9.70	12.72
1951	18,907	21,230	40,137	21.98	9.74	12.24
1952	19,939	22,219	42,158	22.20	9.59	12.62
1953	20,444	22,739	43,183	22.11	9.36	12.75
1954	19,197	21,484	40,681	21.33	9.46	11.87
1955	19,411	22,443	41,854	21.31	9.32	11.98
1956	20,043	21,607	41,650	21.29	9.58	11.71
1957	22,143	23,996	46,139	21.93	9.20	12.74

NOTE. See paragraph preceding table. Births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals are included prior to 1933.

The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. During the early part of this century, an improvement in the birth rate and a lower death rate resulted in a rise in the rate of natural increase; but after 1921, the birth rate declined rapidly and, despite lower death rates, the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level, particularly in the 'thirties. During the war and in the early post-war years, the rate of natural increase rose sharply, mainly because of a rise in the birth rate. The rate of natural increase has remained comparatively steady in recent years, but it is still below the average for the early part of the century.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of females, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1957, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over deaths was 22,202, or 11.4 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males.

The table below shows, for the last six years, the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

Table 124. Natural Increase, Australia and New Zealand

State or Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New South Wales ..	12.61	12.75	11.87	11.98	11.71	12.74
Victoria	12.98	12.90	13.09	13.38	13.25	13.59
Queensland	15.75	15.36	15.10	15.72	14.80	15.86
South Australia ..	14.35	14.42	13.87	13.36	13.40	13.68
Western Australia ..	16.99	17.37	16.50	17.07	16.75	16.81
Tasmania	17.89	16.93	16.31	17.71	17.35	17.46
Commonwealth ..	13.90	13.85	13.40	13.65	13.37	14.04
New Zealand* ..	15.49	15.28	15.65	15.91	15.67	15.53

* Excluding Maoris.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aboriginals and still-births, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aboriginals have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939 to December, 1941, Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales, viz. 256 males, were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942 to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Deaths during 1957 numbered 33,317, equal to a rate of 9.20 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 18,734 were males and 14,583 females, the rate for the former being 10.30 and for the latter 8.09 per 1,000 living. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths since 1901 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 125. Deaths, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30	10.05	11.23	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
Year—							
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	11.31	8.82	10.07	128
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	10.78	8.20	9.49	131
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	10.96	8.42	9.70	130
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	10.98	8.48	9.74	129
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	10.81	8.34	9.59	130
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	10.49	8.22	9.36	128
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	10.60	8.32	9.46	127
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	10.64	7.99	9.32	133
1956	19,166	14,898	34,064	10.73	8.02	9.58	127
1957	18,734	14,583	33,317	10.30	8.09	9.20	127

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE. See text preceding table.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude rate declined continuously from 16.88 in 1861-65 to 8.69 per thousand in 1931-35, and has since tended to increase. This trend is common to both the male and female crude rates, but the overall decline was greater for females than for males.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age constitution of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the Statistical Register, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1906, are shown in the following table:—

Table 126. Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years										Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Not Stated	
Males											
1906-10	12,109	1,516	2,405	2,637	3,545	4,876	5,301	7,062	6,513	54	46,018
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
Females											
1906-10	9,985	1,244	2,277	2,686	2,777	2,736	2,926	4,397	4,452	8	33,488
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
Persons											
1906-10	22,094	2,760	4,682	5,323	6,322	7,612	8,227	11,459	10,965	62	79,506
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths. The interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the incidence of mortality. This is illustrated in Table 127.

The table shows, for each sex, the age-specific death rates, and the crude death rates for all ages combined, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1901 to 1954. The crude death rates are equal to the rates which would be obtained by applying the age-specific

rates for each period to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in the period, and they therefore reflect changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changing age composition of the population, are shown in Table 131, in comparison with the crude death rates for the last four census years.

Table 127. Age-Specific and Crude Death Rates, New South Wales

Age Group (Years)	Death Rate*							Reduction per cent., 1880-82 to 1953-55
	1880-82	1900-02	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	
MALES								
0-4	47.96	34.02	24.70	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.28	85
5-9	3.16	2.17	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.75	76
10-14	2.47	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.70	72
15-19	3.86	3.42	2.41	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	60
20-24	5.81	4.70	3.29	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	68
25-29	7.01	5.08	3.87	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	77
30-34	8.46	6.06	4.76	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	77
35-39	10.90	7.76	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	77
40-44	13.87	9.92	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.01	71
45-49	17.32	13.80	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.54	62
50-54	21.21	15.54	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.92	49
55-59	26.34	23.46	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.41	26
60-64	45.75	32.46	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.96	37
65-69	55.86	50.43	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.21	23
70-74	84.75	76.34	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	67.00	21
75-79	128.58	111.88	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.78	22
80-84	197.08	161.82	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.59	24
85 and over	232.33	289.69	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.73	(—) 11
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.83	12.90	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.58	37
FEMALES								
0-4	42.56	30.49	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.76	86
5-9	2.79	2.00	1.77	1.64	1.18	.64	.52	81
10-14	2.24	1.69	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	83
15-19	3.58	2.50	1.91	1.61	1.34	.61	.66	82
20-24	5.34	3.83	3.16	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	87
25-29	7.60	5.06	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	.87	89
30-34	8.36	5.93	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	86
35-39	11.31	7.36	5.75	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	85
40-44	10.96	7.79	6.16	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	76
45-49	14.34	9.47	7.55	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.48	69
50-54	16.29	11.55	10.89	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	60
55-59	21.35	15.94	14.66	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	52
60-64	33.01	25.31	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.97	55
65-69	48.13	37.13	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.57	49
70-74	71.23	62.69	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.62	42
75-79	111.59	95.60	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.10	36
80-84	153.90	150.42	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.93	25
85 and over	247.51	264.26	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.34	12
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.17	10.26	9.08	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	42

* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 5 years, followed by the group 25 to 39 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 20 to 29 years, followed by the group under 5 years, and 30 to 39 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest in the groups 65 to 74 years and 55 to 64 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decade from 1891 to 1900 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954:—

Table 128. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1891-1900	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1891-1900	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	51·08	59·15	63·48	66·07	67·14	54·76	63·31	67·14	70·63	72·75
10	51·43	56·01	58·01	59·04	59·53	54·46	59·20	61·02	63·11	64·78
20	42·81	46·99	48·81	49·64	50·10	45·72	50·03	51·67	53·47	55·06
30	35·11	38·44	39·90	40·40	40·90	37·85	41·48	42·77	44·08	45·43
40	27·64	30·05	31·11	31·23	31·65	30·49	33·14	34·04	34·91	36·00
50	20·45	22·20	22·83	22·67	22·92	22·93	24·90	25·58	26·14	27·03
60	13·99	15·08	15·57	15·36	15·47	15·86	17·17	17·74	18·11	18·78
70	8·90	9·26	9·59	9·55	9·59	9·89	10·41	10·97	11·14	11·62
80	5·00	5·00	5·22	5·36	5·47	5·49	5·61	6·01	6·02	6·30
90	2·91	2·60	2·98	2·74	2·93	3·07	2·91	3·05	3·08	3·24
100	1·29	1·17	1·10	*	*	1·23	1·24	1·02	*	*

* Not available.

DEATHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

A summary of the annual deaths and crude death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927 is shown in Table 129. For purposes of comparison, deaths for the years 1927 to 1932 have been adjusted to the boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1953; the 1954 deaths are shown on a dual basis, viz., according to the boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953 and as delimited from 1st January, 1954. Since 1st January, 1927, deaths have been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons and not, as formerly, according to the districts in which the deaths occurred. Consequently, statistics of deaths by divisions of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1927.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

Table 129. Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927–30 (a)	11,732	11,101	22,833	10.04	8.49	9.23
1931–35 (a)	11,596	11,001	22,597	9.42	8.02	8.69
1936–40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45
1941–45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73
1946–50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.56	8.86	9.70
1951–55 (a)	16,687	15,448	32,135	10.58	8.54	9.49
Year—						
1952	16,682	15,356	32,038	10.58	8.70	9.59
1953	16,527	15,180	31,707	10.48	8.39	9.36
1954 { (a)	16,962	15,482	32,444 {	10.77	8.35	9.46
1954 { (b)	19,035	13,409		10.20	8.58	
1955	19,096	13,457	32,553	10.06	8.44	9.32
1956	20,062	14,002	34,064	10.36	8.65	9.58
1957	19,468	13,849	33,317	9.86	8.40	9.20

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE. See text preceding table.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1952 to 1957 is shown below:—

Table 130. Death Rates*, Australia and New Zealand

State or Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New South Wales ..	9.59	9.36	9.46	9.32	9.58	9.20
Victoria ..	9.95	9.45	9.19	8.92	9.17	9.03
Queensland ..	8.89	8.55	8.64	8.44	8.92	8.39
South Australia ..	9.34	8.97	9.01	9.19	8.95	8.67
Western Australia ..	8.67	8.17	8.38	8.17	8.23	7.66
Tasmania ..	8.64	8.33	8.67	7.87	7.80	8.09
Commonwealth ..	9.45	9.09	9.10	8.91	9.13	8.81
New Zealand† ..	9.28	8.84	8.98	8.95	9.00	9.29

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† Excluding Maoris.

The rates given in this table are crude death rates, uncorrected for differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations. The rates are therefore not comparable with each other, and do not show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

In order to eliminate the differences in the age and sex constitution of the populations, standardised death rates have been prepared, using the age-specific death rates actually experienced and the age and sex constitution

of the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute. The standardised death rates for each of the Australian States are shown for the last four census years, in comparison with the crude rates, in the next table:—

Table 131. Crude and Standardised Death Rates, Australia

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
CRUDE DEATH RATE*							
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
STANDARDISED DEATH RATE†							
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS)

During the year 1957, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,804, which was equivalent to a rate of 22.70 per 1,000 live births, the lowest ever recorded for New South Wales. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1957 being 25.56 and 19.67 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1901:—

Table 132. Infantile Mortality, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1901-05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
Year—						
1952	1,046	772	1,818	27.43	21.41	24.50
1953	1,048	798	1,846	27.35	21.82	24.65
1954	1,041	809	1,850	27.79	22.68	25.30
1955	1,072	778	1,850	28.15	21.42	24.86
1956	1,008	769	1,777	25.71	21.07	23.47
1957	1,045	759	1,804	25.56	19.67	22.70

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1957 the rate (22.70) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1951 to 1955 it was 24 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1956-57, 66,411 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 86 per cent. of all live births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1957, 63 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 72 per cent. within the first month, and 81 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

Table 133. Infantile Mortality: Age at Death, Metropolis and State

Age at Death	Metropolis						New South Wales					
	Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Under												
1 week	500	510	497	13.98	13.87	12.76	1,118	1,117	1,136	15.03	14.75	14.30
1 week	38	38	34	1.07	1.03	.87	95	87	81	1.27	1.15	1.02
2 weeks	19	19	23	.53	.52	.59	40	48	55	.54	.63	.69
3 "	15	15	16	.42	.41	.41	35	33	30	.47	.44	.38
Total under 1 month	572	582	570	16.00	15.83	14.63	1,288	1,285	1,302	17.31	16.97	16.39
1 month	35	41	42	.98	1.12	1.08	85	96	90	1.14	1.27	1.13
2 months	27	22	27	.75	.60	.69	64	54	62	.86	.71	.78
3 "	31	34	41	.86	.92	1.05	67	68	79	.90	.90	.99
4 "	26	25	18	.73	.68	.46	61	72	48	.82	.95	.60
5 "	21	16	18	.59	.44	.46	54	35	41	.73	.46	.52
6 "	29	14	21	.81	.38	.54	56	34	47	.75	.45	.59
7 "	24	10	6	.67	.27	.15	51	28	23	.68	.37	.29
8 "	12	14	16	.34	.38	.41	29	35	31	.39	.46	.39
9 "	14	10	16	.39	.27	.41	35	36	29	.47	.48	.36
10 "	9	11	7	.25	.30	.18	26	23	22	.35	.30	.28
11 "	14	5	13	.39	.14	.34	34	11	30	.46	.15	.38
Total under 1 year	814	784	795	22.76	21.33	20.40	1,850	1,777	1,804	24.86	23.47	22.70

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, only a slight improvement has occurred in the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under 1 week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of still-births. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding still-births (see Table 117) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining, and the combination of still-births and neo-natal deaths (as in Table 142) shows that there has been some saving of life among the newborn.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1947:—

Table 134. Infantile Mortality Rates in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
1901-05	21.84	11.27	18.26	20.93	24.72	33.11	51.37	97.02
1906-10	21.73	9.79	13.31	15.02	17.66	31.52	44.83	77.51
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1947	18.22	3.24	2.26	2.51	3.58	21.46	23.72	29.81
1948	18.38	2.95	2.47	2.60	3.90	21.33	23.80	30.30
1949	16.93	2.31	2.05	2.47	3.53	19.24	21.29	27.29
1950	16.16	2.63	2.30	2.53	3.42	18.79	21.09	27.04
1951	15.94	2.07	2.20	2.29	3.79	18.01	20.21	26.29
1952	14.59	1.97	1.98	2.44	3.52	16.56	18.54	24.50
1953	14.75	2.42	1.92	2.23	3.33	17.17	19.09	24.65
1954	15.38	2.31	1.93	2.58	3.10	17.69	19.62	25.30
1955	15.03	2.28	2.00	2.45	3.10	17.31	19.31	24.86
1956	14.75	2.22	1.98	2.31	2.21	16.97	18.95	23.47
1957	14.30	2.09	1.91	2.11	2.29	16.39	18.30	22.70

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis in 1957 was 795, or 20.40 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,009, or 24.92 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the rates per 1,000 live births. The table commences with 1927, since when the basis of tabulation as to locality has been the usual residence of the mother. For purposes of comparison, deaths for the years 1927 to 1932 have been adjusted to the boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1953; deaths which occurred during 1954 are shown on a dual basis, viz., according to the boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953 and as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Table 135. Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Deaths under 1 Year of Age			Infantile Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	1,212	1,674	2,886	53.14	54.78	54.08
1931-35 (a)	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.91
1951-55 (a)	631	1,221	1,852	22.14	26.99	25.11
Year—						
1947	856	1,213	2,069	26.82	32.36	29.81
1948	810	1,227	2,037	26.96	33.00	30.30
1949	754	1,124	1,878	25.19	28.91	27.29
1950	754	1,182	1,936	25.44	28.18	27.04
1951	661	1,234	1,895	22.89	28.57	26.29
1952	604	1,214	1,818	20.71	26.96	24.50
1953	620	1,226	1,846	21.45	26.66	24.65
1954 { (a)	627	1,223	1,850 {	22.59	26.96	25.30
1954 { (b)	787	1,063		22.51	27.85	
1955	814	1,036		22.76	26.81	
1956	784	993		21.33	25.49	
1957	795	1,009	1,804	20.40	24.92	22.70

(a) On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

NOTE. See paragraph preceding table.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries are compared:—

Table 136. Infantile Mortality Rates*, Australia and Other Countries

State or Country	Average 1952-56	1957	Country	Average, 1952-56	1957
Victoria	20.06	20.16	England and Wales ..	26	23
South Australia	21.63	20.63	United States of America ..	27	26
Tasmania	22.57	20.15	Denmark	27	23
Australia	22.65	21.41	Switzerland	28	23
Queensland	23.02	21.68	Finland	30	28
Western Australia	23.26	21.09	Scotland	31	29
New South Wales	24.55	22.70	South Africa (white population)	32	*
			Northern Ireland	34	29
			Eire	38	33
			France	41	34
			Japan	45	39
Sweden	18	17	Italy	55	50
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	20	20	Spain	56	48
Netherlands	21	17	Venezuela	70	†
Australia	23	21	Ceylon	72	†
New South Wales	25	23	Portugal	91	89
			Yugoslavia	107	101

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Not available.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "still-births" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has risen. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been stillborn.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1957:—

Table 137. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1957

Cause of Death*	Inter- national Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Metropolis			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	001-138	...	...	·33	·01	·01	·42
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	·05	·05	·18	·03	·06	·26
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334 341-398	...	...	·15	...	...	·23
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of new- born).	470-527, 763	·28	·46	2·69	·33	·47	3·16
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (includ- ing diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	·03	·34	...	·07	·43
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587	·15	·05	·44	·11	·04	·40
Congenital malformations ..	750-759	1·62	·74	4·21	1·68	·68	3·78
Birth injuries	760, 761	3·24	·08	3·33	3·41	·17	3·59
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	1·54	...	1·57	1·54	·04	1·61
Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	770	·75	·08	·82	·65	·06	·71
Immaturity†	774-776	4·36	·20	4·59	5·15	·21	5·39
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	·59	·13	·80	1·17	·19	1·48
Violence	E800-E999	·10	...	·44	·09	·05	·70
All other	Residual	·08	·05	·51	·13	·04	·54
Total .. .. .	..	12·76	1·87	20·40	14·30	2·09	22·70

* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 138, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life". These causes also resulted in 64 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 36 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 31 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 35 per cent.; diseases of the digestive system, principally gastro-enteritis and colitis, accounted for 6 per cent. of the deaths; and violence for 7 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 50 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 138. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1957

Cause of Death*	Inter-national Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138	·09	·60	4·60	6·86
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	·18	3·01	3·95	2·29
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	...	3·29	3·71
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763	2·29	22·29	34·87	38·57
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	{ 571, 764 530-570,	...	3·61	1·32	7·43
Other diseases of the digestive system .. .	{ 572-587 750-759	·79	1·81	4·60	3·71
Congenital malformations	760, 761	11·71	32·53	30·92	18·86
Birth injuries	762	23·85	7·83	...	·29
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	770	10·83	1·81	1·32	...
Haemolytic disease of newborn	771-773	4·58	3·01	...	...
Immaturity †	E800-E999	36·00	10·24	...	·57
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .. .	Residual	8·18	9·04	3·29	1·43
Violence		·62	2·41	7·24	9·71
All other		·88	1·81	4·60	6·57
Total .. .. .	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the Statistical Register.

DEATHS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

During 1957 there were 76,018 nuptial and 3,438 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period, the deaths of nuptial children under one year of age numbered 1,717 and those of ex-nuptial children 87.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 12 per cent. higher than the rate for nuptial children, mainly owing to premature birth and causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

Comparative particulars of the death rates among nuptial and ex-nuptial children are shown in the following table, which relates to the year 1957 and the quinquennium 1953-1957:—

Table 139. Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Infantile Mortality Rates* in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age at Death	1957			1953-57		
	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Under 1 week	14.13	18.03	14.30	14.67	18.57	14.83
1 week	1.05	.29	1.02	1.17	1.02	1.16
2 weeks .. .. .	.72	...	.69	.62	.77	.63
3 „ .. .. .	.37	.59	.38	.47	.64	.48
Total under 1 month ..	16.27	18.91	16.39	16.93	21.00	17.10
1 month	1.14	.87	1.13	1.11	1.28	1.12
2 months .. .. .	.78	.87	.78	.80	1.40	.83
3 „	1.00	.87	.99	.86	1.47	.88
4 „ .. .. .	.55	1.75	.60	.80	1.34	.82
5 „ .. .. .	.54	...	.52	.62	.83	.62
6 „ .. .. .	.61	.29	.59	.63	.77	.64
7 „ .. .. .	.29	.29	.29	.49	.51	.49
8 „ .. .. .	.39	.29	.39	.46	.32	.46
9 „ .. .. .	.36	.59	.36	.44	.70	.45
10 „ .. .. .	.28	.29	.28	.38	.51	.39
11 „ .. .. .	.38	.29	.38	.38	.25	.37
Total under 1 year ..	22.59	25.31	22.70	23.90	30.38	24.17

* Number of deaths at ages shown per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of births and deaths, and the rate per 1,000 live births, of ex-nuptial as compared with nuptial children in New South Wales since 1906:—

Table 140. Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Infantile Mortality, N.S.W.

Period	Total Live Births		Deaths under 1 month				Deaths under 1 year			
	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial		Nuptial		Ex-nuptial	
			No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1906-10	200,408	14,562	6,000	29.94	775	53.22	13,997	69.84	2,666	183.08
1911-15	244,160	14,144	7,496	30.70	737	52.11	16,261	66.60	2,184	154.41
1916-20	244,887	12,857	7,690	31.40	678	52.73	15,140	61.82	1,686	131.13
1921-25	258,838	13,407	7,653	29.57	580	43.26	14,549	56.21	1,359	101.36
1926-30	253,183	13,409	7,338	28.98	626	46.69	13,222	52.22	1,382	103.07
1931-35	213,613	11,222	5,726	26.81	518	46.16	8,612	40.32	819	72.98
1936-40	228,345	10,049	6,148	26.92	466	46.37	9,087	39.80	729	72.54
1941-45	271,295	11,620	6,446	23.76	441	37.95	9,515	35.07	655	56.37
1946-50	329,774	14,509	6,633	20.11	436	30.05	9,314	28.24	638	43.97
1951-55	353,811	14,876	6,089	17.21	306	20.57	8,794	24.86	465	31.26
1952	71,237	2,959	1,176	16.51	53	17.91	1,734	24.34	84	28.39
1953	71,877	3,013	1,222	17.00	64	21.24	1,749	24.33	97	32.19
1954	70,236	2,889	1,234	17.57	60	20.77	1,759	25.04	91	31.50
1955	71,383	3,024	1,218	17.06	70	23.15	1,746	24.46	104	34.39
1956	72,409	3,305	1,215	16.78	70	21.18	1,680	23.20	97	29.35
1957	76,018	3,438	1,237	16.27	65	18.91	1,717	22.59	87	25.31

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1906, one out of every five ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1957 was one in forty.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

Table 141. Deaths under 5 Years of age, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate*	Year	Number	Rate*
1906-10	4,419	24.34	1950	2,364	7.01
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1951	2,363	6.65
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1952	2,305	6.48
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1953	2,325	6.47
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1954	2,346	6.56
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1955	2,300	6.37
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1956	2,188	6.01
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1957	2,207	6.00
1946-50	2,442	7.96			
1951-55	2,328	6.51			

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1951-55, compared with that of 1901-05, represents an annual saving of 24 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS COMBINED

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for still-births and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1957 there were 1,282 still-births and 1,804 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 3,086 infants out of 80,738 live births and still-births. This represents a rate of 38.22 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 34.87 in the metropolis and 41.44 in the remainder of the State.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of live-born children within one week of birth) and still-births. This is shown in the following table. The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

Table 142. Infantile Mortality and Still-births Combined, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Deaths under one week plus Still-births			Deaths under one year plus Still-births		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1946-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.37	51.49	48.32
1951-55	29.09	33.13	31.40	37.32	44.12	41.22
1947	35.35	41.22	38.52	45.30	53.77	49.88
1948	34.63	39.57	37.37	44.70	52.56	49.05
1949	32.82	36.44	34.87	42.15	47.27	45.04
1950	34.65	35.43	35.11	43.82	47.17	45.78
1951	30.33	35.22	33.26	38.44	46.76	43.43
1952	27.10	32.23	30.22	34.94	43.22	39.96
1953	28.48	32.61	31.02	36.45	43.45	40.75
1954*	29.47	33.11	31.37	37.95	44.04	41.13
1955	29.83	32.49	31.21	38.46	43.12	40.89
1956	29.28	32.71	31.04	36.62	42.44	39.62
1957	27.34	32.46	29.95	34.87	41.44	38.22

* The area of the metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954, and figures for 1954 and later years are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Since 1906, the classification of causes of death in New South Wales has been based on the International Classification initiated by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, and amended by Revision Conferences convened in Paris in 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, and 1948.

From 1st January, 1950, deaths have been classified according to the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, and strict comparison with figures for previous years is not possible except for certain causes. The difficulty of making comparisons has been increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes.

To preserve continuity with former statistics, causes of death for 1950 were tabulated on the basis of the Fifth Revision (1938), which was adopted for use on 1st January, 1940, and the Sixth Revision (1948). Compilations according to both bases will be found in detail in the Statistical Register for 1950-51. In all comparative tables in Year Book No. 55, figures for 1950 are also shown on both bases. The International Classification (Sixth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to each table.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1957, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1948, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 143. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1957*

Abbreviated Classification	International Classification Code Number	Number of Deaths	Pro- portion of Total	Rate per Million of Mean Population
			Per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	232	·70	64
Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	16	·05	4
Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	47	·14	13
Typhoid fever	040	...	...	...
Cholera	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms	045-048	4	·01	1
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	2	·01	1
Diphtheria	055	3	·01	1
Whooping cough	056	3	·01	1
Meningococcal infections	057	26	·08	7
Plague	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	080	5	·02	1
Smallpox	084	...	...	...
Measles	085	5	·02	1
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	1	...	...
Malaria	110-117	...	...	...
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	†	132	·39	36
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	140-205	4,845	14·54	1,337
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	106	·32	29
Diabetes mellitus	260	395	1·19	109
Anaemias	290-293	110	·33	30
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	4,780	14·35	1,320
Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	47	·14	13
Rheumatic fever	400-402	14	·04	4
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	243	·73	67
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	9,286	27·87	2,563
Other diseases of heart	430-434	1,130	3·39	312
Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	848	2·54	234
Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	413	1·24	114
Influenza	480-483	116	·35	32
Pneumonia	490-493	1,367	4·10	377
Bronchitis	500-502	369	1·11	102
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	308	·92	85
Appendicitis	550-553	59	·18	16
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	219	·66	60
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	157	·47	43
Cirrhosis of liver	581	141	·42	39
Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	478	1·43	132
Hyperplasia of prostate	610	153	·46	42
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	64	·19	18
Congenital malformations	750-759	396	1·19	109
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	413	1·24	114
Infections of newborn	763-768	72	·22	20
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	593	1·78	164
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	537	1·61	148
All other diseases	Residual	2,708	8·13	748
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	829	2·49	229
All other accidents	E800-E802, E840-E962, E963	1,108	3·32	306
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E970-E979	471	1·41	130
Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965, E980-E999	66	·20	18
Total .. .. .	....	33,317	100·00	9,197

* Classified in accordance with the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International List.

† Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1957, diseases of the heart accounted for 11,507 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 4,845, cerebrovascular lesions for 4,780, and nephritis and nephrosis for 478 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 65 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1957.

The incidence of epidemic diseases in 1957 was generally low, and these diseases caused less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total deaths during the year.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

INFECTIVE DISEASES

Particulars in Table 144 show the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain infectious diseases. Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The improvement during the last thirty years is shown in the following comparison of the rates per 10,000 of mean population for the five-yearly periods 1921-1925 and 1951-1955 (1921-1925 figures in brackets): Typhoid fever .01 (.46), scarlet fever .00 (.08), diphtheria .06 (.94), whooping cough .02 (.76), and measles .05 (.24).

Table 144. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (040, 041)		Scarlet Fever (050)		Diphtheria (055)		Whooping Cough* (056)	Measles* (085)
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,180	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,665	452	336	160
1946-50	94	9	8,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1951-55	177	10	3,756	4	1,633	103	32	77
1953	102	6	646	1	499	33	7	10
1954	31	2	703	...	366	21	3	28
1955	17	...	619	...	140	14	2	4
1956	19	1	574	1	70	5	3	20
1957	12	1	485	...	56	3	3	5

* Cases are not notifiable.

The decline in the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough has been partly due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

Statistics of deaths from these causes and preventive measures adopted to combat them will be found in detail in Year Book No. 52 on pages 130 to 133.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950, and continued until September, 1951. In 1957, the numbers of cases notified and deaths recorded were the lowest since 1949. Mass vaccination of children with the Salk anti-polio vaccine commenced in New South Wales on 9th July, 1956.

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

Table 145. Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Cases Notified		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Number	Annual Rate*	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50	1,796	1·17	87	52	139	·09
1951-55	3,351	1·98	166	109	275	·16
1953	630	1·83	36	19	55	·16
1954	555	1·62	17	13	30	·09
1955	222	·64	7	3	10	·03
1956	240	·67	10	7	17	·05
1957	58	·16	4	2	6	·02

* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

Table 146. Acute Poliomyelitis: Deaths in Age Groups

Age Group (Years)	Number of Deaths				Death Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population			
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
0-4	21	24	11	14	·29	·35	·13	·13
5-9	12	19	13	19	·17	·25	·18	·19
10-14	9	12	13	4	·15	·16	·20	·05
15-19	3	8	13	12	·06	·11	·18	·17
20-29	1	3	9	30	·01	·02	·06	·20
30 and over	2	4	14	16	·01	·01	·03	·03
Total, All Ages	48	70	73	95	·08	·09	·08	·09

TUBERCULOSIS

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years, and a reduction of approximately 75 per cent. has been achieved in the ten-year period 1948-1957. The rate for 1957, 0.64 per 10,000 of mean population, is the lowest on record for this State.

Table 147. Tuberculosis (001-019)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Cases Notified	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008)				Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis (010-019)
		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate *	
		Males	Females	Persons		
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	504
1936-40	8,534	3,010	1,696	4,706	3.46	438
1941-45	8,981	2,900	1,510	4,410	3.09	360
1946-50	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.47	262
1951-55	9,507	1,481	502	1,983	1.17	151
1953	1,896	294	80	374	1.10	36
1954	2,156	244	80	324	.95	23
1955	1,909	179	57	236	.68	16
1956	1,702	228	71	299	.84	26
1957	1,609	186	46	232	.64	16

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1957, classified according to sex and age groups:—

Table 148. Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1957

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 5	...	1	1	50-54	21	3	24
5-9	...	...	...	55-59	24	1	25
10-14	...	...	...	60-64	32	2	34
15-19	...	...	...	65-69	22	1	23
20-24	...	...	...	70-74	13	6	19
25-29	3	4	7	75-79	24	3	27
30-34	3	5	8	80 and over	8	5	13
35-39	3	6	9				
40-44	17	4	21				
45-49	16	5	21	Total	186	46	232

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 20 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1957.

Age-specific death rates for tuberculosis of all forms for the three years around each census since 1911 are shown in the following table:—

Table 149. Tuberculosis (All Forms): Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Reduction per cent., 1910-12 to 1953-55
	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	
MALES						
0-4	4·56	2·59	1·56	·65	·22	95
5-9	1·11	·98	·31	·14	·02	98
10-14	1·44	·80	·29	·12	·05	97
15-19	2·72	2·73	1·02	·30	·03	99
20-24	6·39	5·83	3·22	·75	·17	97
25-29	9·62	9·00	4·32	1·40	·26	97
30-34	10·90	10·47	5·69	2·57	·41	96
35-39	12·88	11·77	6·85	3·09	·98	92
40-44	13·74	12·07	7·72	5·19	1·13	92
45-49	16·53	14·98	9·75	6·91	1·93	88
50-54	16·07	12·28	11·40	8·64	2·43	85
55-59	18·27	15·71	12·64	10·27	4·45	76
60-64	17·40	13·93	9·80	12·99	5·82	67
65-69	15·32	12·62	10·42	12·43	6·75	56
70-74	12·16	9·64	9·26	13·98	8·02	34
75-79	8·24	7·30	5·72	9·38	7·69	7
80-84	8·31	2·91	4·82	5·74	5·83	30
85 and over	12·78	4·18	1·39	4·63	6·09	52
All Ages— Crude Rate	8·24	7·28	4·87	3·87	1·46	82
FEMALES						
0-4	4·76	2·53	1·27	·72	·25	95
5-9	·87	·84	·35	·29	...	100
10-14	1·10	·69	·51	·22	·03	97
15-19	4·39	3·01	2·09	·83	·12	97
20-24	8·27	6·30	5·57	1·54	·09	99
25-29	11·05	7·65	5·27	2·94	·44	96
30-34	10·03	7·39	5·82	3·69	·57	94
35-39	11·33	7·28	5·45	2·91	·67	94
40-44	9·69	6·64	3·61	2·36	·93	90
45-49	8·51	6·06	4·30	2·36	·72	92
50-54	7·52	6·21	3·35	2·51	·82	89
55-59	8·43	6·51	3·45	1·90	·55	93
60-64	9·98	4·89	3·43	1·86	·69	93
65-69	11·29	7·66	3·97	2·46	·98	91
70-74	11·03	4·95	3·49	2·72	1·31	88
75-79	5·60	4·45	2·75	3·14	1·32	76
80-84	4·40	5·89	1·68	1·17	1·56	62
85 and over	...	...	3·32	1·10	1·72	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	6·68	4·67	3·25	1·87	·49	93

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Increase since 1910-12.

A substantial reduction has been effected in the rates for almost every age group during the period covered by the table, the improvement being greatest at the younger ages. Deaths of persons under 45 years of age represented 24·6 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1953-55, compared with 68·2 per cent. of the total in 1910-12.

A comparison of the death rates from all forms of tuberculosis in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years follows:—

Table 150. Death Rates* from Tuberculosis, Australia and New Zealand

State or Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New South Wales ..	1·48	1·21	1·01	·72	·91	·68
Victoria	1·48	1·16	1·00	·88	·74	·54
Queensland	1·72	1·26	1·07	1·02	·59	·66
South Australia	1·22	·63	·82	·63	·52	·48
Western Australia	1·37	·74	·95	·50	·68	·52
Tasmania	1·84	·78	1·12	·98	·99	·48
Australia	1·49	1·10	1·00	·79	·77	·61
New Zealand†	1·45	1·23	1·04	1·08	·78	·87

* Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 10,000 of mean population.

† Excluding Maoris.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 343 deaths were assigned in 1957.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1957, they accounted for 14·5 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 151. Malignant Neoplasms (140-205)

(See introduction to " Causes of Death " on page 147)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12·99
1953	2,381	2,164	4,545	13·42
1954	2,391	2,125	4,516	13·17
1955	2,471	2,086	4,557	13·05
1956	2,508	2,228	4,736	13·32
1957	2,611	2,234	4,845	13·37

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Ninety per cent. of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1957 were 45 years or over, and 57 per cent. were 65 years and upwards.

Table 152. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1957

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	35	23	58	60-64	376	248	624
10-19	21	18	39	65-69	433	318	751
20-29	36	24	60	70-74	431	328	759
30-34	40	29	69	75-79	324	290	614
35-39	34	48	82	80-84	187	216	403
40-44	67	100	167	85 and over	102	128	230
45-49	119	109	228				
50-54	165	154	319				
55-59	241	201	442	Total	2,611	2,234	4,845

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this has been partly due to the increasing proportion of the population in the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1911 are shown below:—

Table 153. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1910-12 to 1953-55
	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	
MALES						
0-4	·48	·82	·85	1·05	·95	98
5-9	·27	·53	·34	·47	·69	156
10-14	·25	·35	·55	·46	·72	188
15-19	·51	·37	·43	·96	1·00	96
20-24	·41	·56	·86	·88	1·09	166
25-29	·76	1·10	1·17	1·06	1·48	95
30-34	1·51	1·18	1·32	1·50	2·19	45
35-39	2·58	3·15	2·36	2·68	2·58	...
40-44	6·21	4·65	4·74	4·71	5·18	(—) 17
45-49	9·82	8·76	9·29	8·97	9·58	(—) 2
50-54	18·45	19·67	15·53	15·65	16·81	(—) 9
55-59	31·62	30·23	28·75	25·99	31·07	(—) 2
60-64	44·79	49·34	47·15	43·36	47·75	7
65-69	71·79	70·40	70·72	66·07	72·46	1
70-74	78·45	90·55	109·79	96·62	106·08	35
75-79	85·77	115·49	123·01	138·60	142·31	66
80-84	112·72	110·77	139·06	158·22	166·61	48
85 and over	114·98	135·95	142·98	172·12	219·74	91
All Ages— Crude Rate	7·83	9·00	10·92	12·81	13·98	79
FEMALES						
0-4	·53	·62	·86	·70	1·09	103
5-9	·20	·20	·27	·46	·63	215
10-14	·25	·36	·14	·32	·39	56
15-19	·28	·50	·33	·37	·56	100
20-24	·35	·63	·77	·46	·42	20
25-29	·86	·94	·86	1·21	1·41	64
30-34	2·23	2·21	2·00	1·69	2·54	14
35-39	4·83	4·14	4·59	4·40	4·00	(—) 17
40-44	9·39	9·19	8·52	7·33	6·82	(—) 27
45-49	15·89	16·23	14·13	12·13	12·25	(—) 23
50-54	21·57	21·97	21·13	19·74	17·99	(—) 17
55-59	32·48	31·62	29·74	27·61	26·23	(—) 19
60-64	39·32	41·67	39·12	37·03	31·84	(—) 19
65-69	58·19	61·65	47·83	48·63	47·78	(—) 18
70-74	62·35	74·84	68·15	70·66	67·81	9
75-79	94·64	101·03	83·33	96·55	95·84	1
80-84	89·56	100·17	105·97	109·70	110·65	24
85 and over	97·59	127·69	120·74	129·64	141·14	45
All Ages— Crude Rate	7·21	8·54	9·77	12·23	12·44	73

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Between 1910-12 and 1953-55, the age-specific rates have decreased at ages between 35 and 60 for males and 35 to 70 for females, and the only age groups showing a greater proportional increase than the crude rates were the early ages, at which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. Improvement in the death rate from infectious diseases has also played its part. It is interesting to compare the contrary movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past sixty-seven years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals to 1950, and in 1957, were as follows:—

Table 154. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1957	.68	13.37

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1957 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 155. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1957

Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	67	19	86	Skin	99	56	155
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,085	912	1,997	Brain and nervous system	84	53	137
Respiratory system ..	534	93	627	Other and unspecified sites ..	115	100	215
Breast	5	380	385	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	237	237	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	193	150	343
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	180	180				
Male genital organs ..	289	...	289				
Urinary organs ..	140	54	194	Total	2,611	2,234	4,845

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1957 being 716 and 581 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 36 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1957, as compared with 11 per cent. among men.

DISEASES OF THE HEART

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1957 was 11,507, which represented slightly more than one-third of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart may be obtained from the Statistical Register. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

Table 156. Diseases of the Heart (410-443)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21·88	16·62	19·29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28·84	20·50	24·71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35·10	25·12	30·12
1946-50	29,391	19,462	48,853	38·55	25·57	32·07
1951-55	33,366	22,101	55,467	39·20	26·26	32·77
1951	6,493	4,279	10,772	39·39	26·24	32·85
1952	6,715	4,398	11,113	39·92	26·51	33·26
1953	6,546	4,315	10,861	38·41	25·65	32·07
1954	6,745	4,548	11,293	39·15	26·67	32·94
1955	6,867	4,561	11,428	39·15	26·24	32·72
1956	7,267	4,998	12,265	40·69	28·25	34·49
1957	6,727	4,780	11,507	36·99	26·51	31·76

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past twenty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1957, 6,553 deaths were classified (according to the Sixth Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has trebled in the last forty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to males aged 40 years and over, and females 55 years and

over. Mortality rates for males and females in each age group, for the three years around each census since 1911, are shown in the following table:—

Table 157. Diseases of the Heart: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1910-12 to 1953-55
	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	
MALES						
0-4	·92	·49	·17	·29	·31	(—) 66
5-9	1·22	·90	·60	·25	·14	(—) 89
10-14	1·56	1·43	·74	·46	·22	(—) 86
15-19	2·22	1·49	1·21	·83	·63	(—) 72
20-24	1·88	1·71	1·17	·80	·61	(—) 68
25-29	2·36	2·42	1·48	1·31	·76	(—) 68
30-34	3·37	3·15	1·96	2·12	2·09	(—) 38
35-39	4·68	3·61	3·92	4·13	4·30	(—) 8
40-44	7·28	7·32	7·25	8·95	10·77	48
45-49	11·55	11·35	14·26	21·15	22·17	92
50-54	18·94	15·84	25·30	42·03	43·97	132
55-59	32·33	28·02	46·03	72·82	80·40	149
60-64	49·79	51·79	73·38	120·82	131·78	165
65-69	86·48	86·51	126·27	193·30	191·58	122
70-74	130·74	141·79	207·27	286·52	301·66	131
75-79	201·10	239·14	326·55	442·69	440·06	119
80-84	240·86	313·84	529·17	645·07	653·81	171
85 and over	357·71	516·63	814·83	1,001·08	1,035·16	189
All Ages— Crude Rate	11·68	12·78	21·83	38·00	38·90	233
FEMALES						
0-4	·70	·51	·30	·30	·15	(—) 79
5-9	·75	1·33	·56	·29	·10	(—) 87
10-14	2·07	1·47	·81	·38	·05	(—) 98
15-19	2·09	1·60	1·21	·46	·18	(—) 91
20-24	2·25	1·45	1·33	·62	·42	(—) 81
25-29	2·34	2·10	1·86	1·04	·51	(—) 78
30-34	3·22	2·33	2·11	1·78	1·19	(—) 63
35-39	4·57	3·97	3·59	3·25	2·24	(—) 51
40-44	7·14	6·64	5·55	4·68	3·98	(—) 44
45-49	10·42	8·02	9·13	8·99	8·95	(—) 14
50-54	17·65	12·89	15·36	17·31	14·89	(—) 16
55-59	24·83	22·37	25·01	29·25	29·11	17
60-64	39·92	39·11	44·47	53·73	53·26	33
65-69	79·00	69·49	92·52	95·60	92·86	18
70-74	117·86	118·05	155·04	181·37	159·98	36
75-79	168·11	198·05	267·01	301·01	275·87	64
80-84	220·23	267·11	441·83	511·35	479·16	118
85 and over	237·88	441·83	667·92	876·18	886·87	273
All Ages— Crude Rate	9·33	10·10	16 56	25·74	26·19	181

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

NOTE The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important but, nevertheless, are of special significance. The number in 1957 was 64, corresponding to a death rate of 0.35 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are available. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1953 was the lowest ever recorded; since then, the number has fluctuated around the average for the period 1951-55.

Table 158. Maternal Deaths (640-689)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion		
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	.74	2.02	.79	.67	1.14	.69
1953	46	2	40	2	.64	.66	.64	.56	.66	.56
1954	42	7	40	3	.60	2.42	.67	.57	1.04	.59
1955	50	5	41	3	.70	1.65	.74	.57	.99	.59
1956	51	7	45	3	.70	2.12	.77	.62	.91	.64
1957	56	8	49	7	.74	2.33	.81	.64	2.04	.71

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, 42 per cent. of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 9.4 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1957 ranged from 18 to 34 years. The ages of the 56 married women ranged from 19 to 43 years, with 20 aged 35 years or over. Seventeen of the married women had no previous issue, and in 8 cases death occurred within two years of marriage.

Table 159. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1957

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Metropolis	N.S.W.	Metropolis	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy	3	12	·08	·16
Ectopic pregnancy	1	1	·03	·01
Other complications of pregnancy	3	6	·08	·08
Abortion (excluding criminal)	4	5	·10	·06
Delivery with specified complication	6	22	·15	·28
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis	...	...	...	...
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ..	...	...	...	...
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis .. ..	...	1	...	·01
Puerperal pulmonary embolism	1	5	·03	·06
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	2	4	·05	·05
Total, excluding criminal abortion	20	56	·52	·71
Criminal abortion	6	8	·15	·10
Total	26	64	·67	·81

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to an average of 2 per year during the last five years. Criminal abortion was responsible for 12.5 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1957.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1957 totalled 2,474 or 7.4 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. The rate, 6.83 per 10,000 of mean population, was slightly lower than in the preceding quinquennium. Deaths of males numbered 1,827 as compared with 647 females. The total included 471 suicides, 1,937 accidents, and 61 homicides. The number of suicides has increased steadily over the last seven years.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

Table 160. Suicide (E963, E970-E979)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1·88	·51	1·20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1·72	·56	1·14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1·21	·48	·85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1·51	·55	1·03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1·68	·63	1·15
1953	280	122	402	1·64	·73	1·19
1954	304	112	416	1·76	·66	1·21
1955	299	119	418	1·70	·68	1·20
1956	337	132	469	1·89	·75	1·32
1957	336	135	471	1·85	·75	1·30

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The means usually adopted by men for self-destruction are either poisoning, shooting, hanging, or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1953-1957, 42 were by the agency of poison (including 20 by gas), 26 by shooting, 13 by hanging, 6 by cutting of veins, 6 by drowning, and 7 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is on an average almost treble the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1957 the ratio was almost 3 to 1.

Table 161. Accidents (E800-E962)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 147)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6·67	2·16	4·45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8·26	2·67	5·49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6·43	2·51	4·47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7·18	2·72	4·95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8·04	3·22	5·64
1953	1,342	555	1,897	7·87	3·30	5·60
1954	1,357	556	1,913	7·88	3·26	5·58
1955	1,446	555	2,001	8·24	3·19	5·73
1956	1,373	613	1,986	7·69	3·47	5·59
1957	1,442	495	1,937	7·93	2·74	5·35

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1957, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 447 were due to road vehicle accidents, 175 to falls, 107 to drowning, 37 to railway accidents, 42 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, and 19 were caused by firearms. Of the 447 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 428 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved and 3 to tram accidents.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 3 years and under 25 years. They were responsible for 67 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (1) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage;
- (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the States Grants Act, 1959, and the Financial Agreement and from State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, tramways and omnibuses, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, and pay rolls, estate and gift duties, and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence, and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of oversea trade and aviation, post office, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 215.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Particulars of the State and local taxes collected in New South Wales during the last five years are shown in the following table. State income tax consists of collections of arrears of tax imposed prior to the introduction in 1942 of the uniform taxation scheme described on page 172.

Table 162. State and Local Taxes in New South Wales

Tax	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£
STATE—					
Income Tax (arrears)	17,418	10,563	25,102	11,388	8,231
Land Tax	2,005	3,348,336	6,002,353	6,204,765	6,622,079
Death Duties	9,752,875	10,891,080	10,755,757	12,043,373	14,465,172
Stamp Duties	8,260,468	9,903,582	11,387,133	12,559,396	15,229,885
Racing and Betting Taxes* ..	2,923,371	2,903,058	2,952,776	2,799,497	2,957,325
Liquor Licences	2,972,262	3,122,801	3,459,769	3,692,057	3,699,901
Other	122,478	143,760	152,812	162,057	164,742
Total Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	24,050,877	30,323,180	34,735,702	37,472,533	43,147,335
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.† ..	10,880,506	12,108,482	12,980,936	15,628,166	17,039,230
Poker Machines‡ .. ..	...	763,433	834,739	905,420	1,264,427
Total State Taxes Collected ..	34,931,383	43,195,095	48,551,377	54,006,119	61,450,992
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils¶:—					
General Services	23,893,972	26,840,674	31,165,936	33,063,336	35,041,965§
Water, Sewerage, etc. ..	2,280,907	2,577,118	2,846,857	3,116,021	3,238,205§
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ..	8,800,242	10,476,322	11,983,985	13,431,838	15,035,124
Total Local Rates Levied ..	34,975,121	39,894,114	45,996,778	49,611,195	53,315,294§
Total State and Local Taxes ..	69,906,504	83,089,209	94,548,155	103,617,314	114,766,286§

* Including Stamp Duty on betting.

† Motor taxes, etc. are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 194.)

‡ The proceeds of this tax are paid to the Hospital Fund and the Housing Account. (See page 171.)

¶ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Preliminary.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in Australia was £118 14s. 7d. in 1957-58, £113 3s. in 1958-59, and £122 5s. 10d. in 1959-60.

The amounts stated in Table 162 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 163. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Tax	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STATE—					
Income Tax (arrears)	1	1	2	1	1
Land Tax .. ..	...	18 8	1 12 10	1 13 4	1 14 11
Death Duties	2 15 4	3 0 8	2 18 10	3 4 8	3 16 3
Stamp Duties	2 6 11	2 15 2	3 2 2	3 7 5	4 0 4
Racing and Betting Taxes	16 5	16 2	16 2	15 0	15 7
Liquor Licences	16 11	17 5	18 11	19 10	19 6
Other	9	10	10	10	10
Total Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	6 16 5	8 9 0	9 9 11	10 1 2	11 7 6
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.	3 1 9	3 7 6	3 10 11	4 3 11	4 9 10
Poker Machines .. ..	...	4 3	4 7	4 10	6 8
Total State Taxes Collected ..	9 18 2	12 0 9	13 5 5	14 9 11	16 4 0
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils*—					
General Services	6 16 10	7 11 0	8 10 5	8 19 1	9 6 5†
Water, Sewerage, etc.	13 1	14 6	15 7	16 10	17 3†
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	2 9 11	2 18 5	3 5 6	3 12 1	3 19 3
Total Local Rates Levied ..	9 19 10	11 3 11	12 11 6	13 8 0	14 2 11†
Total State and Local Taxes ..	19 18 0	23 4 8	25 16 11	27 17 11	30 6 11†

* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Preliminary.

STATE TAXES

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1st November, 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31st October, 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc., on 31st October each year. No tax is payable if the aggregate value of the lands is £5,000 or less (£10,000 in the case of land used for primary production). A deduction of similar amounts is allowed in respect of lands of higher value, but this is reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the value exceeds £5,000 (or £10,000). A further deduction (of £3 for each registered merino ewe owned at 31st December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of merino sheep studs.

The rates at which the tax is levied are shown in the following table:—

Table 164. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each £1 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
£	£	£ s. d.	d.
.....	2,500	Nil	1
2,500	5,000	10 8 4	1½
5,000	10,000	26 0 10	2
10,000	15,000	67 14 2	2½
15,000	20,000	119 15 10	3
20,000	25,000	182 5 10	3½
25,000	30,000	255 4 2	4
30,000	35,000	338 10 10	4½
35,000	40,000	432 5 10	5
40,000	45,000	536 9 2	5½
45,000	50,000	651 0 10	6
50,000	55,000	776 0 10	6½
55,000	60,000	911 9 2	7
60,000	65,000	1,057 5 10	7½
65,000 and over		1,213 10 10	8

Certain lands are wholly exempt from the tax. These include those owned by the Crown, local government or other public authorities, specified gas or electricity supply authorities, public or licensed private hospitals, charitable or educational institutions carried on solely for those purposes and not for profit, registered associations of employers or employees, and building, co-operative, friendly, medical benefit, or hospital benefit societies, and those owned by and used for the purposes of religious societies, racing clubs, and agricultural show societies. Lands used solely as a site for a place of worship, a club or charitable institution not carried on for profit, a children's home, a registered private school, a cemetery, or other prescribed purposes are also exempt, as are lands used primarily for sport and owned by sporting clubs not carried on for profit. Land used as a site for a club is only partially exempt if the building erected on it is not occupied solely by the club.

The value of lands owned by a mutual life assurance society and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed at a concessional rate of 1d. per £1 of taxable value. If the society is a non-mutual one, the proportion of the value of the land to be taxed at the concessional rate is determined by reference to the proportion of the amount of the society's surplus allocated to policy holders. The concession applies to only part of the value of the land if it is used also for purposes other than life assurance business.

The amount of Land Tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 162.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed £10,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, or grandchildren on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent. of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent. each year thereafter to 10 per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £10,000, the rate of duty is 4½ per cent. on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 5½ per cent. on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 7½ per cent. on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of such, and 10½ per cent. on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £1,000, nor on property passing to widow, widower, or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £5,000. No duty is payable on the estates of persons who died before 28th April, 1953 as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active war service.

The current rates of death duty are summarised in the following table:—

Table 165. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales A	Passing to widow or lineal issue B*	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister C*	Other D

DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

£1,001 to £2,000	2¼ %	3½ %	5½ %	8½ %
£2,001 to £3,000	2½ %	3¾ %	5¾ %	8¾ %
£3,001 to £4,000	2¾ %	4 %	6 %	9 %
	Rising by ¼ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£60,001 to £61,000	17 %	18¼ %	20¼ %	23¼ %
	Rising by ¼ † per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£75,001 to £76,000	20 %	22 %	24 %	27 %
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£100,001 and over	25 %	27 %	29 %	32 %

DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES

£500 or under	3 %	8 %
£501 to £1,000	3½ %	8½ %
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£50,001 to £51,000	20 %	25 %
	Rising by ⅓ † per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£65,001 to £66,000	23 %	30 %
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£75,001 and over	25 %	32 %

* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest.

† The rate in Column A rises by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concession and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £10,000, property passing to the widow or widower and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

<i>Final Balance of Estate</i>		<i>Rate of Duty</i>
£		
5,000 or under	..	Exempt.
5,001 to 6,000	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B or C of Table 165
6,001 to 7,000	..	$\frac{2}{5}$ " " "
7,001 to 8,000	..	$\frac{7}{10}$ " " "
8,001 to 9,000	..	$\frac{4}{5}$ " " "
9,001 to 10,000	..	$\frac{9}{10}$ " " "

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 162. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 282.

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1960 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal	1s. 6d.
(b) under seal	30s.
Bill of Lading	1s. 6d.
Cheque, Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand	3d.
(b) payable otherwise than on demand ..	9d. for each £25 or part of £25.
Hire Purchase Agreement—	
If the difference between the deposit paid and the cash price of the goods is—	
(a) more than £10, but less than £100 ..	2s. for each £10 or part of £10.
(b) £100 or more	5s. for each £25 or part of £25.
Ordinary Receipt for £2 or more (receipts for salaries or wages exempt)	3d.
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy	9d. for every £100 or part of £100 insured.
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than £50 ..	12s. 6d.
(b) consideration more than £50	25s. for each £100 or part of £100.
Transfer of Shares by sale	9d. for every £10 or part of £10 of consideration.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 162.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1st January, 1948) and country racing associations (since 1st August, 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, were required, until 29th November, 1959, to pay additional tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st October, 1932 to 31st October, 1955, the rates were 1d. for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the other parts of the racecourse; since 1st November, 1955, they have been 2d. and 1d., respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 1st January, 1938, increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 4th November, 1939, and further increased to 1 per cent. on 19th September, 1952.

Totalisator Tax

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission was 10 per cent. of the investments from January, 1938 until September, 1952, when it was increased to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Government's share was 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere until September, 1952; since that date it has been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for meetings in other centres. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse and greyhound racing and betting in the last eleven years:—

Table 166. State Taxes on Racing and Betting

Year ended 30th June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets	Totalisator	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	313,720	47,887	373,320	98,399	519,463	1,352,789
1951	334,956	43,564	410,366	96,558	612,704	1,498,148
1952	419,626	47,184	577,423	117,679	839,443	2,001,355
1953	394,091	46,346	979,311	105,686	1,067,165	2,592,599
1954	437,428	45,280	1,144,019	112,420	1,150,653	2,889,800
1955	447,648	44,958	1,128,757	103,710	1,064,006	2,789,079
1956	461,178	41,938	1,132,248	183,654	1,104,353	2,923,371
1957	457,200	39,703	1,131,696	199,847	1,074,612	2,903,058
1958	478,274	38,403	1,131,472	193,569	1,111,058	2,952,776
1959	412,376	37,105	1,002,013	186,014	1,161,989	2,799,497
1960	427,361	37,480	1,107,923	199,977	1,184,584	2,957,325

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition".

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19th September, 1957. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc., to its members.

Tax is imposed according to the class of machine:—

<i>Machine Operated by Insertion of—</i>	<i>Amount of Tax per year on each Machine</i>
6d.	£50
1s.	£100
2s. {	First five machines : ... £500 (£250 until 1st January, 1960)
	Machines in excess of five: £700 (£350 until 1st January, 1960)

If a machine is operated by a coin of a denomination less than 6d., the tax payable bears the same proportion to £50 as the coin used bears to 6d. Concessional rates are charged for limited periods if a club with a membership not exceeding 250 had been in existence for less than three years at the date on which a licence was first issued to it.

The proceeds of the tax in the three years ended June, 1959 were paid to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. From 1959-60, a part of the proceeds (£125,000 in 1959-60, £250,000 in later years) is to be used

to provide homes for aged persons, and the balance is to be paid to the Hospitals Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 162.

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 162 and 182.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

UNIFORM INCOME TAX

Since 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government has been the sole authority in Australia levying taxation on incomes. The Commonwealth tax, which is levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States.

With the commencement of the uniform tax arrangement, the Commonwealth began to make annual tax reimbursement grants to the States.

The methods of determining the grants made in the years 1942-43 to 1947-48 are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52.

For the years 1948-49 to 1958-59, the aggregate basic grant made by the Commonwealth and its distribution between the States were calculated in accordance with the following formula:—

(1) *Aggregate basic grant.* The aggregate grant to be distributed among the States in any year was computed by (a) increasing the basic sum of £45,000,000 by the proportion by which the total population of the States at the beginning of the financial year had increased over the population of the States at 1st July, 1947, and (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage, if any, by which the average wage per person employed in the year preceding the year of grant exceeded the average wage in 1945-46.

(2) *Distribution of aggregate grant.* In the years 1948-49 to 1956-57, a part of the aggregate grant, diminishing by one-tenth yearly (from nine-tenths in 1948-49 to one-tenth in 1956-57) was allocated in the same proportions as the aggregate grant was allocated in 1946-47, and the balance (i.e., one-tenth in 1948-49 rising to nine-tenths in 1956-57) was distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. In the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, the aggregate grant was distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. The adjusted population of a State in any year was calculated by adding, to the population at the beginning of the year, four times the number of children aged 5 to 15 years, and by increasing the resultant number by the percentage of the total population represented by the sum of—

(a) three-quarters of the population in areas of a density of less than one person per square mile;

(b) half the population in areas with a density of one and under two persons per square mile ; and

(c) one quarter of the population in areas with a density of two and under three persons per square mile.

As the basic or "formula" grants were deemed insufficient for the financial needs of the States, supplementary reimbursement grants were made in each of the years from 1950-51 to 1958-59.

The reimbursement grants made from 1948-49 to 1958-59, and their distribution between the States, are shown in the next table:—

Table 167. Tax Reimbursement Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
£ thousand							

FORMULA GRANTS*

1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	28,539	16,338	11,465	6,040	5,767	2,249	70,398
1951-52	34,827	20,376	13,994	7,410	7,010	2,806	86,423
1952-53	43,491	26,085	17,491	9,343	8,744	3,601	108,755
1953-54	47,766	29,378	19,279	10,388	9,630	4,066	120,507
1954-55	50,716	32,419	20,907	11,414	10,239	4,403	130,098
1955-56	54,226	36,069	22,532	12,681	11,253	4,891	141,652
1956-57	58,353	40,237	24,369	14,049	12,252	5,385	154,645
1957-58	61,747	44,000	25,921	15,260	13,063	5,864	165,855
1958-59	64,796	46,478	27,159	16,166	13,773	6,191	174,563

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

1950-51	8,277	5,910	2,814	1,229	1,410	360	20,000
1951-52	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1,194	33,577
1952-53	10,495	7,131	4,221	2,254	2,110	934	27,145
1953-54	8,519	5,622	3,438	1,853	1,717	766	21,915
1954-55	7,758	4,959	3,198	1,746	1,567	674	19,902
1955-56	7,110	3,399	2,123	1,195	1,060	461	15,348
1956-57	6,926	5,826	2,892	1,668	1,454	639	19,405
1957-58	10,978	7,466	4,899	2,589	2,217	996	29,145
1958-59	11,298	8,104	4,735	2,819	2,402	1,079	30,437

TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS

1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2,609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	11,597	10,854	4,535	135,900
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	12,241	11,347	4,832	142,422
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	13,160	11,806	5,077	150,000
1955-56	61,336	39,468	24,655	13,876	12,313	5,352	157,000
1956-57	65,279	46,063	27,261	15,717	13,706	6,024	174,050
1957-58	72,725	51,466	30,820	17,849	15,280	6,860	195,000
1958-59	76,094	54,582	31,894	18,985	16,175	7,270	205,000

* Comprises Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.

In addition to tax reimbursement grants, special grants in aid of general revenues have been made by the Commonwealth to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. These grants, which are not included in Table 167, have been made for many years on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. In 1958-59, the grants amounted to £20,750,000 (£5,250,000 to South Australia, £11,100,000 to Western Australia, and £4,400,000 to Tasmania).

Financial assistance grants by the Commonwealth to the States were introduced in 1959-60 in terms of the States Grants Act, 1959. These grants replaced the former tax reimbursement grants, the special grant to South Australia, and part of the special grants to Western Australia and Tasmania.

The financial assistance grant to each State in 1959-60 is shown below:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Proportion of Total Grants</i>	<i>Grant per head of population at 1st July, 1959</i>
	£ thous.	Per cent.	£
New South Wales	83,450	34·13	22·22
Victoria	60,625	24·80	21·54
Queensland	36,375	14·88	25·24
South Australia	27,675	11·32	30·05
Western Australia	25,462	10·41	35·40
Tasmania	10,913	4·46	31·88
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Grants	244,500	100·00	24·46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 1960-61 and each subsequent year, the grant payable to a State is to be determined by (a) multiplying the grant per head of population in the previous year by the population of the State on 1st July of the current year, and (b) increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia in the previous year exceeds the average wage in the year before it. In 1960-61, for example, the grant for a State will be found by multiplying the grant per head of population at 1st July, 1959 by the population of the State at 1st July, 1960, and by increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage in 1959-60 exceeds the average wage in 1958-59.

Special grants, on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, will still be made to Western Australia and Tasmania, and may be made, under special circumstances, to South Australia and Queensland. In 1959-60, the special grants (which are not included above) amounted to £8,326,000 (£3,500,000 to Western Australia, £3,400,000 to Tasmania, and £1,426,000, in adjustment of grants for 1957-58 and 1958-59, to South Australia).

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION

Taxation on incomes has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Commonwealth taxation of incomes is imposed as a single levy called Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, on dividends from sources outside Australia, and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax, introduced from 1st July, 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia to non-residents who are not actively engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The tax is deducted from the dividends at the time of their payment to the non-resident. The rate of tax is 3s. per £ on dividends flowing to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below) and 6s. per £ on other dividends. The withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends, unless he elects to be assessed for tax in the ordinary way.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

"Pay as you earn" System. Since July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any concessional deductions allowed.

Exempt Incomes. Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed £104. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions

allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 168. Limits of Income Not Subject to Tax

Individuals with the following Dependants	1950-51 to 1952-53	1953-54 to 1956-57	1957-58 to 1959-60
	£	£	£
None	104	104	104
Wife	208	234	247
Wife and one child	286	312	338
Wife and two children	338	364	403
Wife and three children	390	416	468
Wife and four children	442	468	533

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) did not exceed £429 in 1959-60. If contributing to the maintenance of a spouse similarly qualified by age, such a taxpayer is exempt from tax if the income of the couple does not exceed £858. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed £485 (married couples £1,181), the amount of tax payable is limited to nine-twentieths of the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income; the tax thus limited is subject to the rebate of tax of 5 per cent. allowed for 1959-60 to all individual taxpayers.

Concessional Deductions. Concessions for dependents, medical expenses, etc. are allowed by way of deductions in determining the taxable income.

The deductions allowed to Australian residents for dependants resident in Australia are as follows:—

	£
(a) Spouse of taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer	143
(b) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years or invalid relative (not allowed if deduction claimed under (a))	143
(c) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each	143
(d) Children under age 16 years: One child	91
Each other child	65
(e) Invalid child, brother, or sister, age 16 years or over, each (less any invalid pension received)	91
(f) Children, aged 16 to 21 years, at school or university (full-time), each (less value of any Government assistance for education)	91

The amount allowed as a deduction is reduced—for dependants (a), by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds £65; for dependants (c), by the full amount of the separate net income; and for dependants (d) to (f), by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income exceeds £52. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction, based on the above amounts, is allowed.

Other deductions of a concessional nature are listed below. All these deductions are allowed to residents of Australia, but only deductions (f) to (h) are allowed to non-residents.

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £30, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye, or hearing aid, and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) up to £150 each for the taxpayer, his spouse, children under 21 years, and other dependants except housekeeper; however, there is no limit (apart from the limit on dental expenses) on the amount of the deduction if the taxpayer is 65 years or over and the expenses are for himself or a spouse 65 years or over.
- (b) Funeral expenses up to £30 each for dependants as in (a).
- (c) Subscriptions, up to an aggregate of £400, for life, sickness, or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation, and friendly society benefit in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (d) Payments to medical or hospital benefits funds in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (e) Education expenses up to £100 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property.
- (g) Gifts of £1 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes.
- (h) One-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.
- (i) Share capital subscribed for oil exploration purposes in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, less any deduction allowed under (h), providing the company to which the capital is subscribed waives its right to a deduction for capital expended on oil exploration, mining, or treatment.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer is entitled to be recouped such expenses by a government, society, or institution.

Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special deduction (zone allowance) from their income. In Zone A, the allowance is £270 plus an amount equal to one-half of the deductions allowable to the taxpayer for dependants (see previous page); in Zone B, it is £45 plus an amount equal to one-twelfth of these deductions.

A deduction equal to the deduction allowed to residents of Zone A is allowed to members of the defence forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax are given in respect of interest from government loans. For Commonwealth loans issued before 1st January, 1940, the rebate is the excess of tax on the interest at current rates over the tax at 1930-31 rates. For Commonwealth loans issued after 1st January, 1940, and for States and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax, the rebate is 2s. for each £1 of interest.

Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution. The rates of tax payable by individuals on income derived from all sources in the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown in the next table. The tax payable on income derived in 1959-60 was the amount calculated from the table less 5 per cent.

Table 169. Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Payable by Individuals

Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income
Not Less than—	Not More Than—		
£	£	£ s. d.	d. on each £1
...	100*	Nil	1
100*	149*	8 4	3
150	199	1 0 10	7
200	249	2 10 0	11
250	299	4 15 10	15
300	399	7 18 4	20
400	499	16 5 0	26
500	599	27 1 8	30
600	699	39 11 8	34
700	799	53 15 0	38
800	899	69 11 8	42
900	999	87 1 8	46
1,000	1,199	106 5 0	52
1,200	1,399	149 11 8	59
1,400	1,599	198 15 0	65
1,600	1,799	252 18 4	71
1,800	1,999	312 1 8	77
2,000	2,399	376 5 0	85
2,400	2,799	517 18 4	92
2,800	3,199	671 5 0	99
3,200	3,599	836 5 0	105
3,600	3,999	1,011 5 0	111
4,000	4,399	1,196 5 0	117
4,400	4,999	1,391 5 0	124
5,000	5,999	1,701 5 0	132
6,000	7,999	2,251 5 0	139
8,000	9,999	3,409 11 8	145
10,000	15,999	4,617 18 4	152
16,000	and over	8,417 18 4	160

* Minimum amount of tax payable is 10s. Tax is not levied on a taxable income of less than £105.

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1959-60 are shown in the following table. The "actual incomes" shown in the table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 176). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Table 170. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1959-60

Actual Income	Person without Dependents	Person with Dependents		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
150	1 0	...	...	...
200	2 8	...	...	...
250	4 11	10	...	...
300	7 18	1 4	...	...
350	11 10	2 13	11	...
400	15 9	5 0	1 9	...
500	25 15	12 0	5 10	2 8
600	37 12	21 6	12 15	7 12
800	66 2	45 5	33 12	25 17
1,000	100 19	75 11	61 0	51 4
1,250	153 15	123 0	104 4	92 0
1,500	214 11	178 16	157 10	142 7
2,000	357 9	313 17	286 18	268 13
3,000	716 1	660 0	625 6	601 13
4,000	1,136 9	1,073 12	1,033 12	1,005 1
5,000	1,616 4	1,546 0	1,501 7	1,469 8
10,000	4,387 0	4,304 19	4,252 14	4,215 8
20,000	10,530 7	10,439 16	10,382 3	10,341 0

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife are shown in the next table for each of the last ten years. The amounts shown for the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 represent the tax payable on income derived from personal exertion, and those for 1953-54 and later years represent the tax payable on income derived from all sources. (Until 1952-53, income derived from property was taxed at higher rates than income derived from personal exertion, but these higher rates were abolished in 1953-54.)

Table 171. Examples of Income Tax* Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income†	Income Year						
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 to 1956-57	1957-58 to 1958-59	1959-60
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
250	1-6	1-7	1-6	0-8	0-7	0-5	0-5
300	3-8	4-1	3-8	2-0	1-6	1-3	1-2
350	7-0	7-7	7-0	4-2	3-4	2-8	2-7
400	11-3	12-5	11-3	7-3	6-1	5-3	5-0
500	22-1	24-3	22-1	15-8	13-8	12-7	12-0
600	35-3	38-9	35-3	26-7	23-9	22-4	21-3
800	69-3	76-2	69-3	55-1	49-5	47-7	45-3
1,000	110-8	121-9	110-8	90-7	81-9	79-6	75-6
1,250	174-0	191-4	174-0	145-3	132-3	129-5	123-0
1,500	247-2	271-9	247-2	209-3	191-4	188-2	178-8
2,000	426-8	469-4	426-8	366-3	334-6	330-4	313-9
3,000	876-4	964-0	876-4	765-2	700-1	694-8	660-0
5,000	2,022-5	2,224 7	2,022-5	1,783-6	1,634-1	1,627-4	1,546-0
10,000	5,545-4	6,100-0	5,545-4	4,946-7	4,539-4	4,531-5	4,305-0

* The amounts shown for the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 represent the tax payable on income derived from personal exertion, and those for 1953-54 and later years represent the tax payable on income derived from all sources.

† See text preceding Table 170.

Assessments for Resident Individuals. An analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1955-56 and 1956-57 by individuals resident in New South Wales and in Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the taxpayers' actual income, which includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of the taxable income.

Table 172. Commonwealth Tax Assessments for Resident Individuals

Grade of Actual Income	1955-56 Income			1956-57 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
£	Number	£ thousand		Number	£ thousand	

RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Under 200	56,629	8,419	72	54,013	8,002	67
200 to 299	70,098	16,421	306	65,269	15,183	279
300 " 399	86,620	27,826	875	81,240	25,945	810
400 " 499	101,934	41,327	1,793	96,507	38,835	1,667
500 " 599	123,253	60,215	3,292	118,191	57,788	3,154
600 " 699	111,586	62,347	3,950	113,221	63,331	4,019
700 " 799	122,011	75,336	5,312	112,153	69,811	4,943
800 " 899	142,456	96,530	7,425	139,129	94,113	7,260
900 " 999	138,641	103,523	8,743	144,456	105,879	8,809
1,000 " 1,099	115,677	94,216	8,587	124,795	100,237	9,040
1,100 " 1,199	85,838	76,790	7,590	94,505	83,554	8,188
1,200 " 1,299	61,883	59,895	6,330	70,188	67,694	7,127
1,300 " 1,399	44,947	47,514	5,401	52,634	54,791	6,141
1,400 " 1,499	31,295	35,564	4,281	37,547	42,115	5,023
1,500 " 1,999	72,898	98,944	13,853	85,630	114,440	15,734
2,000 " 2,999	36,619	73,069	13,778	43,694	85,836	15,730
3,000 " 3,999	12,164	36,439	8,999	14,357	42,405	10,144
4,000 " 4,999	5,874	23,306	6,827	7,052	27,681	7,904
5,000 " 9,999	7,238	43,466	16,363	9,219	55,330	20,712
10,000 " 14,999	992	10,902	5,191	1,424	15,834	7,577
15,000 and over	528	10,963	6,126	707	14,767	8,240
Total	1,429,181	1,103,012	135,094	1,465,931	1,183,571	152,568

RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Under 200	162,809	24,161	208	153,674	22,763	192
200 to 299	206,419	48,471	911	191,438	44,717	828
300 " 399	244,801	78,676	2,477	232,726	74,350	2,323
400 " 499	273,853	110,992	4,822	262,023	105,542	4,540
500 " 599	318,290	154,771	8,436	311,057	151,379	8,233
600 " 699	303,339	167,775	10,570	295,767	164,363	10,376
700 " 799	357,134	217,155	15,109	332,640	203,648	14,207
800 " 899	395,107	264,716	20,164	396,438	266,080	20,317
900 " 999	363,075	268,869	22,513	383,557	280,114	23,162
1,000 " 1,099	290,610	235,789	21,376	313,847	251,821	22,607
1,100 " 1,199	209,609	186,383	18,273	230,074	202,539	19,673
1,200 " 1,299	151,068	145,885	15,327	167,944	160,936	16,777
1,300 " 1,399	108,192	113,646	12,807	124,992	129,574	14,401
1,400 " 1,499	76,105	86,479	10,365	89,650	100,411	11,874
1,500 " 1,999	181,225	246,186	34,332	211,992	284,057	38,724
2,000 " 2,999	95,565	191,823	35,939	113,643	225,428	40,897
3,000 " 3,999	31,869	95,815	23,466	38,205	113,438	26,869
4,000 " 4,999	14,879	59,063	17,166	18,037	70,890	20,084
5,000 " 9,999	18,238	109,948	41,359	22,772	136,353	50,833
10,000 " 14,999	2,586	28,356	13,491	3,643	40,108	19,101
15,000 and over	1,357	28,925	16,116	1,955	41,412	23,097
Total	3,806,130	2,863,884	345,227	3,896,074	3,069,923	389,115

Income Taxation of Companies

For taxation purposes, a distinction is made between public and private companies. A private company is a company in which the public is not substantially interested, e.g., a company in which all the issued shares are held by fewer than twenty-one persons, or which can be controlled by fewer than eight persons. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

The rates of tax payable by companies on income derived in the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 are shown in the next table:—

Table 173. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	1955-56 Income		1956-57 to 1958-59 Incomes	
	On first £5,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income	On first £5,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income
	d. per £1 of taxable income			
Public Companies—				
Mutual Life Assurance Companies	60	84	54	78
Co-operative Companies	72	96	66	90
Non-profit Companies—				
Friendly Society Dispensaries	72	96	66	66
Other	72	96	66	90
Other Public Companies	84	96	78	90
Private Companies—				
Primary Tax	60	84	54	78
Undistributed Profits Tax— see text below				

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 10s. in each £, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in 1958-59, it was calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), then by taking the sum of the following:—

- (a) 10 per cent. of the net other property income; and
- (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first £1,000, 40 per cent. of the next £1,000, and 35 per cent. of the balance in excess of £2,000.

No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. However, rebates are allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these are to be discontinued after 31st December, 1962.

Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

The amount of tax on incomes collected by the Commonwealth in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table. In 1959-60, 66 per cent. of the total collections was obtained from individuals and 34 per cent. from companies.

Table 174. Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Wool Deduction*	Total Collections	Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Total Collections
	£ thousand					£ thousand		
1950	195,976	83,678	...	279,654	1956	387,130	186,858	573,988
1951	251,422	90,536	109,531	451,489	1957	403,727	216,571	620,298
1952	394,371	150,809	5,963	551,143	1958	435,071	215,348	650,419
1953	389,933	167,027	(-) 2,223†	554,737	1959	388,965	219,695	608,660
1954	394,049	134,132	...	528,181	1960	442,164	229,130	671,294
1955	361,425	171,491	...	532,916				

* Advance payment of tax, collected by 20 per cent. levy on value of wool sold; operated for one year only (1950-51).

† Refunds.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1914, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, adopted children, stepchildren, ex-nuptial children, or grandchildren of the deceased, there is a statutory exemption of £5,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by £1 for every £3 of value

in excess of £5,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren, the exemption is £2,500, diminishing by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £2,500. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

Duty is abated when a beneficiary in an estate dies within five years of his predecessor and the estate, wholly or in part, is subject to duty twice within that period. On the second succession, the amount of duty payable on the lower of the two values of the estate is determined and a rebate of tax based on this notional duty is allowed. The rebate amounts to 50 per cent. of the duty where the second succession is within one year of the first, falling by 10 per cent. each following year to 10 per cent. in the fifth year.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940, when a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year, and the rates on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941 are as follows:—

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty</i> Per cent of value for duty
Not exceeding £ 10,000	3 per cent.
£ 10,001 to £ 20,000	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £ 100 of value in excess of £ 10,000.
£ 20,001 to £ 120,000	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £ 100 of value in excess of £ 20,000,
£ 120,001 to £ 499,999	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. for every £ 1,000 of value in excess of £ 120,000.
£ 500,000 or more	27.9 per cent.

The amount of Commonwealth estate duty collected in Australia was £13,773,826 in 1957-58, £13,308,744 in 1958-59, and £13,752,610 in 1959-60.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife

or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £2,205,487 in 1957-58, £1,999,827 in 1958-59, and £2,435,264 in 1959-60.

PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including State governmental authorities, local government authorities, and those Commonwealth authorities where wages are not paid from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Governor-General and State Governors, the official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations, public and non-profit private hospitals, and religious or public benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. Other employers are exempted if their pay roll does not exceed £10,400 per annum (£1,040 until 1st October, 1953, then £4,160 to 1st September, 1954, and £6,420 to 1st September, 1957).

The tax is levied, at the rate of 2½ per cent., on the amount by which the wages paid or payable by an employer exceed £10,400 per annum. "Wages" is taken to include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses, and allowances, in cash or in kind. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay rolls which exceed £200 a week, and any necessary adjustment is made annually.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to £48,551,576 in 1957-58, £49,618,891 in 1958-59, and £55,161,359 in 1959-60.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia by the Commonwealth amounted to £304,364,644 in 1957-58, £308,914,498 in 1958-59, and £336,769,989 in 1959-60.

SALES TAX

A sales tax on locally-manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers and consumers, and by importers on imported taxable goods which are not to be sold by wholesalers. The tax falls only once on each taxable article.

Many goods (e.g., most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, most building materials, agricultural machinery, and primary products) are exempt from the tax. Taxable goods are classified into groups to which special rates of tax apply, or are subject to sales tax at the "general rate". The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time.

The general and special rates of sales tax imposed since September, 1951 are as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>General Rate</i>	<i>Special Rates</i>
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1951—27th September	12½	20, 25, 33½, 50, 66½
1952— 7th August	12½	20, 33½, 50
1953—10th September	12½	16½
1954—19th August	12½	10, 16½
1956—15th March	12½	10, 16½, 25, 30
1957— 4th September	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 30

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £137,777,524 in 1957-58, £143,616,616 in 1958-59, and £164,185,105 in 1959-60.

WOOL TAX AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE

Particulars of the tax on wool are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry", and particulars of the wheat export charge in the chapter "Agriculture". Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 185. The chief operating accounts are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Tramways and Omnibuses", and of the *Sydney Harbour Trust Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement is described on page 197.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may

be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposit Account balances is shown on page 200.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 175. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecovered amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 175, comprise:—

- (a) debt charges (amounting to £9,724,152, £6,380,923, £7,915,258, £7,069,500, and £4,885,975 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to £2,695,000, £150,000, £450,000, £50,000, and £500,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the tram and omnibus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Trams and Buses, but omitted from the

column "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- (a) annual contributions of £1,000,000 to Railways towards offsetting losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions of £800,000 to Railways and £175,000 to Trams and Buses towards superannuation costs.

Table 175. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Con- solidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget *
		Railways	Trams and Buses	Sydney Harbour	Total	
		£ thousand				
REVENUE						
1956	114,903	77,186	11,242	3,043	91,471	204,399
1957	127,993	80,489	14,435	2,887	97,811	223,829
1958	140,357	76,233	13,996	2,900	93,129	231,511
1959	147,583	77,731	13,436	2,995	94,162	239,770
1960	162,683	85,363	13,135	3,327	101,825	262,533
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1956	97,595	74,249	14,770	2,268	91,287	186,907
1957	108,271	74,690	14,927	2,158	91,775	198,071
1958	116,576	71,726	14,705	2,222	88,653	203,254
1959	124,169	70,533	14,488	2,095	87,116	209,310
1960	137,266	76,667†	14,646	2,385	93,698	228,989
Interest and Exchange on Interest						
1956	10,061	8,514	529	519	9,562	19,623
1957	10,353	9,554	588	559	10,701	21,054
1958	11,642	10,523	646	616	11,785	23,427
1959	12,534	11,343	718	659	12,720	25,254
1960	15,836	10,628‡	671	706	12,005	27,841
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund						
1956	2,449	2,049	81	123	2,253	4,702
1957	2,295	2,039	88	153	2,280	4,575
1958	2,361	2,169	92	161	2,422	4,783
1959	2,588	2,304	101	170	2,575	5,163
1960	3,169	2,176‡	105	183	2,464	5,633
Total Expenditure						
1956	110,105	84,812	15,380	2,910	103,102	211,232
1957	120,919	86,283	15,603	2,870	104,756	223,700
1958	130,579	84,418	15,443	2,999	102,860	231,464
1959	139,291	84,180	15,307	2,924	102,411	239,727
1960	156,271	89,471	15,422	3,274	108,167	262,463

* Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

† Includes provision for renewals, first made in 1959-60.

‡ The capital debt of the Railways was reduced by £73,245,092 on 1st January, 1960. From this date, charges attributable to the debt remitted are payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State Revenue Budget, which are set out in the following table, show that the finances of the transport undertakings strongly influence the budgetary results of the State. During the last ten years, the transport undertakings have had unfavourable results, while large surpluses have been recorded in

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In most of the years, there was a small budget surplus, but in 1954-55 and 1955-56, the net deficiency of the business undertakings exceeded the surplus of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and there were substantial budget deficits.

Table 176. State Revenue Accounts: Surpluses and Deficits

Year ended 30th June	Con- solidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget	
		Railways	Trams and Buses	Sydney Harbour	Total		
		£ thousand					
1951	+ 7,739	— 6,417	— 1,560	+ 271	— 7,706	+ 33	
1952	+ 5,708	— 2,452	— 3,323	+ 165	— 5,610	+ 98	
1953	+ 5,198	— 1,449	— 3,597	— 55	— 5,101	+ 97	
1954	+ 2,898	+ 154	— 3,077	+ 153	— 2,770	+ 128	
1955	+ 3,377	— 2,351	— 3,288	+ 114	— 5,525	— 2,148	
1956	+ 4,798	— 7,626	— 4,138	+ 133	— 11,631	— 6,833	
1957	+ 7,074	— 5,794	— 1,168	+ 17	— 6,945	+ 129	
1958	+ 9,778	— 8,185	— 1,447	— 99	— 9,731	+ 47	
1959	+ 8,292	— 6,449	— 1,871	+ 71	— 8,249	+ 43	
1960	+ 6,412	— 4,108	— 2,287	+ 53	— 6,342	+ 70	

NOTE. (+) = surplus, (—) = deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 177. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411
General Purposes Grants*	61,318,715*	65,268,250*	72,699,693	76,082,741	83,450,000
Hospital Benefits	2,325,028	2,200,000	1,950,000	2,325,000	2,744,341
Tuberculosis Campaign	1,508,452	1,625,000	1,740,107	1,789,097	1,400,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	445,591	447,000	486,063	612,414	730,361
Emergency Housekeeping Services	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Supply of Milk to School Children	1,042,173	1,094,469	1,139,512	1,191,548	1,286,672
Cattle Tick Eradication	551,750	675,000	535,874	578,018	477,059
Herd Recording	19,568	19,974	24,341	22,472	29,308
Total of foregoing	70,134,588	74,253,004	81,498,901	85,524,601	93,041,052
Taxes†	24,050,877	30,323,180	34,735,702	37,472,533	43,147,335
Land Revenue	5,340,739	5,926,231	5,310,139	4,331,683	4,794,263
Receipts for Services Rendered	6,922,485	8,553,907	9,585,241	10,011,959	11,015,382
General Miscellaneous	8,454,075	8,936,567	9,227,474	10,242,172	10,685,025
Total Receipts	114,902,764	127,992,889	140,357,457	147,582,948	162,683,057

* Financial assistance grant in 1959-60; tax reimbursement (formula and supplementary) grants in earlier years.

† See Table 162 for details.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 57 per cent. of the total receipts in 1959-60, whilst State taxes represented 27 per cent., land revenue 3 per cent., and other receipts 13 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, grants for roads, and grants for capital expenditure on mental hospitals) are paid into other funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 179. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".

Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 178. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
Alienations	453,438	425,719	456,847	623,670	759,988
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	323,807	402,428	402,449	456,997	465,013
Other	575,689	613,613	685,249	758,840	887,176
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	357,314	362,912	365,783	365,966	372,259
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	429,025	437,360	445,180	454,082	428,846
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1,907,403	2,155,066	1,417,864	176,020	335,168
Other Minerals	47,654	88,533	144,776	80,054	57,527
Total Royalty	2,384,082	2,680,959	2,007,820	710,156	821,541
Other	37,507	57,130	36,044	32,989	44,105
Forestry	1,144,089	1,310,875	1,277,371	1,299,015	1,354,327
Miscellaneous	64,813	72,595	78,576	84,050	89,854
Total, Land Revenue	5,340,739	5,926,231	5,310,139	4,331,683	4,794,263

Mining royalties are determined either on the basis of quantity mined (e.g., coal) or (in the case of silver-lead-zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1959-60 amounted to £2,839,631, of which £2,343,196 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, £464,982 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and £27,680 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from

timber-getting (which amounted to £330,000 in 1959-60, and are regarded as equivalent to royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc. are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 178 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue **after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to £1,350,323 in 1959-60.**

Receipts for Services Rendered

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 179. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.	1,539,682	2,203,475	2,524,697	2,584,767	2,943,885
Agricultural Colleges and Farms ..	45,441	61,251	69,689	75,776	72,660
Fees—					
Registrar-General	837,403	897,610	1,010,730	1,069,479	1,254,902
Public Trustee	214,259	240,718	273,300	271,707	314,282
Law Courts	564,218	656,729	720,887	803,914	853,747
Valuation of Land	236,841	236,465	286,688	348,474	397,464
Department of Education	578,350	680,661	753,667	805,019	878,993
Factories and Shops Inspection ..	50,371	131,514	169,932	165,010	175,224
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection ..	64,506	62,898	74,808	93,147	108,724
Weights and Measures Inspection ..	14,759	17,733	27,361	30,528	33,797
Other	114,726	120,929	115,102	124,503	124,240
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc.	115,753*	...	...	...	...
Meat Inspection	162,182	158,204	185,987	228,818	202,193
Police Services—Traffic Control ..	977,282	1,491,159	1,558,762	1,616,712	1,706,630
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	120,282	144,991	163,727	178,960	210,569
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	203,248	276,483	344,639	376,441	396,055
Commonwealth Contributions—					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions	39,863	80,363	78,625	65,273	73,025
Administration of Migrant Education and Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	122,255	154,246	155,468	149,886	152,639
Other Services	53,391	69,204	64,972	73,256	75,933
Other	867,673	869,274	1,006,200	950,289	1,040,420
Total	6,922,485	8,553,907	9,585,241	10,011,959	11,015,382

* The grain elevators were transferred to the Grain Elevators Board on 1st March, 1955.

Receipts from pilotage and harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. in ports other than Sydney, are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust (Maritime Services Board) Fund.

Since 1951-52, a proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled £7,365 in 1959-60.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

General Miscellaneous Receipts

All items of receipts not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

Table 180. Governmental Revenue: General Miscellaneous Receipts

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—					
Metropolitan Water Board Advances	132,167	128,284	126,765	135,650	130,401
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works	13,264	13,858	8,947	10,644	11,149
Housing Commission Advances	220,349	188,025	190,788	231,680	189,714
Rural Bank Agencies	131,803*	144,874*	153,341	166,787	214,560
War Service Land Settlement Loans	253,002	279,193	287,846	355,217	404,367
Daily Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits)	288,500	386,381	466,302	555,785	728,587
Other Interest	253,431*	139,757*	160,123	314,439	172,945
Rents of Premises, etc.	350,267	366,797	389,488	388,398	384,371
Fines and Forfeitures	740,931	948,425	1,101,755	1,250,815	1,430,661
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief	12,528	12,528	12,528	12,528	12,528
Repayment—Balances not required	37,224	50,840	69,316	71,533	133,525
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years	456,605	342,361	346,080	635,828	543,462
State Lotteries (Gross Profit)	4,236,720	4,627,510	4,572,790	4,532,330	4,510,270
Tourist Bureau Collections	297,138	305,210	306,405	307,413	326,712
Prison Industries	324,305	373,082	381,373	384,826	390,919
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments	280,024	302,228	286,551	321,547	378,463
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Rents, Rates, etc.	54,058	31,586	54,921	72,609	68,175
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	371,759	295,628	312,155	494,143	654,216
Total	8,454,075	8,936,567	9,227,474	10,242,172	10,685,025

* Revised.

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 181. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Expenditure

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below) ..	8,084,444	9,479,726	10,529,493	10,487,286	10,775,972
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ..	12,277,538	13,440,705*	14,436,397	15,869,753	16,869,093
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	674,129	675,553	706,607	775,708	836,722
Education ..	34,557,384	37,188,807	40,381,735	45,054,662	50,360,272
Science, Art, and Research ..	623,156	646,013	814,096	977,715	1,071,413
Public Health and Recreation ..	22,495,206	24,835,543	26,393,225	27,716,027	32,255,462
Social Amelioration ..	3,315,871	4,015,652	5,250,807	4,282,131	4,548,687
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ..	14,348,831	16,264,684	16,157,367	17,188,010	18,311,005
Local Government ..	853,693	956,484	1,063,946	1,132,258	1,263,369
War Obligations ..	292,084	348,068*	545,853	615,267	679,795
Adjustment of Old Accounts ..	72,960	419,226	297,253	70,418	294,098
Total Ordinary Departmental ..	97,595,296	108,270,461	116,576,779	124,169,235	137,265,888
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	9,311,187	9,797,677	11,068,719	11,904,988	15,049,002
Exchange on Interest ..	749,655	555,753	572,919	628,482	787,033
Sinking Fund ..	2,448,490	2,294,692	2,360,728	2,588,297	3,168,919
Total Public Debt Charges† ..	12,509,332	12,648,122	14,002,366	15,121,767	19,004,954
Total Governmental Expenditure ..	110,104,628	120,918,583	130,579,145	139,291,002	156,270,842

* Revised.

† Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see page 186).

Increases in prices and rates of salaries, and an expansion of services (particularly education services) made necessary by the growth of population, were the main factors responsible for an increase in ordinary departmental expenditure of £39,671,000 (or 41 per cent.) between 1955-56 and 1959-60. Expenditure on education (which rose by 46 per cent. between 1955-56 and 1959-60, and in 1959-60 represented 37 per cent. of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 43 per cent., and in 1959-60 represented 24 per cent. of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 64 per cent. of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1955-56. Salaries and wages paid in 1959-60 amounted to £67,007,000, or 49 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 51 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary, secondary, technical, and agricultural education provided by the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the universities and other educational institutions. In 1959-60, expenditure on administration, on primary, secondary, and technical education, and on the training of

teachers amounted to £45,449,000, and grants to the universities totalled £4,180,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to £22,313,000 in 1959-60. Against this expenditure on subsidies, however, the State receives an annual grant (amounting to £2,744,000 in 1959-60) from the Commonwealth, under the Hospitals Benefits Act (see page 188). Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1959-60 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was:—agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions to primary industries) £5,579,000; public works £4,902,000; land settlement £1,945,000; forestry £1,284,000; navigation £674,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts £415,000; and water conservation and irrigation £630,000. Also included under this classification are annual grants of £1,000,000 to the railways towards offsetting losses on developmental country services, and of £800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the Department of Government Transport towards costs of superannuation. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 189.

The cost of police services, £10,279,000 in 1959-60, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1959-60 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice £3,412,000, prisons £1,622,000, custody and care of delinquent children £551,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc. £549,000, and salaries of the judiciary £392,000.

Of the expenditure of £10,776,000 in 1959-60 on the Legislature and general administration, £871,000 was for the Legislature, etc., £58,000 for electoral services, and £1,560,000 represented Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long-standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination, and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the last three years:—

Table 182. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.: Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts				Disbursements			
Item	Year ended June			Item	Year ended June		
	1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration and Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	2,961,914	3,180,001	3,440,395	Administration and Control ..	2,903,491	2,865,576	3,193,307
Miscellaneous ..	107,573	118,495	133,271	Traffic Facilities ..	101,240	103,048	129,774
				Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	64,756	223,165	199,585
Total† ..	3,069,487	3,298,496	3,573,666	Total† ..	3,069,487	3,191,789*	3,522,666*
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Motor Tax, Public Vehicles ..	258,903	221,532	225,550	Traffic Facilities ..	101,785	106,151	110,633
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	25,679	28,070	28,666	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	263,935	288,170	290,873
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	63,583	109,000	109,000	Paid to Tramways ..	12,286	13,422	13,634
Total ..	348,165	358,602*	363,216*	Total ..	378,006	407,743	415,140
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licences ..	132,549	140,774	153,417	Administration and Transport Control ..	259,461	284,167	319,215
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—				Paid to Railways ..	750,000	...	1,000,000
Passengers ..	30,018	28,459	28,195	Paid to Tramways ..	1,297	1,163	1,234
Goods ..	1,142,191	1,155,765	1,253,992	Refund of Charges collected from Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ..	235,879	230,374	867,620
Permits, etc. ..	10,676	11,491	11,302				
Miscellaneous ..	21,035	13,179	13,510				
Total ..	1,336,469	1,349,668	1,460,416	Total ..	1,246,637	515,704	2,188,069
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) ..	8,278,028	8,476,963	8,752,679	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	8,419,007	10,862,074	11,897,713
Road Maintenance Charge ..	140,979	2,385,111	3,145,034				
Total ..	8,419,007	10,862,074	11,897,713	Total ..	8,419,007	10,862,074	11,897,713
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax ..	8,536,931	8,698,495	8,978,229	Administration and Control ..	3,162,952	3,149,743	3,512,522
Registration and Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	2,961,914	3,180,001	3,440,395	Traffic Facilities ..	203,025	209,199	240,407
Special Licences and Charges, Commercial Motor Vehicles ..	1,482,092	3,749,670	4,620,606	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	8,747,698	11,373,409	12,388,171
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	63,583	109,000	109,000	Paid to Railways and Tramways ..	763,583	14,585	1,014,868
Miscellaneous ..	128,608	131,674	146,781	Refund of Charges collected in respect of Interstate Journeys ..	235,879	230,374	867,620
Total Receipts †	13,173,128	15,868,840*	17,295,011*	Total Payments †	13,113,137	14,977,310*	18,023,588*

* Excludes transfer from Road Transport and Traffic Fund to Public Vehicles Fund (£106,707 in 1958-59 and £51,000 in 1959-60).

† Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, etc. (£26,250 in 1957-58, £24,375 in 1958-59, and £22,500 in 1959-60) have been deducted from both receipts and disbursements.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1st May, 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the ton-mileage being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 182 as distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and tramways from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November, 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings—the railways, tramway and motor omnibus services, and Sydney Harbour Works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 187.

In addition to the business undertakings, there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury.

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation in 1959-60 are summarised in the next table.

Table 183. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1959-60

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange	Depreciation*	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	48,163,209	28,827,489	7,133 288§	11,718,587	47,679,364	483,845
State Coal Mines	2,760,397	2,266,519¶	147,895	331,097	2,745,511	14,886
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking†	3,158,632	2,773,200	73,147	76,935	2,923,282	235,350||
State Brickworks†	985,045	848,597	19,880	26,142	894,619	90,426||
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	2,840,993	2,769,660	34,885§	66,974	2,871,519 (—)	30,526
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ ..	120,272	123,281	60,697	26,784	210,762 (—)	90,490
Juncet	22,417	18,453	10,357	5,488	34,298 (—)	11,881
Fish River‡	118,456	13,794	87,767	14,790	116,351	2,105
Housing Commission	7,988,309	2,691,511	3,489,748	857,187	7,038,446	949,863
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	319,194	322,540	22,120	46,635	391,295 (—)	72,101
Grain Elevators Board ** ..	1,550,339	930,387	369,535§	205,694	1,505,616	44,723
Sydney Fish Market	121,985	109,242	...	2,447	111,689	10,296

* Includes repayment of capital in some undertakings.

† Year ended 31st March preceding.

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

¶ Includes provision for mine development, £ 340,118.

§ Includes loan expenses.

|| Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes—Engineering and Shipbuilding £134,826; Brickworks, £43,059.

** Year ended 31st October following.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which was established in 1950, operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of the operations of the Commission are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell, and Oakdale are operated by the State Mines Control Authority, and a mine at Wyee is in the course of development. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the four producing mines, and also include the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, which was established in 1942, carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour. These were taken over from Sydney Ferries Ltd. in 1951 to ensure their continued operation.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 230, and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 273.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Since 1st March, 1955, the Grain Elevators Board has controlled the facilities for bulk handling of wheat formerly operated by the Department of Agriculture. Details of the Board's activities are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906, and in 1928 its scope was widened to embrace the accounts of returned soldier settlers.

The operations of the Fund are confined to settlement projects instituted prior to the adoption of new schemes for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war. In respect of these latter projects, financial transactions pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the Fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc. reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the Fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,351,735 at 30th June, 1960. Particulars of the operations of the Fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 184. Closer Settlement Fund: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income				Expenditure					Deficiency
	Interest	Rentals	Other Income	Total	Interest	Administration, etc.	Debts Written Off	Forfeitures, etc.	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	86,126	132,440	9,598	228,164	214,350	47,305	1,491	...	263,146	34,982
1956	78,680	132,688	2,950	214,318	211,626	46,813	15,748	677	274,864	60,546
1957	73,160	131,730	4,976	209,866	125,595	47,372	36,899	...	209,866	...
1958	68,736	136,403	3,929	209,068	160,599	44,664	2,182	1,623	209,068	...
1959	64,916	135,629	23,243	223,788	179,641	43,328	819	...	223,788	...
1960	61,640	135,604	6,157	203,401	147,373	51,177	4,851	...	203,401	...

The Fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for

interest has been 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944, but, commencing in 1956-57, the amount charged in any year may not exceed the net income of the Fund remaining after administration and maintenance charges have been met. From 1956-57, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund in any year are not to exceed the amount of principal repaid by settlers during the year.

At 30th June, 1960, liabilities of the Fund consisted of creditors, £52,038, loan liability, £10,022,327, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £410,540, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,747. Assets, totalling £9,555,917, were represented by debtors for land, advances, and interest, £1,567,249, land £5,455,573 (including £5,321,777 let under leasehold), bank balance, £2,532,918, and other, £177.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June, 1959 and 1960 are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 185. State Accounts: Balances at 30th June

Account	1959	1960	Account	1959	1960
Credit Balances			Debit Balances		
	£ thousand			£ thousand	
Government Railways	2,478	2,374	Consolidated Revenue ..	1,677	650
Government Railways Renewals ..	...	2,962	General Loan	12	75
Metropolitan Transport Trust	1,032	550	Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered	1,699	1,449
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	54	105	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board—Advance	3,340	3,214
Sydney Harbour Trust	557	728	Debenture Deposit Account	50	...
Sydney Harbour Trust Renewals	941	920	Fixed Deposit Account ..	12,000	20,250
Road Transport and Traffic ..	9	10	Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Public Accounts	266	203
State Transport (Co-ordination)	1,691	964			
Special Deposits	66,626	82,180			
Special Accounts—Supreme Court	517	756			
Miners' Accident Relief ..	77	77			
Closer Settlement	2,515	2,533			
Total Credit Balances	76,497	94,159	Total Debit Balances	19,044	25,841

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the over-drafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertaking and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 187.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952-53, however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and since June, 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debit balance at 30th June, 1960 in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932-33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925 and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Debenture Deposit Account and the Fixed Deposit Account are media for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The total of these investments is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years were represented by the following assets:—

Table 186. State Accounts: Net Credit Balance at 30th June

Balance held in—	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales—					
Current Accounts	2,738,447	8,977,805	12,120,493	15,052,861	13,153,867
Debenture Deposit Account with Commonwealth Bank	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	...
Fixed Deposits	12,500,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	20,250,000
	15,288,447	19,027,805	24,170,493	27,102,861	33,403,867
London—					
Cash at Bankers*	360,011	336,364	268,163	706,121	361,936
Remittances in Transit	948,270	771,950	859,665	250,000	643,990
Securities	19,312,738	22,372,198	25,942,982	29,393,286	33,908,651
Total Net Credit Balance	35,909,466	42,508,317	51,241,303	57,452,268	68,318,444

* At 31st May.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variations in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Account and on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 187. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June

Balance	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
Cash—					
Trust Funds	8,583,896	8,002,056	7,831,209	7,882,194	7,666,348
Government Funds ..	12,623,073	15,095,090	18,079,047	17,894,255	21,187,942
Securities	19,235,738	22,295,198	25,865,982	29,316,286	33,831,651
Total	40,442,707	45,392,344	51,776,238	55,092,735	62,685,941

STATE LOAN FUNDS

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the Fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

The loan expenditure by the State on works and services in each of the last ten years is summarised in the following table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 188. Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services

Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years	Net Loan Expendi- ture	Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years	Net Loan Expendi- ture
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1950	27,218,611	2,368,332	24,850,279	1956	55,369,319	5,619,182	49,750,137
1951	41,167,801	3,019,250	38,148,551	1957	54,295,556	5,321,221	48,974,335
1952	65,354,129	1,921,028	63,433,101	1958	57,596,987	4,986,694	52,610,293
1953	54,551,330	3,004,856	51,546,474	1959	60,051,575	5,555,614	54,495,961
1954	60,020,860	3,293,857	56,727,003	1960	63,651,214	5,685,800	57,965,414
1955	53,335,527	2,021,377	51,314,150				

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £565,629 in 1958-59 and £236,733 in 1959-60.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in Table 189 on the next page.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services was fairly stable in the five years to June, 1960, when it averaged £58,193,000 and ranged from £54,296,000 to £63,651,000. In these years, expenditure on railways averaged £12,278,000; on electricity, £10,489,000; on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes, £10,025,000; on water conservation and irrigation, £6,269,000; and on hospitals and charitable institutions, £4,771,000. Together, these amounts represented 75 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1959-60, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 24 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; railways, 17 per cent.; electricity, 16 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation, 9 per cent.; hospitals and charitable institutions, 8 per cent.; and war service land settlement, 2 per cent.

Table 189. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960

GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	13,750,000	12,500,000	12,600,000	11,442,500	11,100,000
Tramways	20,000				
Omnibuses	1,130,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,344,000	1,250,000
Sydney Harbour Ferries .. .. .	...	...	...	50,000	50,000
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage ..	2,278,112	2,762,083	4,090,165	4,781,211	6,047,656
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ..	856,191	440,003	252,111	191,681	168,710
Glenbawn Dam	2,601,317	2,503,863	1,226,796	(-) 58,501	(-) 133,039
Burrendong Dam	27,337	69,764	116,763	887,261	1,668,731
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ..	948,540	713,028	725,107	501,554	355,364
Keepit Storage Reservoir	1,141,038	1,592,054	1,833,012	1,557,241	600,711
Other	1,006,418	1,302,842	2,002,813	3,091,151	3,155,491
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—					
Sydney Harbor	550,000	765,758	700,000	945,200	1,300,000
Other	957,688	1,179,463	1,474,679	2,392,955	2,835,647
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	150,499	158,760	150,586	181,206	717,371
Circular Quay Improvements	337,226	448,946	555,940	119,843	128,066
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	11,250,000	10,500,000	10,250,000	10,447,500	10,000,000
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc. ..	618,829	692,119	420,236	275,615	260,083
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939-45) Service Settlement ..	3,856,270	3,836,753	3,808,093	2,298,616	1,389,372
Forests	195,000	130,100	125,000	155,550	250,000
Soil Conservation	110,708	84,806	100,611	126,471	89,020
Other, including Grain Silos	725,000	...	61	485,011	626,847
Housing	131,635	85,742	170,000	69,600	27,000
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols ..	150,535	97,305	271,703	600,050	435,231
Educational and Scientific	6,665,394	7,412,571	9,234,157	11,619,713	15,193,988
Hospitals and Charitable	4,873,414	4,543,152	4,772,063	4,821,220	4,845,004
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ..	2,635	12,650	5,120		6,750
Administrative	682,317	555,192	280,323	414,469	521,271
Miscellaneous	187,445	712,057	894,980	1,074,645	486,523
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	165,771	196,545	236,666	235,813	275,417
Total Gross Loan Expenditure	55,369,319	54,295,556	57,596,985	60,051,575	63,651,214

REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	283,586	1,196,554	336,547	676,927	633,762
Tramways	162,799	13,214	22,650	26,430	51,267
Omnibuses	22,803	24,262	122,971	30,674	34,008
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage ..	8,992	15,944	33,301	129,666	256,754
Water Conservation and Irrigation ..	1,135,163	191,718	644,066	416,958	293,976
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.	34,851	40,008	22,316	60,561	14,678
Roads, Bridges, and Punts					
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	71,796	122,132	381,171	228,303	304,382
Land and Agriculture	2,424,447	2,670,025	2,499,754	2,218,099	3,288,200
Housing	1,274,279	108,807	335,317	1,462,829	168,794
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	181,133	920,313	571,363	291,101	628,455
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities					
Unemployment Relief Works, etc.	19,333	18,244	17,236	14,066	11,524
Total Repayments	5,619,182	5,321,221	4,986,692	5,555,614	5,685,800
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	49,750,137	48,974,335	52,610,293	54,495,961	57,965,414

ACCUMULATED LOAN EXPENDITURE

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services since 1853:—

Table 190. Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1960

Work or Service	Amount	Work or Service	Amount
	£		£
Railways	305,785,640	Grain Elevators and Equipment ..	8,012,414
Tramways	9,460,198	Land and Agriculture—	
Omnibuses	14,298,726	Closer Settlement	11,518,689
Sydney Harbour Ferries	700,000	War (1939-1945) Service Settlement	29,583,687
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage—		Forestry	5,000,141
Metropolitan	42,569,688	Soil Conservation	1,979,077
Hunter District	9,340,320	Other	3,359,317
Other	17,615,490	Housing—	
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Observatory Hill Resumed Area ..	947,554
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ..	12,139,669	Emergency	542,949
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ..	16,011,867	Other	5,252,927
River Murray Commission ..	5,266,144	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ..	1,209,698	Courts, Gaols, and Police Stations ..	4,486,617
Keepit Storage Reservoir ..	11,305,456	Educational and Scientific—	
Glenbawn Dam	13,241,021	Public Schools	62,097,042
Burrundong Dam	4,902,724	Universities	9,588,906
Other	11,876,678	Other	13,807,039
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—		Hospitals, etc.	50,004,253
Sydney Harbour	19,983,719	Recreation, Reserves, Parks, etc. ..	1,041,184
Other	24,335,035	Administrative	5,716,276
Roads, Bridges, and Punts (Harbour Bridge £7,901,893)	23,063,394	Other	7,020,174
Circular Quay Improvements ..	2,153,404	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	3,598,445
Industrial Undertakings—		Unemployment Relief (including Grants and Repayable Advances to Shires and Municipalities) ..	15,898,318
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	1,630,534	Immigration	569,930
Newcastle Dockyard	959,032	Other Works and Services	4,203,595
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ..	401,181	Total Loan Expenditure on Works and Services to 30th June 1960 ..	940,816,461
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing ..	3,422,206		
Electricity	139,407,521		
Coal Mines	3,690,700		
Brick and Tile Works	1,510,867		
Other	307,015		

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc. on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses, and ferries) have accounted for 35.1 per cent. of the total loan expenditure, public buildings, sites, etc. for 16.3 per cent., electricity for 14.8 per cent., water conservation and irrigation for 8.1 per cent., water, sewerage, and drainage for 7.4 per cent., and land and agriculture (mainly war service settlement and closer settlement) for 5.4 per cent.

At 30th June, 1960, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £940,816,461, and the public debt of the State was £880,200,157. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number

of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

Table 191. Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1960

	£	£
Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 190)		940,816,461
<i>Add—</i>		
Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan Account—		
Commonwealth Advance—Grafton-South Brisbane Railway	1,443,576	
Closer Settlement Debentures	1,144,750	
Advances to Settlers	120,050	
Immigration Debentures	329,700	
Revenue Deficiencies: To 1927-28	9,693,378	
After 1927-28	37,864,373	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses	26,737,820	77,333,647
		1,018,150,108
<i>Less—</i>		
Redemptions of Public Debt from—		
National Debt Sinking Fund	118,184,432	
Previous Sinking Fund	4,738,084	
Revenue Accounts	10,164,868	
Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth	4,788,005	
Overdraft on General Loan Account	74,562	137,949,951
Public Debt at 30th June, 1960 (Table 193).		880,200,157

Thus, the aggregate State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1960 consists of £943,854,537 expended on works and services of various kinds, £47,557,751 expended to meet revenue deficiencies, and £26,737,820 consisting of discounts allowed to lenders and other loan expenses. The total liability in respect of this expenditure, less £74,562 met by overdraft on the General Loan Account, was covered by loans which have been offset to the extent of £137,875,389 by redemptions of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927, to which reference is made on page 215. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth securities. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but a State is required to meet the expenses in respect of its share of the total securities issued. The New South Wales share of the management expenses, which is charged to revenue, amounted to £146,661 in 1959-60.

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1959-60, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to £165,826.

The following table shows particulars of the loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth for public subscription in Australia during recent financial years, and the share of new loan raisings allocated to the Commonwealth and the States. These particulars do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities.

Table 192. Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia*

Period of Flotation	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments					Share of New Raising Allocated to—		
	Interest Rate	Issue Price	Year of Maturity	Amount of Loan		Commonwealth †	New South Wales	Other States
				Conversion†	New Raising‡			
	Per cent.	£		£ thousand				
1956-57—								
August {	3½	99.75	1957	20,738	14,050	23	9,928	21,445
	5	99.75	1963	22,157	9,710			
	5	100	1976	12,943	7,636			
November {	4	99.5	1958	18,201	12,533	6	9,502	20,527
	5	100	1965	12,664	7,996			
	5	100	1976	5,614	9,506			
March {	4	100	1958	102,570	12,202	32	11,477	24,793
	5	100	1965	10,066	14,008			
	5	100	1976	17,481	10,092			
1957-58—								
August {	4	99.25	1959	98,575	9,464	...	9,943	21,385
	5	100	1965	9,585	15,614			
	5	100	1976	34,700	6,250			
November {	4	99	1960	21,443	14,321	...	10,285	22,120
	5	100	1967	26,176	9,906			
	5	100	1973	7,908	8,178			
May {	4	99.875	1961	108,579	10,685	8	12,398	26,668
	4½	99	1967	10,651	5,316			
	5	100	1973	26,577	23,073			
1958-59—								
October {	4	99.75	1960	54,895	13,045	1	11,733	24,994
	4½	99.25	1967	24,542	4,712			
	5	100	1974	75,647	18,971			
February {	4	99.5	1961	...	35,765	1	18,972	41,010
	4½	99.375	1967	...	3,971			
	5	100	1974	...	20,247			
May {	4	99.5	1962	51,070	14,068	21,461	10,007	18,995
	4½	99.5	1968	21,562	3,292			
	5	100	1979	16,396	33,103			
Special Bonds§—								
Series A	4, 4½, 5	100	1966	11,332	22,037	3,760	5,781	12,496
Series B	4, 4½, 5	100	1966	3,805	5,104	2,143	933	2,028
1959-60—								
September {	4	100	1962	35,487	12,993	12	18,507	40,033
	4½	99.75	1968	35,531	6,681			
	5	100	1979	69,072	38,878			
February {	4	99.625	1963	...	5,966	...	12,703	27,482
	4½	99.5	1969	...	16,696			
	5	100	1981	...	17,523			
May {	4	99.375	1963	36,309	1,781	...	6,802	14,714
	4½	99.25	1969	15,011	10,481			
	5	100	1981	24,097	9,254			
Special Bonds§—								
Series B	4, 4½, 5	100	1966	10,165	13,144	2,155	3,474	7,515
Series C	4, 4½, 5	100	1967	3,958	9,818	1,408	2,659	5,751

* Excludes Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were first issued in November, 1959.

† Value of stocks converted. Unconverted stocks were redeemed from sinking fund, etc.

‡ Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

§ For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

§ See text following table.

The special bonds referred to in the above table are issued on terms which differ from those attaching to other Commonwealth bonds. Special bonds are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series. The interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds, to maxima of 5 per cent. and £103 per cent., respectively. The period of subscription, the date from which option of redemption may be exercised, and the date of maturity for each series of bonds issued to the end of 1959-60 were as follows:—

<i>Series</i>	<i>Period of Subscription</i>		<i>Date from which Bonds may be Redeemed</i>	<i>Date of Maturity</i>
	<i>Date Opened</i>	<i>Date Closed</i>		
A	8th October, 1958	24th April, 1959	1st July, 1959	1st January, 1966
B	25th April, 1959	21st January, 1960	1st April, 1960	1st October, 1966
C	22nd January, 1960	2nd September, 1960	1st December, 1960	1st June, 1967

Holdings of special bonds were limited to £5,000 per person until January, 1960, when the limit was raised to £10,000.

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Commonwealth Government in each year from 1951-52 to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. The special loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

Subscriptions to the special loans amounted to £99,000,000 in 1956-57, £91,381,000 in 1957-58, £10,000,000 in 1958-59, and £54,895,000 in 1959-60. With the exception of £3,000,000 in 1956-57 and £9,492,000 in 1957-58, which represented the Australian currency proceeds of International Bank Loans, the subscriptions in these years came from the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

From the proceeds of each of the special loans, an allocation was made to the Commonwealth Loan Fund, which was used mainly to make advances to the States for housing, and the balance was allocated directly to the States. The distribution of the proceeds in each of the last four years was as follows:—

<i>Allocated to—</i>				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
				£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£thous.
New South Wales	..	..		18,703	17,413	...	11,129
Commonwealth Loan Fund	..	..		39,046	39,599	10,000	} 43,766
Other States	..	..	..	41,251	34,369	...	
Total				99,000	91,381	10,000	54,895

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given in Table 195 of this edition. The amount outstanding in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 193. Public Debt of New South Wales*

At 30th June	Long Term Debt	Short Term Debt	Total Public Debt	Total Debt per Head of Population		
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1950	415,493,065	9,795,876	425,288,941	133	3	7
1951	452,444,958	9,795,876	462,240,834	141	0	3
1952	512,695,618	9,795,876	522,491,494	156	9	2
1953	559,126,938	9,795,876	568,922,814	168	2	8
1954	604,698,959	9,795,876	614,494,835	179	9	10
1955	643,802,553	9,795,876	655,598,429	187	16	8
1956	688,339,962	9,795,876	698,135,838	196	9	4
1957	742,696,152	...	742,696,152	205	0	0
1958	787,461,433	...	787,461,433	213	9	0
1959	832,366,986	...	832,366,986	221	11	9
1960	880,200,157	...	880,200,157	229	18	4

* Includes overseas debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies. See text following Table 195.

The nominal amount of debt, as quoted in these tables, has been increased on several occasions by changes in the currency unit at which liability is taken to account. This occurs when London maturities (expressed in sterling) are repaid from loans raised in Australia (expressed in Australian currency). Nominal increases in the debt from this cause since 1944-45 are shown below:—

Table 194. Public Debt of New South Wales: Nominal Increases Due to Change of Register

Year	London Loans Repaid	Face Value of New Loans Raised in Australia	Nominal Increase in Public Debt
	£ stg.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
1944-45	5,896,231	7,392,400	1,496,169
1945-46	1,086,788	1,362,560	275,772
1947-48	2,999,801	3,761,000	761,199
1948-49	637,870	799,730	161,860
1949-50	3,981,057	4,991,250	1,010,193
1950-51	9,400,000	11,785,250	2,385,250
1956-57	9,789,820	12,302,000	2,512,180
Total, 1944-45 to 1959-60	33,791,567	42,394,190	8,602,623

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income, and productivity, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences

in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons, care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 58 per cent. was held in London, 37 per cent. in Australia, and 5 per cent. in New York.

Small loans were raised in New York in each year from 1955-56, and in London in 1958-59, but otherwise the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met since 1931 entirely from local sources. The total overseas debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London, and New York at intervals since 1901:—

Table 195. Public Debt of New South Wales: Domicile

At 30th June	Domicile of Public Debt			Total Public Debt	Proportion of Total Public Debt	
	Australia	Overseas			Australia	Overseas
		London	New York			
£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450	...	67,361,246	18.84	81.16
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	...	95,523,926	31.37	68.63
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	...	175,084,911	38.08	61.92
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	37.42	62.58
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	53.65	46.35
1946	197,198,139	144,675,312	11,366,485	353,239,936	55.83	44.17
1951	328,353,645	122,943,184	10,944,005	462,240,834	71.04	28.96
1956	565,261,088	122,111,984	10,762,766	698,135,838	80.97	19.03
1957	619,790,837	112,081,109	10,824,206	742,696,152	83.45	16.55
1958	667,469,564	107,955,909	12,035,960	787,461,433	84.77	15.23
1959	707,504,012	111,652,659	13,210,315	832,366,986	85.00	15.00
1960	754,535,749	111,474,539	14,189,869	880,200,157	85.72	14.28

* Converted from dollars at the mint par rate of \$4.8665 to £1.

The public debt as shown in Tables 193 to 198 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for the considerable changes in the value of Australian currency relative to sterling and U.S. currencies. The debt held in London is recorded in £ sterling, and the debt held in New York is recorded in £ converted from dollars at the mint par rate of \$4.8665 to £1.

If the overseas debt outstanding at 30th June, 1960 were converted to Australian currency at the rates of exchange operative at that date, the public debt would amount to £925,209,257 (£754,535,749 owing in Australia, £139,761,203 owing in London, and £30,912,305 owing in New York).

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30th June, 1960:—

**Table 196. Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1960:
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest per cent.	Domicile of Public Debt			Total Public Debt	Annual Interest
	Australia	London	New York		
£ s. d.	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	£
6 0 0	...	16,000,000	...	16,000,000	960,000
5 10 0	...	7,522,000	...	7,522,000	413,710
5 5 0	...	...	1,357,649	1,357,649	71,277
5 0 0	178,525,745	800	1,429,364	179,955,909	8,997,795
Total, £5 and under £6	178,525,745	7,522,800	2,787,013	188,835,558	9,482,782
4 15 0	43,073,000	...	1,336,895	44,409,895	2,109,470
4 10 0	204,797,890	11,789,758	3,741,703	220,329,351	9,914,821
4 0 0	120,585,350	14,921,211	...	135,506,561	5,420,262
Total, £4 and under £5	368,456,240	26,710,969	5,078,598	400,245,807	17,444,553
3 17 6	900	...	...	900	35
3 15 0	22,707,390	...	...	22,707,390	851,527
3 10 0	...	...	2,963,732	2,963,732	103,731
Total, £3 10s. and under £4	22,708,290	...	2,963,732	25,672,022	955,293
3 7 6	...	...	3,360,526	3,360,526	113,418
3 5 0	4,187,110	1,711,830	...	5,898,940	191,716
3 2 6	154,213,965	...	...	154,213,965	4,819,186
3 2 0	411,658	...	...	411,658	12,761
3 0 0	5,100,123	39,305,300	...	44,405,423	1,332,163
Total, £3 and under £3 10s.	163,912,856	41,017,130	3,360,526	208,290,512	6,469,244
2 15 0	...	10,789,600	...	10,789,600	296,714
2 14 3	250,626	...	...	250,626	6,798
2 10 0	...	9,432,090	...	9,432,090	235,802
2 6 6	496,207	...	...	496,207	11,537
Total, £2 and under £3	746,833	20,221,690	...	20,968,523	550,851
1 0 0	20,185,710	...	...	20,185,710	201,857
Matured	75	1,950	...	2,025	...
Total	754,535,749	111,474,539	14,189,869	880,200,157	36,064,580

* Converted from dollars at the mint par rate of \$4·8665 to £1.

The debt of £20,185,710 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £5,934,290.

The next table shows the annual interest charge on the public debt in the various registers, and the average rate of interest on the face value of the debt, in 1939 and selected later years. The interest rates shown in the table take no account of the fact that portion of the debt was issued at a discount, and they therefore understate the actual interest charge on the cash proceeds of the debt.

Table 197. Public Debt of New South Wales: Annual Interest and Average Nominal Interest Rates

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1939	1952	1955	1958	1959	1960
Australia—						
Debt £ thous.	188,413	388,786	522,978	667,469	707,504	754,536
Annual Interest .. £ thous.	6,418	11,251	18,425	26,336	28,475	31,204
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3·41	2·89	3·52	3·95	4·02	4·14
London—						
Debt £ thous.	158,752	122,885	122,141	107,956	111,653	111,474
Annual Interest .. £ thous.	5,901	3,750	3,871	3,994	4,274	4,268
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3·72	3·05	3·17	3·70	3·82	3·83
New York—						
Debt £ thous.	12,713	10,820	10,479	12,036	13,210	14,190
Annual Interest .. £ thous.	616	364	353	476	537	592
Average Rate .. Per cent.	4·85	3·37	3·37	3·95	4·07	4·17
Total—						
Debt £ thous.	359,878	522,491	655,598	787,461	832,367	880,200
Annual Interest .. £ thous.	12,935	15,365	22,649	30,806	33,286	36,064
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3·59	2·94	3·46	3·91	4·00	4·09

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease between 1939 and 1952 in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia reflects the downward trend in the rates at which the new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 192.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Treasury Bills and Seasonal Treasury Securities, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to 1983, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding at

30th June, 1960, in Australia, London, and New York, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 198. Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1960:
Domicile and Dates of Maturity**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June)	Domicile of Public Debt			Total Public Debt
	Australia	London	New York	
	£ thous. (Aust.)	£ thous. (stg.)	£ thous.*	£ thous.
1961	78,261	13,925	...	92,186
1962	39,322	...	3,360	42,682
1963	84,317	11,790	...	96,107
1964	45,478	...	...	45,478
1965	80,419	12,655	...	93,074
1966	68,658	...	...	68,658
1967	55,625	...	2,964	58,589
1968	57,837	8,000	...	65,837
1969	68,303	...	...	68,303
1970	16,225	1,712	...	17,937
1971	15,849	8,819	3,742	28,410
1972	857	10,790	147	11,794
1973	26,185	1,811	1,337	29,333
1974	936	7,148	...	8,084
1975	18,932	9,432	...	28,364
1976	28,438	...	...	28,438
1977	1,068	16,000	...	17,068
1978	1,116	3,678	...	4,794
1979	1,167	5,711	1,282	8,160
1980	36,101	...	1,358	37,459
1981	1,274	...	...	1,274
1982	20,976	...	...	20,976
1983	1,009	...	...	1,009
Interminable	336	1	...	337
Government Option	5,847	...	...	5,847
Overdue	...	2	...	2
Total Public Debt	754,536	111,474	14,190	880,200

* Converted from dollars at the mint par rate of \$4.8665 to £1.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given. The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1960 included £57,043,085 which had passed the earliest maturity date and £5,846,956 issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprised £40,143,695 in Australia and £22,746,346 in London.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged

privately as well as those raised by public subscription (shown in Table 192). Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown.

Table 199. Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
LONG TERM LOANS RAISED					
Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Oversea—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ..	3,704,510	...	15,920,000	3,585,780	...
Discounts	56,414	...	80,000	36,220	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ..	29,135,000	66,505,638	100,336,000	45,301,000	41,456,130
Discounts* .. ..	...	28,012	...	...	...
Total Conversion and					
Renewal Loans ..	32,895,924	66,533,650†	116,336,000	48,923,000	41,456,130
New Loans—					
Oversea—					
Cash Subscribed ..	350,050	155,964	1,346,514	5,155,490	1,323,708
Discounts	5,331	...	13,601	112,090	33,941
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed ..	49,188,990	49,609,933	50,040,226	47,425,845	55,273,655
Discounts	158,533	38,760	235,599	103,855	106,265
Total New Loans ..	49,702,904	49,804,657	51,635,940	52,797,280	56,737,560
Total Long Term Loans					
Raised	82,598,828	116,338,307	167,971,940	101,720,280	98,193,699

LONG TERM LOANS REPAYD

From Conversion and					
Renewal Loans—					
Oversea	3,704,510	...	15,920,000	3,585,780	...
Australia	29,135,000	54,231,650	100,336,000	45,301,000	41,456,130
From Sinking Fund and					
Revenue Accounts—					
Oversea	157,635	329,523	4,353,561	432,695	556,215
Australia*	7,064,274	7,420,944	2,597,098	7,495,253	8,348,183
Total Long Term Loans					
Repayd	40,061,419	61,982,117	123,206,659	56,814,728	50,360,528

NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Long Term	42,537,409	54,356,190	44,765,281	44,905,552	47,833,171
Short Term .. ..	...	(-) 9,795,876	...	...	...
Total Net Increase ..	42,537,409	44,560,314	44,765,281	44,905,552	47,833,171

* Excludes discounts on conversion loans met from Consolidated Revenue Fund (£19,375 in 1955-56, £45,489 in 1956-57, £756,755 in 1957-58, £153,820 in 1958-59, and £86,760 in 1959-60).

† Includes a loan of £12,302,000 (discount £28,012) raised in Australia for the conversion of a London loan of £87,989,820.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June in each of the last two years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 200. Loans Guaranteed by State

Corporation or Body	Amount of Guarantee or Loans Outstanding at 30th June	
	1959	1960
	£	£
Loans Issued by—		
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	102,306,895	112,339,796
Hunter District Water Board	15,561,071	17,558,758
Broken Hill Water Board	2,910,211	2,932,215
Electricity Commission of New South Wales ..	21,153,405	22,903,171
Rural Bank of New South Wales	14,970,023	14,376,763
Public Hospitals	301,827	130,480
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils	771,573	750,715
Total	157,975,005	170,991,898
Overdraft and Advances under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-48 (Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies	125,109,700	130,138,250
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc.	455,450	455,450
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	150,000	150,000
Other	7,500	7,500
Total	125,722,650	130,751,200

The loans shown for the Electricity Commission of New South Wales include an amount of £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1960 is shown in Table 196 as £36,064,580. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid*, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amounts of oversea interest payments are recorded for book-keeping purposes in the same terms as the amounts of oversea debt (see page 208). An additional charge, which is taken into account as "exchange", is therefore incurred in acquiring, at current rates, the sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London, and New York in 1900-01 and selected later years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1931, the cost of exchange on oversea interest payments.

**Table 201. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances:
Amount Actually Paid**

Year ended 30th June	Interest Paid on—				Total Interest Paid	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments	Total Interest and Exchange
	Public Debt held in—			Moneys in Temporary Possession of Govern- ment			
	Australia	London	New York				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	355,354	1,991,499	...	151,604	2,498,457	...	2,498,457
1911	914,967	2,321,489	...	81,001	3,317,457	...	3,317,457
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115	...	416,691	7,529,432	...	7,529,432
1931*	5,517,620	7,256,883	583,567	768,651	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,366
1936	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1941	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179
1946	6,203,777	5,483,327	557,387	257,187	12,501,678	1,640,060	14,141,738
1951	8,961,097	3,920,433	372,953	163,356	13,417,839	1,382,227	14,800,066
1955	16,259,054	3,877,118	356,184	174,834	20,667,190	1,404,396	22,071,586
1956	18,867,856	3,871,435	351,902	191,246	23,282,439	1,424,494	24,706,933
1957	21,286,930	3,724,922	361,897	216,054	25,589,803	1,386,290	26,976,093
1958	24,460,007	3,636,538	417,524	201,607	28,715,676	1,416,476	30,132,152
1959	26,421,733	4,068,527	512,024	207,124	31,209,408	1,628,685	32,838,093
1960	29,400,173	4,253,666	534,958	212,932	34,401,729	1,717,489	36,119,218

* Excludes amounts due in 1930-31, payment of which was deferred until 1931-32.

A proportion of the interest, exchange on interest payments oversea, and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts of interest and exchange on interest chargeable to the undertakings in the last two years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in Table 204.

Table 202. Public Debt: Interest and Exchange Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1958-59		1959-60	
	Interest	Exchange on Interest	Interest	Exchange on Interest
	£	£	£	£
Railways	10,777,650	565,660	10,137,000	490,970
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses	681,820	35,775	640,260	30,960
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour)	626,730	32,895	673,700	32,730
Closer Settlement Fund ..	184,599	...	148,641	...
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	4,902,730	257,210	5,403,000	263,000
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board ..	777,500	40,800	893,400	43,500
Hunter District Water Board	155,870	8,170	181,840	8,850
Sydney Harbour Bridge ..	252,720	13,270	258,900	12,560
Main Roads Department ..	172,610	9,070	183,729	8,920
Grain Elevators Board ..	301,560	13,321	323,400	14,400
Other	470,631	24,032	508,857	24,566
Total	19,304,420	1,000,203	19,352,727	930,456

The capital debt of the railways was reduced by £73,245,092 on 1st January, 1960. From this date, charges attributable to the debt remitted are payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales in operation before the Financial Agreement, 1927, is given on page 170 of the Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927

The Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation from 1st July, 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on 1st July, 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also

relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest, and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1st July, 1927, £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Commonwealth towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27 under the former per capita (25s. per head of population) grants; the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of 53 years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent. (shared equally by the Commonwealth and State) until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.) to provide for repayment in 39 years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the Sinking Fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the Sinking Fund for appropriations from the Fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

Table 203. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	RECEIPTS					
	Contributions by—				Interest	Total Receipts
	Commonwealth	New South Wales				
		On Loans Issued	4½% on Cancelled Securities	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	1,429,595	2,115,469	3,010,100	5,125,569	13,620	6,568,784
1956	1,545,704	2,248,666	3,339,224	5,587,890	17,069	7,150,663
1957	1,650,755	2,286,059	3,540,064	5,826,123	11,454	7,488,332
1958	1,786,722	2,361,600	3,788,300	6,149,900	20,465	7,957,087
1959	1,894,435	2,445,204	4,071,421	6,516,625	16,140	8,427,200
1960	2,074,177	2,579,535	4,490,435	7,069,970	2,288	9,146,435
Total, 1929-1960	27,853,000	46,506,155	49,783,630	96,289,785	489,008	125,100,485†

Year ended 30th June	PAYMENTS Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed (Australian Currency)				FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED		
	Australia	London	New York	Total	Australia	London	New York
	£	£	£	£	£	£ stg.	£*
1955	6,176,309	173,563	267,861	6,617,733	6,282,300	140,200	123,086
1956	6,832,793	33,168	278,747	7,144,708	7,064,274	29,000	128,635
1957	7,375,635	243,207	197,325	7,816,167	7,420,944	241,055	94,524
1958	2,503,205	5,264,682	315,270	8,083,157	2,597,098	4,205,200	148,361
1959	7,465,654	301,240	367,878	8,134,772	7,495,253	259,470	173,225
1960	8,332,223	176,631	798,405	9,307,259	8,348,183	178,120	378,095
Total, 1929-1960	84,147,528	40,761,349		124,908,877	85,734,662	27,522,138	4,927,632

* Face value of securities in dollars converted at \$4.8665 to £1.

† Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, £468,692.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 193 to 198), as described on page 208. During the thirty-two years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £98 3s. in Australia, £125 12s. 3d. in London and New York, and £105 13s. 10d. in the three centres. In 1959-60, the average price per £100 face value was £99 16s. 4d. in Australia, £99 3s. 3d. in London, and £211 3s. 4d. in New York, and the general average was £104 10s. 6d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1960 was £191,608.

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest and exchange on interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 202.

Table 204: National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	Amount Chargeable in respect of—	
	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£
Railways	2,304,320	2,176,300
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ..	100,606	104,640
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour)	169,840	183,050
Closer Settlement Fund	123,172	122,373
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ..	509,540	583,000
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	189,662	201,560
Hunter District Water Board	44,590	47,320
Sydney Harbour Bridge	153,350	112,920
Main Roads Department	42,717	45,981
Grain Elevators Board	72,419	77,000
Other	63,235	70,312
Total	3,773,451	3,724,456

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government.

COINAGE

The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1947, empowers the Commonwealth Treasurer to make and issue gold, silver, and bronze coins of specified denominations.

The denominations of silver coins on issue are the florin (2s.), shilling (1s.), sixpence (6d.), and threepence (3d.); the denominations of bronze coins are the penny (1d.) and halfpenny ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.). In 1937 a limited issue was made of an additional silver coin, the crown, equivalent in value to five shillings.

Gold coins, the sovereign and half-sovereign, went out of circulation during the First World War (1914-1918). They have been replaced as units of internal currency by the pound note (equivalent to 20 shillings or 240 pennies) and the ten-shilling note.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, zinc, and tin.

Australian silver coins are legal tender in Australia for any amount not exceeding forty shillings, and bronze coins for any amount not exceeding one shilling.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia).

PAPER CURRENCY

Prior to 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. The Reserve Bank Act, 1959, prohibits the issue of notes by any person, including a State.

The issue of Australian notes was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when control was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. This Department was managed by a separate Board of Directors until 1924, and from then until 1960, by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank. Since 14th January, 1960, the Note Issue Department has been controlled by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

Australian notes are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000, and are legal tender in Australia for any amount. A provision that the notes were to be redeemable in gold coin was withdrawn in 1932. The money derived from the issue may be invested in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945.

Particulars of the Australian notes in circulation in 1946 and selected later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 205. Australian Note Issue

Particulars	Last Wednesday in June							
	1946*	1950	1951	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960
	£ thousand							
Denomination—								
10s.	8,083	8,659	9,133	9,812	10,579	11,248	11,614	12,022
£1	71,715	65,974	68,730	67,622	74,863	68,514	68,150	69,087
£5	79,154	94,620	117,015	159,056	161,675	172,362	176,431	188,286
£10	39,416	61,911	79,904	91,674	124,718	134,871	138,409	148,660
£20	9	8	7	6	4	4	3	3
£50	118	67	64	53	46	42	36	33
£100	195	74	66	59	50	47	41	38
£1,000	274	...	351	386	568	544	365	3,328
Held by—								
Public ..	181,673	203,245	240,140	293,032	330,509	342,416	348,392	367,701
Banks ..	17,291	28,068	35,130	35,636	41,994	45,216	46,657	53,756
Total	198,964	231,313	275,270	328,668	372,503	387,632	395,049	421,457

* Last Monday in June.

The continuous, though uneven, expansion in the note issue during the post-war years has been influenced by the high rate of population growth, the marked business and industrial expansion, and rising levels of prices and incomes. The note holdings of the public increased by 9 per cent. during 1949-50, 18 per cent. during 1950-51, and 10 per cent. during each of the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. The rate of increase has been much smaller in subsequent years, and amounted to 2 per cent. in 1958-59 and 5 per cent. in 1959-60. The note holdings per head of population rose from £24 in 1946 to £35 in 1955, and have since remained at approximately that level.

Notes of larger denomination have gained in popularity during the post-war years. In 1960, £1 notes represented 16 per cent. of the total value of the note issue, £5 notes 45 per cent., and £10 notes 35 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in 1946 were 36 per cent., 40 per cent., and 20 per cent.

A statement of the profits of the Note Issue Department is shown on page 226, and the balance sheet on page 225.

BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), a development bank, fifteen trading banks, and nine savings banks.

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 206, and of the activities of the development bank on page 228.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 213 to 218 in respect of (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (a Commonwealth Government bank), (3) the major trading banks, and (4) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" are the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, all of which have interests throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks (three of them overseas institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing overseas trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, three private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 220 and 221.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Commonwealth legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Commonwealth banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14th January, 1960. The principal changes effected by the new legislation were:—

- (a) the reconstitution of the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank as the Reserve Bank of Australia ;
- (b) the establishment of a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and other activities formerly undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank ; and
- (c) the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system (under which trading banks are required to lodge with the central bank a specified percentage of their deposits) for the Special Accounts system (under which the amounts lodged with the central bank were related to monthly movements in the deposits held by the trading banks).

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 56.

BANKING ACT, 1959

The Banking Act, 1959, which replaced the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and which became operative from 14th January, 1960, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks except the State Government banks. Apart from the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system for the Special Accounts system and the special provisions for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the new Act are essentially the same as those of the Act it replaced.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies and building societies) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but he may not withhold it unreasonably.

Each trading bank must maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and must keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the statutory reserve deposit ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank may vary the ratio, but not so as to increase it above 25 per cent., on one day's notice, and may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. on 45 days' notice. A ratio in excess of 25 per cent. may be fixed initially for a period of up to six months, and may be continued in force for successive periods of three months if notice of extension is given at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same statutory reserve deposit ratio must be applied to each of the major trading banks (see page 221); for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserve deposit accounts, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rates fixed (on special accounts balances until 13th January, 1960) were 15s. per cent. until February, 1947, then 10s. per cent. until August, 1952, 15s. per cent. until March, 1956, 5s. per cent. until December, 1957, and 15s. per cent. since 1st January, 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

Authority is given to the Reserve Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business. The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, including the fixing of rates of exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Under the Act, deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each

bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations, or if the Reserve Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's position is insecure, the Reserve Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Banks must supply prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Reserve Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer.

Savings banks must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 242.

RESERVE BANK ACT, 1959, AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT, 1959

The Reserve Bank Act, 1959 (which repealed the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953) and the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, became operative from 14th January, 1960.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Act established the Reserve Bank as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act established a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank (formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank), the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Banks.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959, which came into operation on 14th January, 1960, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were re-constituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks (see page 222). Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. The Bank also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury,

and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Commonwealth Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for that policy and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of the policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

Statistics of the note issue and the central banking business of the Reserve Bank (Commonwealth Bank before 14th January, 1960) during recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 206. Reserve Bank*: Note Issue and Central Banking Business

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)

Period	Notes on Issue	Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks†	Other Deposits of Trading Banks	Other Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserves)	Gold and Balances Held Abroad	Government and Other Securities‡	Other Assets¶
£ thousand							
Year: 1949-50	222,198	379,632	30,661	200,345	434,019	348,964	51,773
1950-51	251,770	503,248	34,696	238,230	596,276	366,570	65,959
1951-52	293,639	468,800	31,112	270,937	470,643	503,089	92,635
1952-53	318,192	212,890	45,447	287,361	363,576	434,771	67,303
1953-54	338,223	306,820	41,731	283,397	512,615	407,980	49,969
1954-55	357,239	306,286	36,459	243,438	415,693	459,868	68,129
1955-56	374,096	272,841	35,630	208,716	298,885	515,715	79,013
1956-57	383,214	289,444	31,345	205,917	349,663	508,841	57,918
1957-58	389,544	328,337	25,602	218,393	461,721	478,603	32,479
1958-59	396,020	259,865	24,189	232,866	411,509	469,063	47,821
1959-60	413,592	280,786	19,580	246,368	442,164	475,189	57,338
June: 1950	230,626	447,845	28,714	206,529	503,248	341,690	69,040
1951	273,583	572,583	23,307	278,528	718,228	346,886	82,430
1952	301,971	304,995	30,092	260,196	303,156	488,782	104,061
1953	327,980	301,865	48,983	322,593	479,882	448,386	73,159
1954	344,456	353,520	43,526	266,870	520,914	422,643	61,011
1955	363,077	280,724	37,090	234,483	374,208	470,121	69,773
1956	374,253	260,399	37,244	204,134	270,173	503,857	103,330
1957	381,594	340,334	27,986	208,903	459,114	459,792	46,135
1958	387,945	282,734	24,337	231,019	436,463	464,644	37,380
1959	395,549	250,159	17,794	245,496	431,613	422,847	70,870
1960	422,057	304,229	21,024	257,576	453,079	488,905	71,963

* Commonwealth Bank before 14th January, 1960.

† Special Accounts of trading banks before 14th January, 1960.

‡ Includes Treasury Bills and Seasonal Treasury Securities.

¶ Excludes Australian coin, cheques and bills of other banks, and bills receivable (£12,032,000 at June, 1960).

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed £3,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to £8,714,000 and general reserves totalled £16,053,473 at 30th June, 1960. A special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1960, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department. During 1959-60, transfers totalling £9,000,000 were made from general reserves to the capital of the Rural Credits Department (£2,000,000), Commonwealth Development Bank (£5,000,000), and Commonwealth Trading Bank (£2,000,000).

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30th June, 1960, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £63,573,000 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 207. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1960

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	£ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital	4,000	...	4,714	8,714
Reserve Funds	14,562	...	1,491	16,053
Special Reserve—Premium on Gold Sold .. .. .	...	4,755	...	4,755
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	419,112	...	419,112
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Pro- visions)	606,465†	9,683	68,943	621,518
Total Liabilities	625,027	433,550	75,148	1,070,152
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills)	245,450	198,457	...	443,907
Other Oversea Securities	24,948	19,991	...	44,939
Australian Notes and Coin	3,096	...	...	3,096
Australian Government Securities†	257,942	215,042	...	472,984
Bills, Remittances in Transit	8,040	...	...	8,040
Premises	1,970	...	...	1,970
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets	83,581	60	75,148	95,216
Total Assets	625,027	433,550	75,148	1,070,152

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts.

† Includes Treasury Bills.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (£303,125,000), other deposits of Trading Banks (£33,133,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (£136,278,000), Deposits of Oversea Institutions (£9,313,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (£124,616,000).

The annual profits of the Reserve Bank are allocated as follows:—

Central Banking Business: A proportion, determined by the Treasurer after consultation with the Bank Board, to the Reserve Bank reserve fund, and the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Rural Credits Department: Half to Rural Credits Development Fund (to be used for the promotion of primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

The method of distributing the profits of the Commonwealth Bank is described on page 347 of Year Book No. 56.

In 1959-60, the profits of the Central Banking Business were divided equally between the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury. The profits of the Central Banking Business of the Commonwealth Bank in the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 were divided equally between the Bank's reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund.

The next table shows the net profits, and the distribution of the profits, of the Reserve Bank in 1959-60 and of the Central Banking Business, Note Issue Department, and Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank in earlier years:—

Table 208. Reserve Bank*: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£ thousand			
NET PROFITS				
Central Banking Business	8,740	10,102	4,200	5,381
Note Issue Department	10,054	12,593	10,935	10,516
Rural Credits Department	194	184	226	322
Total	18,988	22,879	15,361	16,219
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS				
Central Banking Reserves	4,370	5,051	2,100	2,690
Commonwealth Treasury	10,054	12,593	10,935	13,207
National Debt Sinking Fund	4,370	5,051	2,100	...
Rural Credits Department—				
Reserves	97	92	113	161
Development Fund	97	92	113	161
Total	18,988	22,879	15,361	16,219

* For 1956-57 to 1958-59, relates to those activities of the Commonwealth Bank which were reconstituted on 14th January, 1960 as the Reserve Bank.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14th January, 1960 under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Commonwealth Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those outlined on page 224 in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, who are appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years. Each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager who is likewise appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1960 are summarised in Table 209. The profits of the banks in each of the last four years are shown in Table 210.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3rd December, 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14th January, 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959 (see page 222), and since 1959-60 has been liable for Commonwealth tax on incomes.

The Bank may make housing loans to individuals and building societies. It is required to give preference to loans for the erection of homes or the purchase of newly-erected homes, but it may make loans for the purchase of other homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Loans to individuals must be on credit foncier terms and must be secured on first mortgage on land; they may be made up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the security, subject to a maximum of £2,750, for periods up to 35 years.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria on 15th July, 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13th January, 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14th January, 1960.

Since 14th January, 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. Regulations under this Act (see page 242) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors' funds.

The Bank may make housing loans to individuals and building societies on the same terms as the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, and commenced operations on 14th January, 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank is required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not

necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. The Bank is also required to give advice and assistance to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings. It may not finance the purchase of goods which are not intended for use in the borrower's business.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30th June, 1960, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to £15,600,000 (primary production, £6,800,000; industrial undertakings, £8,800,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to £18,400,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of £2,000,000.

BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1960, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 209. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1960

Item	Common- wealth Banking Corporation	Common- wealth Trading Bank	Common- wealth Savings Bank	Common- wealth Development Bank	Total*
£ thousand					
LIABILITIES					
Capital .. .. .	...	7,429‡	...	15,857¶	23,286
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	3,540	10,838	5,262	19,640
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	5,601	...	15,758	5,504
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	5,783	338,255	831,478	7,716	1,172,083
Total Liabilities	5,783	354,825	842,316	44,593	1,220,513
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	66	19,986	100,730	658	110,583
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank ..	...	46,573	...	...	46,573
Australian Government Se- curities, including Treasury Bills	2,290	62,037	584,858	9,639	658,824
Loans, Advances, etc. .. .. .	...	146,878	136,096	33,579	300,801
Premises	3,347	3,040	11,537	...	17,924
Other Assets	80	76,311	9,095	717	85,808
Total Assets	5,783	354,825	842,316	44,593	1,220,513

* Excludes amounts owing between the banks under the control of the Corporation.

† Includes £1,625,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, £1,725,000; Savings Bank, £825,000; Development Bank, £100,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, £88,525,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, £10,261,000).

‡ Includes £2,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

¶ Includes £5,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

The annual profits of the banks under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are allocated as follows:—

Commonwealth Trading Bank: Half to the Commonwealth Treasury (to National Debt Sinking Fund before 1959-60) and half to the reserve fund;

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Part to State authorities (because of amalgamations with State savings banks), half of the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury (National Debt Sinking Fund before 1959-60), and half of the balance to the reserve fund;

Commonwealth Development Bank: All to the reserve fund.

The next table shows the net profits in recent years, and the distribution of the profits, of the banks under the control of the Corporation:—

Table 210. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£
NET PROFITS				
Commonwealth Trading Bank	600,888	520,262	600,668	487,854
Commonwealth Savings Bank	890,419	1,415,722	1,302,708	1,585,127
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	480,645*	515,153*	635,088*	582,035
Total	1,971,952	2,451,137	2,538,464	2,655,016
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS				
Reserve Funds	1,071,282	1,212,747	1,343,358	1,338,060
Commonwealth Treasury .. .. .	...	...	...	756,025
National Debt Sinking Fund	590,637	697,594	708,270	...
State Authorities	310,033	540,796	486,836	560,931
Total	1,971,952	2,451,137	2,538,464	2,655,016

* Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of Commonwealth Bank.

The profits shown for the Trading and Savings Banks are after writing down bank premises. Amounts written off, or provided for contingencies, before determining net profit must be approved by the Treasurer.

The Trading Bank became liable in 1959-60 for Commonwealth tax on incomes. The profit shown for the Bank in 1959-60 is after payment of tax.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Govern-

ment Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 133 branches and 8 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 211. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	15,935	15,517	15,021	14,432
General Reserve	3,157	3,272	3,388	3,512
Special Reserve	7,701	8,095	8,095	8,095
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	41,867	44,332	52,442	57,137
Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945 ..	853	749	658	564
Total Liabilities	69,513	71,965	79,604	83,740
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	3,825	2,215	3,229	3,812
Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers .. ..	...	...	4,565	7,350
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	641	1,089	899	1,128
Treasury Bills	2,997	500	500	500
Government and Public Securities	6,454	6,601	7,142	7,639
Loans and Advances	50,996	55,256	56,022	55,011
Bank Premises and Sites ..	3,343	3,910	4,389	4,785
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	1,257	2,394	2,858	3,515
Total Assets	69,513	71,965	79,604	83,740
NET PROFIT				
Total	112	115	117	124

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account which, at 30th June, 1960, amounted to £8,094,964. The share of the profits received was £516,714 in 1958-59 and £507,071 in 1959-60.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to £55,010,434 at 30th June, 1960, and comprised: General Bank loans, £12,958,648; Rural loans, £15,227,468; Home loans, £21,967,335; Personal loans, £4,297,459; and advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, £559,524. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries", and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 14,052 and £2,572,868 in 1958-59, and 22,649 and £4,297,459 in 1959-60; the average amount of advances was £183 and £190 in the respective years.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Six of the agencies are concerned with building and housing. Four of these ceased to make new advances in 1942, when their functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in July, 1954, and the Building Society Agency in September, 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds made available in terms of the 1956 Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the chapters "Rural Industries" and "Land Settlement".

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last two years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 212. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Adminis- trative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstand- ing at 30th June
	£	£	£	£	£
1958-59					
Building Relief	94	150	39	554	4,824
Government Housing	714	700	10	2,674	15,170
Home Building Scheme	19	1,000	...	412	261
Soldiers' Families Housing	12	20	75	164	239
Sale of Homes	821,041	87,208	6,331,698	274,590	21,071,110
Building Society	266,059	39,900	3,760,783	269,775	7,588,214
Advances to Settlers	41,097	69,599	220,396	283,350	1,327,140
Rural Reconstruction	40,694	76,089	397,821	219,908	2,210,851
Irrigation	1,237,219	87,874	1,186,734	737,498	5,764,404
Rural Industries	10,412	46,646	79,427	209,904	372,147
Closer Settlement	1,560	500	...	1,061	37,979
Total, All Agencies	2,418,921	409,686	11,976,983	1,999,890	38,392,339
1959-60					
Building Relief	84	150	27	267	4,633
Government Housing	619	700	...	2,729	12,422
Home Building Scheme	11	500	...	158	101
Soldiers' Families Housing	9	20	77	163	153
Sale of Homes	1,140,360	132,337	7,271,312	392,336	27,977,466
Building Society	436,411	49,329	3,861,095	448,704	11,000,605
Advances to Settlers	46,259	77,494	193,108	328,870	1,187,763
Rural Reconstruction	53,604	83,006	301,024	254,468	2,259,794
Irrigation	1,308,567	99,465	1,047,665	776,572	6,187,174
Rural Industries	9,183	46,918	52,561	161,314	262,346
Closer Settlement	1,663	500	...	2,132	35,661
Total, All Agencies	2,996,770	490,419	12,726,809	2,367,713	48,928,118

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges, as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

TRADING BANKS

Fifteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise eleven private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act, 1959), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, ten private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1960 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 213. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June, 1960

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia		
	Branches *	Deposits	Loans and Advances †	Branches *	Deposits	Loans and Advances †
	No.	£ million		No.	£ million	
Bank of N.S.W.	329	233·0	136·2	702	409·8	256·1
Commercial of Sydney	233	114·4	77·4	379	179·5	108·5
Commercial of Australia	105	41·5	27·8	418	186·4	112·3
National of Australasia ‡	84	34·9	33·7	586	267·2	160·8
Bank of Adelaide	1	1·2	3·3	82	32·5	20·5
Australia and New Zealand	147	74·2	43·6	488	235·6	133·1
English, Scottish, and Australian	93	33·3	25·4	355	149·0	84·1
Major Private Trading Banks	992	532·5	347·4	3,010	1,460·0	875·4
Commonwealth Trading Bank¶	293	136·4	68·4	544	271·1	139·7
Major Trading Banks§	1,285	668·9	415·8	3,554	1,731·1	1,015·1
Rural Bank of N.S.W.¶	133	49·2	55·6	133	49·2	55·6
Bank of New Zealand	1	2·2	2·6	2	3·3	4·8
Comptoir National	1	2·1	1·5	2	2·5	1·8
Bank of China	1	...	...	1	...	...
Banks Operating in N.S.W.	1,421	722·4	475·5	3,692	1,786·1	1,077·3
State Bank (South Australia)¶ . . . .	...	...	...	36	9·0	12·7
Rural (Western Australia)¶ . . . .	...	...	...	40	7·5	11·8
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co. . . . .	...	...	...	1	2·9	3·8
Total, All Banks	1,421	722·4	475·5	3,769	1,805·5	1,105·6

* Excludes agencies numbering 317 in New South Wales and 1,668 in Australia.

† Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

‡ Includes the Queensland National Bank and the Ballarat Banking Co., which are in process of amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia.

¶ Government banks.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

The following table shows the deposits and principal assets of the trading banks in June of each of the last eleven years:—

Table 214. Trading Banks: Deposits and Principal Assets in Australia

Month of June	Deposits			Balances Due to Other Banks	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government securities		Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Advances, Discounts, etc.
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total Deposits			Treasury Bills and Seasonal Securities	Other		

Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand

MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS

1950	765,451	239,409	1,004,860	45,792	51,058	20,250	95,512	442,828	427,189
1951	987,593	250,122	1,237,715	63,207	50,477	32,750	92,022	569,616	509,459
1952	902,409	220,489	1,122,898	47,998	61,219	35,750	61,074	303,303	691,242
1953	1,010,124	228,841	1,238,965	3,483	76,647	100,500	112,797	300,753	601,816
1954	1,053,717	251,298	1,305,015	3,287	67,713	57,950	130,608	313,753	701,718
1955	1,040,012	267,145	1,307,157	4,613	65,436	27,800	123,582	245,783	817,656
1956	991,199	269,184	1,260,383	22,369	65,656	28,875	120,200	227,655	793,852
1957	1,040,941	321,184	1,362,125	10,090	56,126	15,850	167,628	300,403	766,230
1958	990,212	352,820	1,343,032	6,652	58,433	13,000	151,654	244,153	831,736
1959	1,008,292	370,712	1,379,004	4,675	52,546	15,750	218,085	214,403	791,153
1960	1,073,632	386,407	1,460,039	11,366	60,981	11,900	185,822	257,060	875,363

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK†

1950	68,107	16,283	84,390	2,769	4,892	6,500	29,824	...	52,725
1951	97,371	22,322	119,693	2,299	6,878	36,500	15,114	...	68,497
1952	89,289	19,828	109,117	3,424	7,072	23,000	22,116	...	71,197
1953	109,676	26,051	135,727	4,142	11,984	31,300	15,222	32,250	59,745
1954	127,906	37,829	165,735	325	14,093	12,600	35,078	38,650	75,978
1955	134,862	46,257	181,119	293	11,589	8,900	39,713	33,850	98,539
1956	136,453	42,667	179,120	332	10,223	5,000	35,720	31,900	101,911
1957	146,256	47,653	193,909	411	11,068	7,000	36,615	39,150	102,527
1958	151,968	63,304	215,272	397	10,358	8,500	46,748	37,900	113,902
1959	160,195	73,227	233,422	316	10,764	1,750	60,891	35,150	125,152
1960	191,244	79,846	271,090	1,364	10,415	1,850	56,460	46,627	139,684

MAJOR TRADING BANKS‡

1950	833,558	255,692	1,089,250	48,561	55,950	26,750	125,336	442,828	479,914
1951	1,084,964	272,444	1,357,408	65,506	57,355	69,250	107,136	569,616	577,956
1952	991,698	240,317	1,232,015	51,422	68,291	58,750	83,190	303,303	762,439
1953	1,119,800	254,892	1,374,692	7,625	88,631	131,800	128,019	333,003	661,561
1954	1,181,623	289,127	1,470,750	3,612	81,806	70,550	165,686	352,403	777,696
1955	1,174,874	313,402	1,488,276	4,906	77,025	36,700	163,295	279,663	916,195
1956	1,127,652	311,851	1,439,503	22,701	75,879	33,875	155,920	259,553	895,765
1957	1,187,197	368,837	1,556,034	10,501	67,194	22,850	204,243	339,553	868,757
1958	1,142,180	416,124	1,558,304	7,049	68,791	21,500	198,402	282,053	945,638
1959	1,168,487	443,939	1,612,426	4,991	63,310	17,500	278,976	249,553	916,305
1960	1,264,876	466,253	1,731,129	12,730	71,396	13,750	242,282	303,687	1,015,047

ALL TRADING BANKS

1950	858,420	270,016	1,128,436	48,846	59,443	27,900	137,169	447,845	531,187
1951	1,121,918	285,480	1,407,398	65,919	62,400	73,795	121,209	572,583	635,461
1952	1,026,275	255,914	1,282,189	52,189	71,979	59,320	97,094	304,995	827,924
1953	1,158,247	269,738	1,427,985	7,875	94,364	138,705	140,828	334,115	724,819
1954	1,225,304	305,216	1,530,520	3,997	87,139	80,070	179,109	353,520	845,186
1955	1,214,843	329,841	1,544,684	5,596	81,848	40,710	176,234	280,724	990,834
1956	1,167,760	328,381	1,496,141	24,296	79,600	37,425	170,254	260,399	972,381
1957	1,228,739	386,779	1,615,518	12,215	71,311	27,050	219,195	340,334	948,382
1958	1,180,991	439,075	1,620,066	8,232	71,883	22,000	212,559	282,734	1,030,117
1959	1,211,839	468,993	1,680,832	6,426	65,978	18,000	294,648	250,159	1,003,530
1960	1,310,610	494,962	1,805,572	13,582	74,238	14,250	258,782	304,230	1,105,543

* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market. In June, 1960, these amounted to £15,173,000 for the Major Private Trading Banks, £4,369,000 for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and £27,164,000 for All Trading Banks.

† General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

‡ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Deposits bearing interest include some deposits on current account, but most are deposits for fixed terms—usually three, six, twelve, or twenty-four months. In June, 1960, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to £1,731,129,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 73 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 6 per cent., and fixed deposits 21 per cent.; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to £62,797,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 20 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 48 per cent., and fixed deposits 32 per cent.

Balances due to other banks include short-term loans from the Central Bank. These loans have been made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts and Statutory Reserve Deposits systems, in order to avoid rigidity in the systems.

Cash items of the major trading banks in June, 1960 comprised gold coin (£241,000), other coin (£5,617,000), Australian notes (£46,684,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits) with the Reserve Bank (£18,854,000). Treasury Bills and Seasonal Treasury Securities are usually of three months' currency, and may be re-discounted at the Reserve Bank. Advances, etc. mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand; they exclude loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

The Statutory Reserve with the Central Bank represents the funds which trading banks have been required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank or, since 14th January, 1960, in Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve is used as a means of control over bank credit. When the Statutory Reserve Deposits system was introduced on 14th January, 1960, the statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent. This was approximately the percentage which the balances held under the former Special Accounts system bore to deposits on 13th January, 1960. The ratio was increased to 17.5 per cent. on 10th February, 1960, and remained at that level during the remainder of 1959-60.

Since 1952-53, the Central Bank has determined its Statutory Reserve policy so as to regulate the impact on bank liquidity (as measured by the trading banks' ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits) of changes in international reserves and in the pattern of government finance. From 1952-53 to 1954-55, the Central Bank varied the level of the Statutory Reserve from time to time in the expectation that the trading banks would maintain, subject to seasonal and other short-term variations in deposits and advances, an average ratio of about 25 per cent. This policy was modified in 1955-56, when the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank to maintain this ratio. The agreed minimum ratio, which had been 14 per cent., was increased to 16 per cent. in 1959-60.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. Seasonal factors also affect the level throughout the year; deposits tend to be relatively low in August, when the wool export season commences, rise to a peak in March, and then decline as exports taper off and taxation receipts are credited to

Commonwealth Government accounts with the Central Bank. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

Despite an adverse movement in the balance of payments, deposits with trading banks rose during 1954-55, when advances expanded rapidly under the influence of buoyant internal conditions. Internal activity was maintained during 1955-56, but international reserves continued to fall, and both deposits and advances declined. In 1956-57, export income and bank deposits rose sharply, and internal activity remained buoyant, but advances again declined. A substantial increase in bank advances in 1957-58 offset the effect on deposits of a fall in export prices, adverse seasonal conditions, and a heavy loss in international reserves. During 1958-59, international reserves fell only slightly and advances declined, but deposits rose sharply in response to increases of £31,000,000 in the Treasury Bill issue and of £77,000,000 in the banks' holdings of government securities. International reserves again fell slightly during 1959-60, deposits rose more sharply (partly because of a further increase of £30,000,000 in the Treasury Bill issue), and advances expanded rapidly (partly because of the high level of internal activity and partly because of the increased demand for imports following the almost complete removal of import restrictions); the influence of this rise in advances was modified by a fall of £40,000,000 in banks' holdings of government securities.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in recent years:—

Table 215. Major Trading Banks: Ratios in Australia

Month of June	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities		Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Advances, etc.
			Treasury Bills and Seasonal Securities	Other		
Ratio per cent. to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1950	76.5	5.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	44.1
1951	79.9	4.2	5.1	7.9	42.0	42.6
1952	80.5	5.5	4.8	6.8	24.6	61.9
1953	81.5	6.4	9.6	9.3	24.2	48.1
1954	80.3	5.6	4.8	11.2	24.0	52.9
1955	78.9	5.2	2.4	11.0	18.8	61.6
1956	78.3	5.3	2.4	10.8	18.0	62.2
1957	76.3	4.3	1.5	13.1	21.8	55.8
1958	73.3	4.4	1.4	12.7	18.1	60.7
1959	72.5	3.9	1.1	17.3	15.5	56.8
1960	73.1	4.1	0.8	14.0	17.5	58.6

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 213 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 216. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Month of June	Deposits					Advances, Discounts, etc. *
	Not Bearing Interest		Bearing Interest		Total Deposits	
	Australian Governments	Other	Australian Governments	Other		
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand						
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS						
1951	1,603	384,372	1,406	80,559	467,940	197,901
1952	2,082	343,684	1,531	66,345	413,642	275,958
1953	2,186	377,534	2,850	66,047	448,617	243,697
1954	3,679	396,511	11,352	71,557	483,099	281,560
1955	2,958	384,432	18,725	69,462	475,577	342,496
1956	2,088	361,532	13,876	73,257	450,753	329,723
1957	2,337	378,231	19,369	92,463	492,400	327,646
1958	2,393	358,134	20,751	100,622	481,900	340,194
1959	1,973	366,576	23,747	104,199	496,495	322,264
1960	2,440	394,192	30,824	105,061	532,517	347,425
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK†						
1951	617	51,073	73	8,262	60,025	36,144
1952	747	51,488	72	9,494	61,801	38,585
1953	1,451	59,108	124	13,283	73,966	26,516
1954	1,050	66,506	3,196	16,569	87,321	32,740
1955	1,085	71,230	4,092	19,713	96,120	43,000
1956	1,095	69,555	1,651	20,992	93,293	44,130
1957	934	77,371	485	24,408	103,198	45,441
1958	1,018	78,087	488	31,528	111,121	51,943
1959	1,071	80,717	402	33,035	115,225	59,194
1960	1,447	96,872	436	37,596	136,351	68,387
MAJOR TRADING BANKS‡						
1951	2,220	435,445	1,479	88,821	527,965	234,045
1952	2,829	395,172	1,603	75,839	475,443	314,543
1953	3,637	436,642	2,974	79,330	522,583	270,213
1954	4,729	463,017	14,548	88,126	570,420	314,300
1955	4,043	455,662	22,817	89,175	571,697	385,496
1956	3,183	431,087	15,527	94,249	544,046	373,853
1957	3,271	455,602	19,854	116,871	595,598	373,087
1958	3,411	436,221	21,239	132,150	593,021	392,137
1959	3,044	447,293	24,149	137,234	611,720	381,458
1960	3,887	491,064	31,260	142,657	668,868	415,812
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1951	5,239	456,830	1,890	96,835	560,794	276,613
1952	3,186	415,065	6,663	82,398	507,312	361,092
1953	4,103	460,422	7,633	85,354	557,512	314,674
1954	5,345	488,954	19,309	95,040	608,648	360,682
1955	4,259	482,369	27,420	95,816	609,864	436,553
1956	3,418	458,606	19,357	101,364	582,745	426,526
1957	3,505	484,288	23,878	124,792	636,463	427,096
1958	3,639	462,433	26,418	143,614	636,104	449,042
1959	3,188	476,482	29,325	149,178	658,173	440,563
1960	4,123	523,306	37,407	157,602	722,438	475,472

* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

† General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

‡ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and in Australia at the end of June, 1959 and 1960 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 213:—

Table 217. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Advances Outstanding at end of June

Classification	New South Wales		Australia	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	65.4	64.7	115.1	113.7
Wheat Growing	4.4	4.2	18.2	19.8
Dairying and Pig Raising	11.8	11.7	44.9	45.6
Other	11.1	12.3	51.4	57.7
Total	92.7	92.9	229.6	236.8
Manufacturing	76.8	81.4	180.6	213.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication	4.5	5.0	15.2	16.5
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	11.5	11.5	24.5	24.9
Other	9.7	16.9	25.0	40.1
Total	21.2	28.4	49.5	65.0
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	35.6	40.5	92.6	109.0
Wholesale Trade	47.0	51.0	89.9	102.5
Total	82.6	91.5	182.5	211.5
Building and Construction	12.3	12.1	27.4	29.3
Other Businesses	24.5	28.2	64.2	74.7
Unclassified	1.4	1.7	5.2	5.1
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	169.5	196.1	373.5	456.5
Other	146.5	145.1	380.7	395.7
Total	316.0	341.2	754.2	852.2
Advances to Public Authorities	5.4	7.7	11.3	12.8
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	42.4	45.5	91.5	97.9
Other (including Personal Loans)	24.4	31.1	59.7	72.2
Total	66.8	76.6	151.2	170.1
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	6.9	7.9	16.4	18.5
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	395.1	433.4	933.1	1,053.6
Non-resident Borrowers	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total Advances	395.2	433.5	933.3	1,053.8

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

"Resident borrowers" comprise institutions (including branches of overseas institutions) engaged in business or non-profit activities in Australia and persons residing permanently in Australia. The group "non-resident borrowers" covers institutions incorporated abroad and (though represented) not carrying on business in Australia and all other persons.

"Business advances", which are those made mainly for business purposes, have been classified according to the main industry of the borrower, and include all advances to corporate bodies other than public authorities. "Advances to public authorities" cover all advances to local and semi-governmental authorities, including separately constituted government business undertakings but not Commonwealth or State Governments, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. "Personal advances" comprise advances to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc. "Advances to non-profit organisations" are those made to organisations which do not operate for the profit of their individual members.

As the classification of advances was revised in June, 1957, the figures shown above are not directly comparable with those given in earlier issues of the Year Book. Particulars of the changes are given in the 1957-58 issue of the *Finance Part of the Statistical Register*.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks at the end of June, 1959 and 1960 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for bank advances.

Table 218. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Deposits Held in Australia at end of June

Classification	1959	1960
	£ million	
Resident Depositors—		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	335.2	344.3
Manufacturing	142.4	147.7
Transport, Storage, and Communication	31.7	32.2
Finance	134.3	130.3
Commerce	161.5	160.7
Building and Construction	42.5	45.5
Other Business	177.1	197.8
Unclassified	11.0	13.7
Total Business Deposits—		
Companies	367.3	383.7
Other	668.4	688.5
Total	1,035.7	1,072.2
Deposits of Public Authorities	73.4	74.6
Personal Deposits	419.6	450.9
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	43.3	48.6
Total, Resident Depositors	1,572.0	1,646.3
Non-resident Depositors	10.0	10.9
Total Deposits	1,582.0	1,657.2

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

The statistics of bank debits represent the total charges made, by cheques, bills, drafts, interest and book-keeping charges, etc., on customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 213. The figures reflect variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be noted that the monthly totals are subject to seasonal fluctuations and no seasonal correction has been made.

Records of bank debits are collected on returns supplied in terms of the Banking Act. As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Reserve Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian Governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at metropolitan branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres.

Table 219. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at Metropolitan Branches)

Month	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Weekly Averages—£ million								

NEW SOUTH WALES

July	149.0	163.7	181.8	201.7	214.6	235.9	242.6	275.3
August	130.1	145.6	170.6	186.9	189.0	205.8	218.8	254.5
September	143.0	167.7	179.7	193.7	201.0	227.4	236.1	283.1
October	152.7	168.3	190.3	202.9	221.8	233.6	252.3	290.5
November	159.8	173.0	185.8	216.1	226.1	237.9	254.3	295.2
December	173.8	187.1	194.5	214.1	231.7	253.8	274.4	307.0
January	124.6	151.9	173.8	183.9	202.3	200.6	205.7	259.3
February	156.2	164.8	188.3	187.1	224.7	232.6	254.3	294.1
March	162.4	184.7	186.0	199.8	233.5	239.8	259.0	319.4
April	149.7	166.2	185.5	201.2	232.2	234.2	250.1	302.3
May	157.4	183.0	203.3	218.0	229.8	235.0	263.4	328.0
June	160.4	194.9	206.1	203.9	234.5	231.8	269.6	331.2
Year	151.9	171.7	187.5	200.9	219.4	230.3	248.9	295.0
Increase on pre- vious year % (—)	3.0	13.0	9.2	7.1	9.2	5.0	8.1	18.5

AUSTRALIA

Year	389.8	447.0	492.0	522.0	563.3	592.7	637.4	747.3
Increase on pre- vious year % (—)	3.3	14.7	10.1	6.1	7.9	5.2	7.5	17.2

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), three private savings banks associated with private

trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and one of the private banks have branches in all States, and the other two private savings banks in all States except South Australia and Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 227). The private savings banks (the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd., the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd., and the C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd.) were opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 220. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances									
		Common- wealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total						
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account				
	Thousands	£ thousand			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1950	6,144	477,239	284,846	...	762,085	93	3	7	124	0	7
1951	6,350	529,453	307,991	...	837,444	99	8	9	131	17	9
1952	6,325	567,614	324,284	...	891,898	103	5	5	136	13	7
1953	6,666	604,363	343,134	...	947,497	107	9	8	142	2	11
1954	6,789	648,687	361,442	...	1,010,129	112	8	1	148	15	11
1955	6,895	690,052	383,342	...	1,073,394	116	13	3	153	13	6
1956	7,189	705,795	391,727	43,475	1,140,997	121	0	7	158	14	4
1957	7,528	714,773	400,896	111,741	1,227,410	127	5	8	163	1	0
1958	7,886	727,563	414,072	155,208	1,296,843	131	14	2	164	8	9
1959	8,282	757,208	430,987	203,137	1,391,332	138	5	9	167	19	9
1960	8,687	800,316	455,087	267,301	1,522,704	148	2	3	175	5	8

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 10 per cent. of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Seasonal Securities, and must hold a further 60 per cent. in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank, Commonwealth or State securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of its depositors' funds plus £2,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last five years. In June, 1960, loans, etc. for housing accounted for £277,339,000 (92 per cent.) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 221. Savings Banks: Assets within Australia

At end of June	Coin, Bullion, Notes	Deposits with—		Australian Public Securities		Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advan- ces, etc.	Other Assets	Total Assets
		Reserve Bank*	Trading Banks	Common- wealth and State†	Other				
	£ million								
1956	2,763	101,579	41,547	675,197	177,110	...	181,915	17,974	1,198,085
1957	2,801	98,575	54,797	706,062	199,186	...	202,076	21,514	1,285,011
1958	2,812	104,633	54,644	719,354	224,502	...	228,144	24,095	1,358,184
1959	3,253	121,979	53,693	740,128	248,938	†	260,982	28,123†	1,457,096
1960	2,888	133,258	54,925	793,829	285,296	1,675	300,888	23,422	1,596,181

* Commonwealth Bank prior to 14th January, 1960.

† Includes Treasury Bills.

‡ Loans to authorised money market dealers are included in "Other Assets".

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the three private savings banks. It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the private savings banks were opened). At 30th June, 1960, savings banks business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,053 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 222. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					Interest Credited to Depositors' Accounts *
		Common-wealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	Total			
				Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account	
	Thousands	£ thousand			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ thous.
1950	2,138	258,874	...	258,874	81 1 4	121 2 0	4,208
1951	2,194	284,466	...	284,466	86 15 7	129 13 3	4,405
1952	2,247	304,532	...	304,532	91 3 10	135 10 1	4,829
1953	2,279	319,149	...	319,149	94 6 4	140 0 4	5,703
1954	2,308	339,796	...	339,796	99 5 1	147 4 2	6,087
1955	2,337	358,645	...	358,645	102 15 1	153 9 10	6,799
1956	2,462	363,711	22,843	386,554	108 15 8	157 0 3	7,715
1957	2,609	363,406	58,778	422,184	116 10 8	161 16 10	9,876
1958	2,740	367,439	81,579	449,018	121 14 3	163 17 6	10,647
1959	2,879	380,962	107,311	488,273	129 19 8	169 11 3	12,191
1960	3,013	402,398	139,174	541,572	141 9 4	179 14 11	14,084

* In year ended June.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February, 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of £25,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities", which are defined by the Reserve Bank as Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding three years.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, they must lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") are required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least 1 per cent. of the dealer's total holdings of securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent. of those maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent. of those maturing within two to three years.

The Bank has determined the maximum portfolio of money market securities which may be carried by each authorised dealer, and has established a line of credit in favour of the dealer to the extent of the approved maximum portfolio. Under the line of credit, a dealer may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of money market securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Seven companies have been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the short-term money market. The borrowed funds with the authorised dealers rose from a weekly average of £48,100,000 (£28,300,000 from trading banks, £19,800,000 from other clients) in June, 1959 to £79,900,000 (£27,200,000 from trading banks, £52,700,000 from other clients) in June, 1960. Dealers' holdings of money market securities amounted (at face value) to £50,400,000 in June, 1959 and £82,300,000 in June, 1960. Particulars of the interest rates on loans accepted by the dealers are given on page 247.

INTEREST RATES

During the war and up to July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government controlled interest rates by orders issued under the National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. Since July, 1952, the rates of interest paid and charged by banks have been fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Central Bank.

Under the Banking Act, 1959, the Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. Similar powers had been conferred on the Commonwealth Bank by the Banking Act, 1945. No such regulations had been issued up to November, 1960.

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of Commonwealth securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange. Until June, 1959, the monthly yields were the yields on the last Wednesday of each month for a theoretical 2-year security (derived by linear interpolation between the yields on two short-term securities) and for a 12-year security (derived as a weighted average of yields on securities maturing in ten or more years). Since July, 1959, monthly yields are the averages of daily yields, for the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month, for theoretical 2-year and 15-year securities (derived from a freehand curve). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields.

Table 223. Yields* on Commonwealth Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30th June		Month of June	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
	Rate per cent. per annum			
1950	1.95	3.13	1.95	3.15
1951	1.99	3.21	2.05	3.51
1952	2.05	3.95	2.21	4.62
1953	3.03	4.54	3.16	4.48
1954	3.10	4.44	3.42	4.44
1955	3.49	4.50	3.74	4.53
1956	4.39	4.76	5.13	5.34
1957	4.71	5.06	4.62	5.04
1958	4.38	4.99	4.25	4.94
1959	4.16	4.94	4.00	4.89
1960	4.01	4.91	4.19	4.94

* See text preceding table.

Interest on the securities is subject to Commonwealth tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax is allowed, amounting to 2s. for each £1 of interest.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON COMMONWEALTH TREASURY BILLS AND
SEASONAL SECURITIES

Commonwealth Treasury Bills, which were first issued in 1927, are discounted exclusively by banks. The rate of discount has been 1 per cent. since August, 1952.

Seasonal Treasury Securities were first issued in November, 1959. These securities are available for public subscription in amounts of £5,000 or more, have a currency of three months, and mature before the end of the financial year in which they are issued. The securities are issued in order to reduce the seasonal fluctuations during a financial year in the liquidity of the banks and public and of the government. The discount rate on the securities was £3 0s. 2d. per cent. from 25th November, 1959 to 3rd February, 1960, £3 2s. 2d. per cent. from 17th February to 23rd March, 1960, and £3 18s. 3d. per cent. from 26th October, 1960.

The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Bills and Seasonal Treasury Securities at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction.

RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE TO AND BY BANKS

The trends during recent years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 224. Interest Rates Payable to and by Banks

Particulars	Month of Change								
	1952 Aug.	1954 June	1955 Jan.	1956 Mar.	1956 Apr.	1956 Dec.	1958 Jan.	1958 Nov.	1960 Jan. **
	Rate per cent. per annum								
Trading Banks—									
Fixed Deposits—									
3 months	1½		1½	2½					
6 months	1½		1½	2½					
12 months	1½		2	2½					
24 months	1½			3		3½			
Overdrafts—									
Commonwealth Trading Bank—									
Local Government Authorities	4½				5				
Other*	4½				6½				
Rural Bank of N.S.W.*	5				5½		6½		
Other Trading Banks*	5				6½				
Reserve Bank†—									
Rural Credits Department—									
Government-guaranteed Loans ..	3½				4				
Other Loans	4				4½				
Commonwealth Development Bank—									
Term Loans .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½
Mortgage Bank Department‡ Loans									
To 20 years	4½				5				...
Over 20 years	4½				5				...
Industrial Finance Department‡—									
Term Loans	4½				6½				...
Savings Banks—									
Deposits in N.S.W.—									
General Depositors—									
To £500	2½		2½		2½			3	
£501 to £1,000	1½				2½			3	
£1,001 to Limit ¶	...	1½			1½			3	
Non-profit Societies—									
To £2,000	2½		2½		2½			3	
Over £2,000	1½				1½				
Housing Loans (Commonwealth									
Savings Bank)									
Credit Foncier Loans	4½				5				
Loans to Co-operative Building and									
Housing Societies	4½				5				

* Maximum rates.

† Commonwealth Bank prior to 14th January, 1960.

‡ Department of Commonwealth Bank until absorbed by Development Bank on 14th January, 1960.

¶ The limit was raised to £1,500 in June, 1954 and to £2,000 in November, 1958.

§ Current since July, 1952.

|| Maximum rate—average rate on all advances approximately 5½ per cent. (See text below.)

** Rates current in October, 1960.

In April, 1956, the maximum overdraft rate was increased to 6 per cent., with a proviso that the average rate for all advances by any bank should not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. From December, 1957 to June, 1958, banks were allowed to charge more than 6 per cent. on advances against wool shipped from Australia; the maximum rate permitted was 8 per cent. until March, 1958, 7 per cent. until May, 1958, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until June, 1958.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 225. Major Trading Banks: Advances Outstanding in Australia, classified by Rate of Interest Charged

Interest Rate per Annum	Proportion per cent. of Advances at end of June			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
5 per cent. or less	18.1	11.4	14.8	13.6
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..	26.2	28.3	22.2	19.1
$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	32.1	31.2	29.5	28.6
Between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent. ..	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.0
6 per cent.	12.7	17.6	21.5	26.7
Total Advances	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INTEREST RATES ON LOANS TO MONEY MARKET DEALERS

Interest rates on loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market were as follows:—

Month	At Call		For Fixed Periods	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Per cent. per annum				
1959: December	2.50	3.00	2.75	3.25
1960: March	2.69	3.19	2.81	3.38
June	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.50
September	2.81	4.50	3.50	4.50
December	2.50	4.50	3.50	4.38

REGISTERED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time,

and from company to company, but the rates of interest offered in October, 1960 by a large hire purchase firm were as follows:—

Currency		First Mortgage Debentures	Unsecured Notes
		Per cent. per annum	
At option of holder on:	2 months' notice	..	3
	3 months' notice	3½	..
	4 months' notice	..	4
	6 months' notice	4½	5
	9 months' notice	5½	..
	12 months' notice	5½	6
Fixed Periods:	2 years	6½	..
	3 years	6½	..
	3 and up to 9 years	..	7
	4 and up to 9 years	7	..
	10 years or more	8	8

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

Table 226. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Month*	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
					Rate per cent.		
1939	5.4	1951	4.4	July	7.1	7.5	7.6
1940	5.6	1952	4.4	August	7.1	7.2	7.8
1941	5.4	1953	4.7	September	7.1	7.1	7.8
1942	5.4	1954	4.9	October	7.1	7.0	8.0
1943	5.1	1955	5.2	November	7.2	7.3	8.0
1944	5.0	1956	5.8	December	7.2	7.4	8.2
1945	4.8	1957	6.8†	January	7.2	7.5	8.2
1946	4.6	1958	7.3	February	7.2	7.4	8.3
1947	4.5	1959	7.4	March	7.3	7.4	8.4
1948	4.4	1960	8.3	April	7.3	7.4	8.6
1949	4.4			May	7.4	7.5	8.5
1950	4.4			June	7.5	7.6	8.6

* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

† Revised.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 224. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. Under the Banking Act, 1959, banks operating in Australia are required to transfer to the Reserve Bank, in exchange for Australian currency, the excess of foreign currency received in respect of their Australian business over the amount needed as working balances. The Reserve Bank may sell foreign currency to a bank which is likely to suffer a shortage of the currency.

Regulations under the Banking Act provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

Table 227. Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Gold	Dollars*	Sterling Securities	Other Foreign Exchange	Total Reserves		
					Central Reserves†	Working Balances‡	Total
	£A million						
1950	39.4	6.5	65.1	518.5	578.0	51.5	629.5
1951	43.9	9.3	90.2	660.3	707.8	95.9	803.7
1952	50.3	18.7	56.1	247.4	327.6	44.9	372.5
1953	50.1	27.0	24.7	459.4	501.5	59.7	561.2
1954	57.1	14.7	37.3	461.6	503.5	67.2	570.7
1955	62.4	20.1	37.3	308.5	374.3	54.0	428.3
1956	73.2	21.8	31.4	228.6	302.0	53.0	355.0
1957	51.7	26.7	43.8	444.3	503.4	63.1	566.5
1958	65.8	27.0	43.8	388.8	464.8	60.6	525.4
1959	60.2	32.0	34.7	389.5	445.5	70.9	516.4
1960	66.5	42.6	44.1	358.8	460.0	52.0	512.0

* United States and Canadian dollars.

† International reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities.

‡ Working balances held by the trading banks and Government departments.

The very great fall in Australia's international reserves during 1951-52 followed a decline in the value of exports (caused mainly by a fall of 50 per cent. in the average price of wool compared with the record average in 1950-51) and a record total for imports. The imposition of severe import restrictions in March, 1952, coupled with a marked rise in the value of exports, enabled reserves to be increased sharply during 1952-53. The level of reserves was maintained during 1953-54, but fell rapidly during 1954-55, despite an increase in the inflow of capital, as export earnings declined (mainly as a result of falling wool prices) and the value of imports (which had been favoured by a gradual relaxation of restrictions) increased sharply. More stringent import restrictions were applied in April and October, 1955, and again in June, 1956, and as a result the value of imports fell during 1955-56 and, more rapidly, during 1956-57. With export earnings steady in 1955-56 and greatly improved (mainly because of higher wool prices) in 1956-57, and with capital inflow at a high level in both years, reserves fell less rapidly during 1955-56 and rose substantially during 1956-57. Although the high rate of capital inflow continued, reserves again fell during 1957-58, when export earnings declined sharply (mainly because of falling wool prices) and the value of imports rose (following a relaxation of the restrictions after January, 1957). With the value of exports and imports almost constant, and with capital inflow at a very high level, reserves fell only slightly during 1958-59. During 1959-60, there was a substantial increase in export earnings (mainly because of higher wool prices and a record wool production) and in the value of imports (reflecting further relaxation of import restrictions in August and December, 1959 and again in February, 1960), but the high rate of capital inflow rose still further, and the level of reserves was maintained.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947. Its subscription to the Fund was originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, but was increased in June, 1959 to \$300,000,000 and in May, 1960 to \$400,000,000. Its capital subscription to the International Bank was also originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, and was increased in September, 1959 to \$400,000,000 and in June, 1960 to \$533,000,000.

The subscription to the International Monetary Fund has been paid in full, payment comprising gold to the value of \$58,000,000 and Australian currency to the value of \$342,000,000. Part of the payment of Australian currency (£8,957,000) was in cash, and the balance was met by the lodgment with the Reserve Bank (as depository for the Fund in Australia) of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing securities. During 1958-59, because of the improvement in her holdings of gold and convertible currencies, Australia was required, under Fund rules, to re-purchase with gold part (equal to \$14,000,000) of her original subscription to the Fund.

Only \$53,300,000 of Australia's capital subscription to the International Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold to the value of \$5,300,000 and Australian currency (£161,000 in cash and the balance by

the lodgment of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing securities) to the value of \$48,000,000. From 1957-58 to 1959-60, securities to the value of £10,180,000 were drawn upon by the Bank.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased United States currency amounting to \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and \$30,000,000 in 1952-53 from the International Monetary Fund, and repaid \$24,000,000 in 1953-54 and \$26,000,000 in 1954-55. Loans totalling \$317,730,000 in United States currency have been arranged with the International Bank (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53, \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54, \$54,500,000 for 15 years in 1954-55, and \$9,230,000 for 10 years and \$50,000,000 for 15 years in 1956-57); these loans had been fully drawn by 30th June, 1959.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

The relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom was fixed at £A.125 to £stg.100 in December, 1931, and has not since been varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.224 to \$2.24, or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is given below. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 228. Oversea Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	Average of Daily Rates—Month of June						
		1949	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
London ..	£A. to £stg. 100 ..	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25
New Zealand ..	£A. to £N.Z. 100 ..	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27
New York ..	U.S. \$ to £A.1 ..	3.22	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.24
Montreal ..	Can. \$ to £A.1 ..	3.22	2.21	2.20	2.12	2.16	2.15	2.20
Belgium ..	Francs to £A.1 ..	141.02	111.71	111.12	112.19	111.30	112.12	111.57
Denmark ..	Kroner to £A.1 ..	15.44	15.48	15.45	15.49	15.44	15.46	15.44
France ..	Francs to £A.1 ..	875.85	780.74	783.64	785.50	939.69	1,100.81	10.97†
Holland ..	Florins to £A.1 ..	8.54	8.49	8.51	8.51	8.45	8.47	8.44
Norway ..	Kroner to £A.1 ..	15.97	15.98	15.98	15.96	15.97	15.97	15.97
Sweden ..	Kroner to £A.1 ..	11.56	11.55	11.57	11.54	11.55	11.62	11.55
Switzerland ..	Francs to £A.1 ..	13.85	9.76	9.75	9.76	9.76	9.68	9.65
West Germany	D'marks to £A.1 ..	*	9.35	9.33	9.36	9.34	9.38	9.33
Hong Kong ..	\$ to £A.1 ..	12.90	12.86	12.88	12.88	12.88	12.88	12.79
India ..	Rupees to £A.1 ..	10.64	10.64	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65
Singapore ..	\$ to £A.1 ..	6.81	6.82	6.84	6.86	6.86	6.85	6.83
Pakistan ..	Rupees to £A.1 ..	10.64	7.40	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65
Ceylon ..	Rupees to £A.1 ..	10.64	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63

* Not available.

† From 1st January, 1960, 1 "new" franc equals 100 "old" francs.

PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to £15 12s. 6d., the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase from the Reserve Bank, at the official price and for sale for industrial purposes on overseas premium markets, the newly-mined gold not required for industrial, trade, and professional use in Australia. The sales by the Association must be made for U.S. dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the Bank in exchange for Australian currency. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average prices per oz. fine realised for Australian gold sold on overseas premium markets in recent years, and the average prices per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, are shown below. Premium sales are made only when the price in the premium markets exceeds the Reserve Bank's official price; the annual prices shown are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Australian Gold Sold on Oversea Premium Markets</i>	<i>London Gold Market</i>
	£A s. d.	£stg. s. d.
1955	15 12 10	12 10 9
1956	15 13 1	12 9 11
1957	15 13 5	12 10 9
1958	15 13 6	12 9 10
1959	15 12 10	12 9 11
1960	15 12 10	12 10 3

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936, as amended.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent. Seven persons or more may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (4) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

Table 229. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Year	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
		No.	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1954	32	2,479	100,159	50	33,095	349	111,817	10	8,500
1955	56	3,041	110,554	37	42,555	430	88,836	1	75
1956	42	3,108	98,540	39	41,450	401	109,517	1	150
1957	59	3,697	120,003	26	14,835	367	80,608	1	500
1958	69	4,340	129,137	41	32,363	277	90,357	...	...
1959	68	5,068	176,571	64	54,076	422	119,710	...	...

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 239 in 1957, 319 in 1958, and 318 in 1959.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales in recent years was as follows:—

Table 230. Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales

At end of Year	Companies Incorporated in New South Wales					Foreign Companies *
	Limited Companies			No- Liability Com- panies	Total	
	Public	Propriet- ary	Guarantee			
1949	1,377	12,201	329	43	13,950	1,528
1950	1,369	13,235	353	41	14,998	1,626
1951	1,422	14,709	366	40	16,537	1,703
1952	1,403	15,958	388	40	17,789	1,773
1953	1,321	17,451	432	39	19,243	1,887
1954	1,356	19,690	444	49	21,539	1,979
1955	1,375	22,374	498	49	24,296	2,118
1956	1,404	24,875	535	49	26,863	2,281
1957	1,426	28,017	589	50	30,082	2,511
1958	1,435	32,046	655	34	34,170	2,828
1959	1,475	36,818	720	34	39,047	3,117

* Original registration outside New South Wales.

NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian Territories, distinguishing between companies listed on one or more of the Australian stock exchanges (*listed companies*) and all other companies (*unlisted companies*), have been collected since 1954-55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes banks, life assurance companies, and government and private super-annuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 231. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans†	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
£ million								
1955	59.7	27.5		87.2	31.8	4.5	36.3	123.5
1956	59.2	50.0		109.2	30.3‡	5.8	36.1‡	145.3‡
1957	43.7	12.3	38.7	94.7‡	27.6	4.7	32.3	127.0‡
1958	35.2	20.9	57.4	113.5	21.1	4.3	25.4	138.9
1959	48.7	27.7	111.8	188.2	18.1	12.5	30.6	218.8
1960	47.7	28.9	165.6	242.2	35.5	11.0	46.5	288.7

* Includes (a) convertible notes (£0.9 m., £2 m., £2.9 m., £6.9 m., £9.8 m., and £24.4 m. in the respective years) and (b) raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

† Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

‡ Revised since last issue.

In 1959-60, listed companies raised £20,300,000 of new money (£3,900,000 through issues of shares, £16,300,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from banks, life assurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. In recent years, issues of debentures and unsecured notes gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge was an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

Table 232. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Issues Commenced in Year*				Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year				
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)				Cash Uncalled at end of Year	Total	New Money		
		For Cash	Other Consideration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Preference Shares	Total
No.	£ million									

LISTED COMPANIES

1955	556	73.4	40.1	113.5	14.3	9.0	68.1	55.3	4.4	59.7
1956	540	69.0	35.7	104.7	10.1	9.1	68.0	52.7	6.5	59.2
1957	411	52.7	57.7	110.4	15.8	14.1	51.0	42.2	1.5	43.7
1958	377	48.9	56.2	105.1	10.2	11.6	50.3	¶	¶	35.2
1959	468	58.5	41.1	99.6	13.1	12.3	57.7	47.2	1.5	48.7
1960	883	61.8	96.6	158.4	6.8	7.0	62.0	45.7	2.0	47.7

UNLISTED COMPANIES‡

1955	9,429	98.4	34.2	132.6	11.2	0.9	88.1	30.0	1.8	31.8
1956	12,083	90.1	54.7	144.8	10.7	6.8	86.2	28.1	2.2	30.3
1957	13,486	73.0	58.1	131.1	11.1	7.5	69.4	25.8	1.8	27.6
1958	14,318	70.0	81.2	151.2	10.8	5.6	64.8	19.8	1.3	21.1
1959	16,304	80.5	94.6	175.1	15.4	4.9	70.0	17.3	0.8	18.1
1960	19,836	117.1	107.6	224.7	27.1	14.9	104.9	33.9	1.6	35.5

* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ In September Quarter, 1954, excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian Territories, and in subsequent quarters, excludes issues by companies incorporated in the Northern Territory and Australian overseas territories.

¶ Not available for publication.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was £4,500,000 in 1957-58, £4,800,000 in 1958-59, and £12,000,000 in 1959-60. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was £1,800,000 in 1957-58, £1,000,000 in 1958-59, and £11,300,000 in 1959-60.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

<i>Year ended 30th June</i>	<i>Listed Companies £A million</i>	<i>Unlisted Companies £A million</i>
1955	4.7	25.0
1956	6.2	14.2
1957	13.3	19.0
1958	9.4	29.4
1959	7.4	24.2
1960	11.1	25.7

Most of the issues of unlisted companies were made to associated overseas companies.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1959-60 being 33.8 per cent. and 76.9 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The next table shows the amount of capital raised by Australian companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes (including convertible notes) and the acceptance of deposits:—

Table 233. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other¶	Total Amount Raised¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised¶
	£ million					
1955	27.5	36.4	63.9	4.5	2.5	7.0
1956	50.0	69.8	119.8	5.8	1.9	7.7
1957	51.0	92.1	143.1	4.7	1.9	6.6
1958	78.3	130.6	208.9	4.3	4.4	8.7
1959	139.5	168.7	308.2	12.5	6.3	18.8
1960	194.5	213.2	407.7	11.0	16.9	27.9

* See note ‡, Table 232.

† See note *, Table 231.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The following index of prices of shares relates to the ordinary shares of the principal companies (excluding banking companies) listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange whose business in New South Wales is extensive. The prices of individual shares are unweighted, and each group average is the mean of the average monthly prices per £1 of paid-up capital. The aggregate index is the average of all the shares included in the groups with the addition of 34 miscellaneous shares; a further index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. There is no base period as the index represents the ratio per cent. of the average prices of ordinary shares to their par values, adjustment being made for changes in the capital structure of the companies.

Table 234. Index of Prices of Shares on Sydney Stock Exchange

Average for Year ended June	23 Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies	10 Retail Companies	4 Pastoral and Finance Companies	4 Insurance Companies	Total, 75 Companies	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
1950	367.3	301.2	197.3	514.8	270.0	275.5
1951	467.3	363.1	280.0	668.2	334.1	333.3
1952	425.2	311.5	233.4	703.8	301.0	290.5
1953	361.1	258.5	194.4	552.2	253.1	252.4
1954	371.6	288.3	201.3	594.3	267.0	272.8
1955	404.9	354.3	226.1	585.6	294.4	301.9
1956	424.7	409.2	254.6	574.3	312.6	311.7
1957	423.1	368.3	262.7	667.4	309.2	312.4
1958	455.8	370.6	274.2	758.0	332.5	340.7
1959	502.3	376.2	232.1	835.8	356.0	373.8
1960	664.3	507.8	346.3	1,138.2	492.2	518.2

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1960. This Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., pay a deposit on a home, defray medical or funeral expenses, or commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or

to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1960, was 2,160, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 160 trading, 209 rural, 1,509 building, 2 investment, 2 community settlement, and 130 community advancement societies and 123 credit unions. In addition, there were 23 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 105 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1960.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 235, have therefore been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1958-59, for £78,630,881 or 81 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for £8,420,522 or 8.7 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to £9,981,578 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Box-making accounted for £422,609 or 73.1 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services, and most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity, and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 75.8 per cent. and general wholesalers for 12 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, and fruit and vegetable shops, while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies, and owner-driver truck pools.

Table 235. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Mem- bers	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
			Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£

RURAL PRODUCTION

1957-58							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	153	48,283	(-) 51,593	(-) 3,310	112,397	24,307
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	132	102,407	6,340,794	5,399,341	11,740,135	89,925,395	1,433,120
Agricultural Services ..	28	1,605	120,677	78,345	199,022	511,816	(-) 2,832
Total, Rural ..	162	104,165	6,509,754	5,426,093	11,935,847	90,549,608	1,454,595

1958-59							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	156	48,293	(-) 67,004	(-) 18,711	63,832	(-) 11,723
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	132	105,562	6,746,925	5,846,871	12,593,796	97,032,981	1,741,149
Agricultural Services ..	26	1,527	123,461	258,178	381,639	578,057	6,887
Total, Rural ..	160	107,245	6,918,679	6,038,045	12,956,724	97,674,870	1,736,313

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

1957-58							
General Wholesalers ..	1	92	355,203	281,278	636,481	2,369,553	50,866
Retail Stores* ..	85	99,551	3,053,801	1,353,291	4,407,092	15,652,549	987,931
Home Construction ..	12	1,016	72,566	16,719	89,285	367,560	8,621
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	42	6,797	218,595	37,604	256,199	2,058,388	26,179
Other Services ..	6	888	97,507	22,288	119,795	125,508	16,203
Total, Trading ..	146	108,344	3,797,672	1,711,180	5,508,852	20,573,558	1,089,800

1958-59							
General Wholesalers ..	1	95	356,285	244,022	600,307	2,423,584	41,653
Retail Stores* ..	86	104,814	3,255,047	1,364,475	4,619,522	15,317,012	988,913
Home Construction ..	13	874	48,601	36,032	84,633	388,838	21,633
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	51	8,997	190,208	47,050	237,258	1,938,327	36,972
Other Services ..	7	946	102,367	24,800	127,167	133,319	7,932
Total, Trading ..	158	115,726	3,952,508	1,716,379	5,668,887	20,201,080	1,097,103

* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 85 societies operating in 1957-58, six in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of £8,104,398, while 79 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of £7,548,151.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies, (2) other terminating societies, and (3) permanent societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which annual returns were made in the last two years is shown below:—

Table 236. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Starr-Bowkett Societies		Other Terminating Societies		Permanent Societies	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Societies	87	90	1,086	1,193	40	46
Shareholders or Members	35,523	38,504	68,084	68,494	27,926	31,481
£ thousand						
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	5,489†	6,078†	112,748‡	120,153‡	16,366*	20,208*
Other	865	922	521	463	1,438	1,557
Total Assets	6,354	7,000	113,269	120,616	17,804	21,765
Liabilities—						
Paid-up Capital .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,906¶	11,971¶
Members' Subscriptions	5,653	6,228	24,756§	26,706§	...	...
Reserve Funds and Surplus	496	543	1,910	2,083	1,132	1,296
Deposits .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,428	1,862
Advances from Lending Institution	} 205	229	{ 86,362	91,579	{ 5,338	6,636
Other						
Total Liabilities	6,354	7,000	113,269	120,616	17,804	21,765
Loans Granted during Year	1,257	1,480	11,949	12,606	4,779	6,952

* Amount outstanding at end of period less amount paid up on shares held by borrowers.

† Amount outstanding at end of period.

‡ Total advances less those fully discharged.

¶ Excludes amount paid up on shares held by borrowers.

§ Includes provision for interest on members' subscriptions.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society, the process of winding-up commences and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate.

The terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett societies, obtain funds from banks, other financial institutions, and, since 1st July, 1956, Commonwealth Government loan funds made available under the Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement, 1956. They make advances as the members apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales. Particulars of the activities of the societies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

CREDIT UNIONS

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for purposes such as are indicated on page 257. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 237. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of Unions *	47	64	72	78	89	104
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital	386,602	510,759	623,304	840,369	871,589	610,896
Other	330,338	365,618	406,255	477,267	643,293	1,121,865
Total	716,940	876,377	1,029,559	1,317,636	1,514,882	1,732,761
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	669,873	808,776	960,813	1,192,833	1,408,172	1,620,911
Other	47,067	67,601	68,746	124,803	106,710	111,850
Total	716,940	876,377	1,029,559	1,317,636	1,514,882	1,732,761
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	417,396	571,647	683,638	817,198	1,075,963	1,198,284
Loans Repaid	346,963	434,822	530,463	660,388	761,193	985,224
Income	54,148	63,111	75,850	99,065	111,404	141,578
Working Expenses ..	28,414	38,400	45,848	56,995	61,355	107,899

* Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912-1958. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and

finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 238. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30th June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
£ thousand						
1954	6,405	461	44	392	369	7,671
1955	6,454	591	65	440	403	7,953
1956	6,562	702	108	446	432	8,250
1957	6,601	798	152	461	559	8,571
1958	6,693	896	203	469	584	8,845
1959	6,721	926	261	516	657	9,081

* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded.

At 30th June, 1959, the head office funds of 14 societies amounted to £8,243,458, representing 91 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 73 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 4 per cent. in government securities, and 5 per cent. in shares and debentures. In June, 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. The particulars of receipts and expenditure shown

in the table are therefore divided into two sections—transactions on the societies' own funds, and payments and reimbursements of Commonwealth benefits.

Table 239. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1953-54	1945-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£ thousand					
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS						
Receipts—						
Contributions and Fees—						
Sick and Funeral Fund	277	263	252	252	240	251
Medical Fund	775	922	971	1,054	1,123	1,152
Hospital Fund	166	221	300	375	428	507
Management Fund	328	353	365	392	403	419
Other Funds	19	22	26	17	18	14
Total	1,565	1,781	1,914	2,090	2,212	2,343
Interest	274	306	318	347	369	381
Other	78	78	83	105	17	171
Total Receipts†	1,917	2,165	2,315	2,542	2,598	2,895
Expenditure—						
Benefits Paid—						
Sick Pay	224	226	215	208	214	212
Funeral Donations	125	136	137	143	143	148
Medical	571	796	886	970	1,056	1,157
Hospital	152	220	265	339	368	468
Other	12	15	13	11	5	7
Total	1,084	1,393	1,516	1,671	1,786	1,992
Administration	431	450	473	491	516	533
Other	40	34	37	48	5	137
Total Expenditure†	1,555	1,877	2,026	2,210	2,307	2,662
COMMONWEALTH BENEFITS‡						
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Govern- ment to—						
Medical Fund	263	627	720	730	797	817
Hospital Fund	48	75	78	82	112	247
Total	311	702	798	812	909	1,064
Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—						
Medical	306	633	711	741	796	822
Hospital	54	76	78	82	130	239
Total	360	709	789	823	926	1,061

* See note *, Table 238

† Excludes inter-fund transfers.

‡ See text above table.

INSURANCE

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc. and unemployment benefits provided by the Commonwealth or State Governments, the Government pension funds, and benefits provided through friendly societies are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk.

LIFE ASSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1959, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain

a register of policies in each State in which it operates ; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1958, there were 26 life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the 28 offices, 13 conducted both ordinary and industrial business, and 15 of them ordinary business only. Twenty of the offices are of Australian origin, and eight of them (one New Zealand, five English, one Danish, and one Swiss) are oversea offices.

The offices transacting business in New South Wales numbered 25, 12 of them conducting both ordinary and industrial business and 13 ordinary business only.

The statistics of life assurance have been obtained, since 1947, from returns supplied by each life office to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales in 1958 was £1,049,199,000. With the addition of bonuses amounting to £81,509,000, the total liability to policy-holders was £1,130,708,000. A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force in each of the last eleven years is shown below:—

Table 240. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary Branch				Industrial Branch			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand			No.	£ thousand		
1948	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320
1949	811,919	337,388	36,459	11,735	1,402,907	84,404	2,204	4,515
1950	867,042	376,763	39,037	13,101	1,420,689	89,372	2,302	4,685
1951	926,905	434,233	41,964	15,122	1,430,907	94,737	2,466	4,871
1952	990,730	490,236	44,796	17,077	1,434,431	100,934	2,646	5,095
1953	1,047,470	540,693	47,599	18,826	1,431,843	106,653	2,803	5,300
1954	1,093,268	603,259	51,522	21,020	1,403,180	110,868	2,983	5,428
1955	1,151,471	674,123	56,196	23,369	1,375,826	114,540	3,087	5,545
1956	1,202,098	752,239	61,530	25,793	1,356,523	118,273	3,506	5,672
1957	1,234,117	836,772	69,056	28,485	1,328,922	121,488	3,897	5,784
1958	1,272,500	925,122	77,190	30,863	1,299,189	124,077	4,319	5,864

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors. Other assurances fall within the category of the ordinary branch.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1958 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 241. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1958

Type of Policy	Ordinary Branch				Industrial Branch			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions*	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand			No.	£ thousand		
Whole-life Assurances	315,470	375,511	41,540	9,146	113,066	7,065	167	475
Endowment Assurances	916,345	494,437	35,292	20,153	1,160,696	114,569	4,120	5,258
Other Assurances	4,108	31,268	...	374	...	...	...	8
Endowments	36,577	23,906	358	1,190	25,427	2,443	32	123
Total	1,272,500	925,122	77,190	30,863	1,299,189	124,077	4,319	5,864
Annuities	3,146	1,860†	...	507	...	...	...	...

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

† Amount per annum.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life assurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Table 242. Life Assurances: New Business in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary Branch			Industrial Branch		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1949	94,665	49,356,996	1,778,863	113,568	11,331,826	521,417
1950	98,015	58,666,158	2,085,316	106,754	11,136,232	511,436
1951	101,683	78,187,270	2,788,835	97,361	11,526,134	528,605
1952	110,992	81,270,436	2,904,667	99,573	13,342,478	611,620
1953	111,437	86,501,353	3,093,540	98,547	13,589,891	627,687
1954	110,302	97,246,365	3,521,683	91,554	13,313,256	616,837
1955	122,516	110,606,296	3,881,089	86,691	13,520,186	630,381
1956	121,641	121,639,569	4,083,556	87,085	13,779,954	660,132
1957	113,748	136,346,447	4,548,822	84,601	13,488,093	648,121
1958	112,822	148,887,331	4,594,904	83,136	13,628,914	648,422

The volume of new life assurance business has grown rapidly in recent years, the sum insured under new ordinary and industrial policies amounting to £47,881,000 in 1946, £89,713,000 in 1951, £135,420,000 in 1956,

and £162,516,000 in 1958. Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation schemes have contributed significantly to the growth.

The new policies issued in 1958 comprised the following types:—

Table 243. Life Assurances: Classification of New Business in New South Wales, 1958

Type of Policy	Ordinary Branch				Industrial Branch			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Single Premiums	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Single Premiums	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand			No.	£ thousand		
Whole-life Assurances ..	25,107	57,123	13	1,370	10,393	1,140	...	79
Endowment Assurances ..	83,801	73,424	97	2,934	66,924	11,746	...	531
Other Assurances ..	1,296	14,861	8	108	...	...	...	1
Endowments ..	2,618	3,479	45	183	5,819	743	...	37
Total ..	112,822	148,887	163	4,595	83,136	13,629	...	648
Annuities ..	209	317*	109	91	...	...	...	...

* Amount per annum.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1958. The item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

Table 244. Life Assurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1958

Cause of Discontinuance	Ordinary Branch			Industrial Branch		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand		No.	£ thousand	
Death ..	6,323	3,900	167	5,641	344	18
Maturity ..	14,294	3,873	263	54,472	2,736	150
Surrender ..	33,397	24,826	858	27,446	3,736	169
Forfeiture ..	13,650	17,355	506	24,571	4,102	209
Transfer ..	4,386	4,766	133	723	103	5
Other ..	2,393	5,827	289	16	18	17
Total ..	74,443	60,547	2,216	112,869	11,039	568
Annuities ..	220	146*	56	...	...	...

* Amount per annum.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life assurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last six years:—

Table 245. Life Assurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.					
		Death and Disability	Maturity	Sur- renders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	Total
	£ thousand						

ORDINARY BRANCH

1953	19,324	3,438	2,552	1,475	151	50	7,666
1954	21,516	3,614	3,220	1,927	155	45	8,961
1955	24,171	3,954	3,442	1,987	164	52	9,599
1956	26,867	4,185	3,870	2,723	171	70	11,019
1957	29,725	4,099	4,334	3,148	175	48	11,804
1958	32,077	4,871	4,488	3,738	183	53	13,333

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH

1953	5,162	337	2,302	392	...	...	3,031
1954	5,298	344	2,496	404	...	...	3,244
1955	5,456	356	2,803	433	...	...	3,592
1956	5,654	360	2,961	511	...	...	3,832
1957	5,687	347	3,189	628	...	...	4,164
1958	5,702	346	3,030	675	...	...	4,051

LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of one Swiss, one Danish, and six English offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary and industrial business.

Table 246. Life Assurance Offices*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	Ordinary Branch			Industrial Branch		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	£ thousand					

REVENUE

Premiums	98,689	109,353	121,783	17,174	17,210	17,335
Consideration for Annuities	3,488	4,081	4,693	...	...	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents†	30,886	35,417	41,428	5,274	5,592	6,073
Other	105	198	52	24	30	12
Total Revenue	133,168	149,049	167,956	22,472	22,832	23,420

EXPENDITURE

Claims: Death and Disability	15,549	16,495	18,715	1,057	1,060	1,072
Maturity	17,078	18,822	20,313	9,434	10,158	9,484
Surrenders	9,506	11,463	13,708	1,417	1,648	1,830
Annuities	606	627	665	...	...	...
Bonuses in Cash	267	238	306	...	...	...
Commissions	7,968	9,160	9,885	2,514	2,538	2,537
Management	8,379	9,474	10,681	2,619	2,672	2,672
Taxes‡	410	482	516	118	121	155
Staff Superannuation, etc.,	674	765	835	193	198	203
Shareholders' Dividends	222	306	304	65	78	61
Other	881	1,152	1,614	125	143	337
Total Expenditure	61,540	68,984	77,542	17,542	18,616	18,351

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon, amounting in 1958 to £3,925,000 for ordinary branch and £537,000 for industrial branch.

‡ Excluding taxes, etc. deducted from interest, dividends, and rents.

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £143,811,000 for both ordinary and industrial branches in 1958, £110,667,000 or 77 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £37,779,000 or 34 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled £66,093,000, of which £47,824,000 or 72 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was £17,384,000, representing 36 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 247. Life Assurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	770,297	839,316	915,897	1,000,462
Claims Unpaid	9,021	9,581	10,414	11,064
Premiums in Advance, etc.	1,152	1,171	1,013	1,130
Other	10,661	13,892	14,139	17,732
Total Liabilities	791,131	863,960	941,463	1,030,388
ASSETS				
Loans: On Mortgage†	236,177	280,133	325,041	363,835
On Policies	31,135	34,537	39,335	43,638
To Controlled Companies	68	57	189	225
Other	2,441	2,404	2,908	2,891
Government Securities: Australian	215,795	213,262	215,501	221,625
Other	52,680	51,154	49,991	53,468
Local and Semi-Government Securities	139,015	144,535	150,124	159,846
Debentures and Notes of Companies	35,770	50,152	57,545	65,352
Preference Shares	15,256	16,690	17,667	18,614
Ordinary Shares: Controlled Companies	2,797	2,850	2,920	3,055
Other Companies	17,482	19,259	23,022	30,397
Other Investments	690	690	676	767
Total Loans and Investments	749,306	815,723	884,919	963,713
Property, Furniture, Equipment	26,709	31,713	40,297	49,371
Debtors, Outstanding Interest, etc.	11,848	12,918	14,283	15,278
Cash and Deposits	3,227	3,565	1,670	1,634
Establishment, Goodwill	41	41	294	362
Total Assets	791,131	863,960	941,463	1,030,388

* Refers to the life assurance business (in Australia and overseas) of the life offices in Australia, except in the case of one Swiss, one Danish, and six English offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included.

† Includes loans to building societies.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 54 per cent., loans for 40 per cent., and property, etc. for 5 per cent. of the total assets in 1957.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 248 to 250. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1958-59 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1958 and 30th June, 1959.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued and renewed in the year, less returns, rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, as in recent years, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate to the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

Table 248. General Insurance* Premiums, Claims, and Expenses in New South Wales

Year	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates, and Bonuses	Interest Dividends, Rents, etc. †	Claims, Expenses, etc.					
			Claims, including Provision for Outstand- ing Claims	Contri- bution to Fire Brigades	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Manage- ment	Taxation ‡	Total
			£ thousand		£ thousand			
1950-51	23,214	992	11,156	814	2,490	4,001	956	19,417
1951-52	31,107	1,135	16,661	963	3,251	5,200	1,356	27,431
1952-53	35,130	1,338	17,848	1,253	3,681	6,164	1,330	30,276
1953-54	38,381	1,797	20,980	1,363	3,871	6,663	1,615	34,492
1954-55	42,696	2,258	23,302	1,376	4,179	7,049	1,762	37,668
1955-56	48,726	2,520	28,888	1,436	4,894	7,959	1,812	44,989
1956-57	53,050	3,018	32,753	1,699	5,223	8,771	1,871	50,317
1957-58	59,875	3,299	35,390	1,826	5,897	9,828	2,003	54,944
1958-59	65,371	3,875	39,753	2,064	6,720	10,393	2,483	61,413
1959-60	71,419	4,680	44,688	2,141	7,063	11,509	2,664	68,065

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† From investments in New South Wales.

‡ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 249. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums			Claims		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
		£ thousand					
A	Fire	10,296	10,889	11,344	3,840	3,748	3,997
	Householders' Comprehensive	2,953	3,391	3,858	913	748	800
	Sprinkler Leakage	19	22	23	8	11	3
	Loss of Profits	875	981	1,027	144	230	216
	Hailstone	116	812	794	75	604	618
	Total, Group A	14,259	16,095	17,046	4,980	5,341	5,634
B	Marine	3,188	3,303	3,537	1,227	1,120	1,339
C	Motor Vehicles	16,108	17,187	19,639	10,919	11,065	12,970
	Motor Cycle	111	92	82	69	69	70
	Compulsory Third Party	6,749	7,219	8,788	6,217	7,698	8,895
	Total, Group C	22,968	24,498	28,509	17,205	18,832	21,935
D	Workers' Compensation*	12,597†	13,187†	14,386†	8,978	10,523	11,066
E	Personal Accident	1,680	1,883	2,201	850	902	1,062
	Public Risk Third Party	872	1,028	1,166	405	478	503
	General Property	69	141	167	30	38	83
	Plate Glass	230	250	264	103	116	125
	Boiler	258	288	288	153	76	64
	Livestock	145	116	148	77	50	70
	Burglary	843	901	998	341	421	603
	Guarantee	121	129	130	50	76	4‡
	Pluvius	56	57	64	15	49	27
	Aviation	483	509	257	107	145	196
	All Risks	455	495	525	251	247	307
	Television	1,651	{ 1,781	1,177	} 618	{ 909	1,180
	Other						
	Total, Group E	6,863	8,288	7,941	3,000	3,937	4,714
	Total, All Classes*	59,875	65,371	71,419	35,390	39,753	44,688

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

‡ Excess of recoveries over claims.

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 249 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 248, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 248, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 250. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
		£ thousand					
A	Fire	2,150	2,434	2,489	3,261	3,542	3,672
B	Marine	345	381	388	439	447	502
C	Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,041	2,294	2,488	2,657	2,808	3,289
D	Workers' Compensation ..	445	500	620	2,163	2,167	2,435
E	Other	916	1,111	1,078	1,308	1,429	1,611
Total, All Classes		5,897	6,720	7,063	9,828	10,393	11,509

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1959 is shown below:—

Table 251. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1958-59

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums	1,494,652	742,937	7,301,549	11,094	9,550,232
Interest and Other	187,993	79,823	784,920	12,326	1,065,062
Total Revenue	1,682,645	822,760	8,086,469	23,420	10,615,294
Claims	1,360,415	97,739	7,741,053	5,275	9,204,482
Fire Brigade	8,592*	74,632	6,434	37	89,695
Expenses	130,678	158,684	496,753	4,003	790,118
Taxation .. .. .	...	105,723	...	4,847	110,570
Total Expenditure	1,499,685	436,778	8,244,240	14,162	10,194,865
Surplus	182,960	385,982	(-)157,771†	9,258	420,429

* Contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission.

† Includes loss on motor vehicle third party insurance, £651,034.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 77 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1958-59.

The net profit in 1958-59 was £420,429, made up of a loss of £651,034 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and an aggregate profit of £1,071,463 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, £504,136; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, £100,000; hospitals account, £24,344; and transfers to accumulated funds, £442,983. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled £580,567 to 30th June, 1959.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to £25,540,551 at 30th June, 1959, including Commonwealth securities, £13,299,950, local and semi-government securities, £6,981,386, company shares, debentures, etc., £1,573,683, loans on mortgage, £635,158, and balances at State Treasury, £676,768. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to £5,451,456, but these were offset by an accumulated trading and loss of £4,542,057 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at £909,399. Provisions and current liabilities at 30th June, 1959 were £24,631,153, which included £19,117,309 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life assurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 252. Government Insurance Office: Life Assurance Branch

Year ended 30th June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Assurance Fund at 30th June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	£	£	£	£	No.	£
1954	682,168	116,543	116,409	2,765,975	5,640	2,544,387
1955	736,512	143,130	109,391	3,391,214	5,668	3,096,740
1956	829,844	137,417	118,414	4,133,375	8,519	3,561,143
1957	903,114	145,528	126,383	4,929,756	5,891	3,283,578
1958	967,297	226,868	124,270	5,815,010	7,090	3,123,633
1959	1,032,163	341,424	136,346	6,704,292	5,841	3,128,498

HIRE PURCHASE

In the post-war years, the development of hire purchase finance has been particularly rapid. It has become popular not only with consumers, but with producers as an alternative to bank finance. Purchases on extended credit have also become increasingly popular in recent years, but statistics relating to them are not available.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the proposed agreement and indicates the State the law of which is to apply to the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchasers' spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's

interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for payment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent. per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent. if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent. if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent. if the goods are of other kinds. If the terms charges exceed the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser may elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Statistics of hire purchase finance relate to hire purchase agreements made by finance houses which finance the sale of goods, *but do not retail goods themselves*. The agreements relate to all types of goods sold to final purchasers, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods, and therefore are not confined to goods sold through retail stores.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding on retail hire purchase agreements by finance houses in New South Wales and Australia is shown in the following table. The balances outstanding include hiring charges and insurance, but the balances owing on agreements originally made by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance houses.

Table 253. Balances Outstanding* on Retail Hire Purchase Agreements by Finance Houses in N.S.W.† and Australia

Year	New South Wales†				Australia
	30th September	31st December	31st March	30th June	30th June
	£ thousand				
1955-56	75,069	79,546	78,777	79,100	212,904
1956-57	80,850	83,831	83,868	85,480	236,522
1957-58	89,018	96,761	103,427	111,872	296,675
1958-59	120,375	130,813	134,777	141,028	354,949
1959-60	147,077	157,293	160,185	163,808	422,390

* Includes hiring charges, insurance, and the balances owing on agreements originally made by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance houses.

† Includes Australian Capital ry.

Particulars of the new hire purchase agreements made by finance houses in New South Wales in the last five years, showing the direction of the lending by broad commodity groups, are given in the next table:—

Table 254. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements by Finance Houses in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Household and Personal Goods†	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.‡	Plant and Machinery, ¶	Total, All Groups
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NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS

1956	254,244	105,025	7,925	367,194
1957	242,860	107,419	7,880	358,159
1958	300,328	124,956	8,252	433,536
1959	321,997	142,602	11,193	475,792
1960	345,172	158,914	12,966	517,052

VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (£ thousand) §

1956	19,983	74,247	5,606	99,836
1957	19,070	77,614	5,668	102,352
1958	34,979	91,895	6,031	132,905
1959	37,098	105,674	8,409	151,181
1960	34,151	120,230	10,678	165,059

AMOUNT FINANCED (£ thousand) ||

1956	16,335	43,907	3,507	63,749
1957	15,306	46,729	3,623	65,658
1958	28,342	55,634	3,901	87,877
1959	30,635	65,836	5,447	101,918
1960	28,334	76,765	6,957	112,056

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, and bicycles.

‡ Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

¶ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment, and commercial refrigeration equipment.

§ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

|| Excluding hiring charges and insurance.

CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £20, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and

wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

Statistics of cash order trading in New South Wales, compiled by the State Department of Justice, are given in the following table for each of the last six years. The quarterly figures shown below disclose that cash order business is subject to considerable seasonal variation.

Table 255. Value of Cash Orders Issued in New South Wales

Year	September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year ended June	
					Total	Quarterly Average
£ thousand						
1954-55	898	1,443	523	1,194	4,058	1,015
1955-56	921	1,467	589	1,161	4,138	1,034
1956-57	857	1,400	560	871	3,688	922
1957-58	683	1,211	374	760	3,028	757
1958-59	578	1,024	313	742	2,657	664
1959-60	523	920	329	682	2,454	613

MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1948. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firm's names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or banking and insurance companies. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 899 at 31st March, 1960.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £10, unless security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Guarantees for

the repayment of loans exceeding £10 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse, and a continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1959, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 256. Bankruptcies in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1954*	1955*	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Sequestration Orders—							
Number	270	314	340	479	426	644	805
Liabilities £	707,340	749,841	1,030,896	1,512,423	1,164,429	1,679,262	2,019,413
Assets £	467,682	434,332	564,368	759,399	651,794	749,022	1,132,205
Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—							
Number	12	1	7	5	17	10	8
Liabilities £	23,453	509	40,470	58,422	54,122	†	108,511
Assets £	19,329	...	11,197	29,168	44,415	†	16,486
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—							
Number	1	1	5	5	7	6	6
Liabilities £	1,214	5,217	96,507	33,062	30,265	25,442	91,372
Assets £	1,534	1,100	28,035	11,863	10,841	11,470	39,689
Deeds of Arrangement—							
Number	47	45	48	64	73	85	73
Liabilities £	489,346	406,434	476,605	653,457	759,830	974,652	997,593
Assets £	479,911	353,794	488,723	638,762	899,643	898,461	813,241
Total: Number	330	361	400	553	523	745	892
Liabilities £	1,221,353	1,162,001	1,644,478	2,257,364	2,008,646	†	3,216,889
Assets £	968,456	789,226	1,092,323	1,439,192	1,606,693	†	2,001,621

* Year ended 31st July.

† Not available.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last ten years, the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 257. Real Estate: Amount of Consideration on Conveyances and Transfers

Year	Under Registration of Deeds Act	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total	Year	Under Registration of Deeds Act	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1950	23,681	141,305	164,986	1955	29,830	196,704	226,534
1951	25,992	180,099	206,091	1956	29,788	191,028	220,816
1952	22,722	123,330	146,052	1957	33,178	216,732	249,910
1953	21,817	143,606	165,423	1958	34,080	240,922	275,002
1954	28,886	182,874	211,760	1959	35,908	275,352	311,260

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally

represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 258. Mortgages Registered

Year	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock			
	Mortgages	Consideration*	On Crops	On Wool	On Livestock	Consideration
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£
1954	65,210	83,028,738	324	2,387	2,782	4,806,064
1955	58,982	106,722,576	392	2,617	2,667	6,227,637
1956	57,463	114,008,428	427	3,014	2,839	7,849,335
1957	67,236	126,095,137	585	3,380	3,233	10,167,699
1958	73,614	150,300,395	995	3,657	3,130	10,416,524
1959	80,333	166,540,313	670	2,895	2,552	8,948,267

* See text below.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 226.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 259. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30th June	Not Liable for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liable and Not- Liable
		£1,000 and under	£1,001 to £5,000	£5,001 to £12,000	£12,001 to £25,000	£25,001 to £50,000	£50,001 and over	
NUMBER								
1951	5,228	2,989	5,419	1,463	619	266	124	16,108
1952	5,056	3,142	6,122	1,770	800	358	162	17,410
1953	5,288	2,924	6,259	1,704	772	322	155	17,424
1954	7,415	1,689	5,532	1,775	810	343	159	17,723
1955	7,231	1,472	5,728	1,925	879	368	192	17,795
1956	7,299	1,491	6,160	2,182	970	445	210	18,757
1957	7,333	1,538	6,764	2,334	994	491	221	19,675
1958	7,387	1,590	6,997	2,610	1,138	537	265	20,524
1959	7,314	1,641	6,995	2,693	1,206	546	238	20,627
1960	8,642	1,767	6,405	2,942	1,408	658	300	22,122
VALUE (£ thousand)								
1951	1,631	1,634	12,323	11,333	10,610	9,079	11,898	58,508
1952	1,871	1,807	14,242	13,553	13,748	12,372	15,473	73,066
1953	2,240	1,606	14,665	13,421	13,619	11,200	15,112	71,863*
1954	4,743	634	14,018	13,708	13,985	11,888	13,699	72,675*
1955	4,803	446	14,922	14,857	15,075	12,956	17,433	80,492*
1956	5,140	423	16,513	16,612	16,724	15,394	20,922	91,728*
1957	5,266	444	18,369	17,793	17,152	17,150	22,512	98,686*
1958	5,456	462	19,367	19,932	19,747	18,688	23,718	107,370*
1959	5,904	438	19,475	20,494	20,714	19,132	22,393	108,550*
1960	10,956	455	17,286	22,227	24,368	22,849	28,887	127,028*

* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- those of persons who died before 28th April, 1953 as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active war service;
- those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding £1,000 in value; and
- those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding £5,000 if passing to the widow, widower, or children under 21 years of the deceased.

Prior to 31st December, 1958, exemption (c) was £2,500; prior to 25th November, 1952, exemptions (b) and (c) were £500 and £1,000, respectively, and property passing to a widower was not included under exemption (c).

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from Table 259, are given in the following table:—

Table 260. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		£000		£000		£000
Not Liable for Duty ..	708	2,722	641	2,711	748	3,471
Liable for Duty—						
Under £1,001 ..	22	9	23	7	30	13
£1,001 to £5,000 ..	155	392	141	374	161	417
£5,001 to £12,000 ..	114	995	126	1,093	106	928
£12,001 to £25,000 ..	99	1,739	90	1,454	109	1,831
£25,001 to £50,000 ..	29	949	24	844	21	697
Over £50,000 ..	9	649	13	882	9	945
Total, Liable and Not Liable	1,136	7,455	1,058	7,365	1,184	8,302

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1st January, 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of incorporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. In more recent years, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 30th June, 1960, there were 91 municipalities and 134 shires.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it is an independent centre of population and has had, during the preceding five years, an average population of at least 15,000 persons and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Nineteen municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 30th June, 1960 may be grouped as follows:—

City of Sydney, which embraces a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour;

City of Newcastle, 82 square miles in area;

City of Greater Wollongong, 276 square miles in area;

Other Municipalities, of which 29 are within the metropolis and 59 are outside the metropolis. The metropolitan municipalities cover an area of 407 square miles, and the other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 2,664 square miles;

Shires, of which 5 (covering an area of 689 square miles) are within the metropolis and 129 (covering 268,294 square miles) are outside the metropolis. The shires range in area from 100 square miles (Blacktown) to 19,844 square miles (Central Darling).

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In June, 1960, there were 94 urban areas and 39 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In recent years, county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales. County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

The number of county councils increased from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 53 in June, 1960. In 1960, 36 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 5 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 1 an abattoir, 9 controlled the eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 administered town planning schemes, 3 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 3 operated aerodromes; seven of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one of the other services.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years.

The councils of the cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Greater Wollongong consist of 21, 22, and 16 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 15, except in Parramatta (which has 18) and Maitland and Randwick (each with 16).

Shire councils must consist of not less than 6 nor more than 9 councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1960, there were 27 such cases, with councillors numbering from 10 to 15.

Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the cities of Sydney and Newcastle, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. In the City of Sydney (since December, 1953) and the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (since December, 1959), he is elected for a three-year term by separate ballot conducted concurrently with the ordinary triennial election. For other councils, he is usually elected annually by members of the council from among themselves, but since December, 1959, these councils may request the Governor to proclaim the method of separate ballot for their area. Proclamations to this effect were made in respect of six municipalities and three shires before the ordinary triennial elections were held in December, 1959.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but the majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miners' right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

For resident electors, voting at local government elections has been compulsory since 1947. Councils may prosecute any resident elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote, a penalty of between 10s. and £2 being prescribed. Between 1947 and 1953, voting was also compulsory for non-resident electors.

At the council elections held in 1953, the system of proportional representation was used where three or more members were to be elected for

a ward or riding or an undivided area, and the preferential voting system was used where less than three were to be elected. The same system must be used in the area in subsequent elections, unless a change to the other system is approved by a majority of the electors at a poll, which must be taken if sought by at least 10 per cent. of the electors. At the elections held in 1956, all councils were elected under the same voting system as that used in 1953, but three municipalities subsequently decided to change from the proportional representation to the preferential system.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in Part *Local Government* of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are controlled by the Department of Main Roads, but councils contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance and co-operate with the Department in executing the work. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which food-stuffs are prepared or sold, license certain type of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat, and sell milk, or regulate these activities,

except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation providing the basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning was enacted in 1945. Municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisers, may undertake the preparation of plans, and must do so when directed by the Minister. A Town and Country Planning Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister, and may assist councils. Plans prepared by councils must be referred to the Committee for report, and may not be put into operation until they are approved by the Minister and receive the Governor's assent. Councils may impose a betterment charge on rateable land equal to 80 per cent. of the increase in its value by reason of a town planning scheme.

Two county councils (Cumberland and Northumberland) and three joint committees (the Illawarra Planning Authority, embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and the Municipality of Shellharbour, and the Singleton-Patrick Plains and Gunnedah-Liverpool Plains Planning Authorities) have been formed to prepare general town planning schemes covering their constituent municipalities and shires.

The Cumberland County Council embraces the City of Sydney, 34 other municipalities, and 6 shires, which have a population of over 2,000,000 persons and an area of 1,632 square miles. A master plan for the county area was passed by the State Parliament in 1951. The cost of the scheme is to be shared equally by the State Government and the County Council. It is administered jointly by the County Council and local constituent councils which are to prepare detailed plans within the framework of the master plan.

The Northumberland County Council embraces the cities of Newcastle, Maitland, and Greater Cessnock, and 3 surrounding shires.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Bureau of Census and Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

The metropolis, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney, 29 other municipalities, and 5 shires. It differs from the metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Liverpool Municipality and Baukham Hills, Blacktown, and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical metropolis. This is unavoidable because statistics of local government finances are available only for complete local areas. For all years given in the chapter, the statistics for the metropolis are on the basis of the metropolis as defined in 1954.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 30th June, 1959, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 272,432 square miles, or about 88 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas at 31st December, 1959 are shown in the next table:—

Table 261. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1959

Local Areas	Area	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1959)	Unimproved Capital Value	Improved Capital Value	Assessed Annual Value
	Sq. miles	No.	£ thousand		
Metropolis—					
City of Sydney	11	182,640	161,507	469,705	25,170
Rest of Metropolis ..	1,096	1,872,160	641,256	2,291,592	133,202
Total, Metropolis ..	1,107	2,054,800	802,763	2,761,297	158,372
City of Newcastle ..	82	142,530	39,194	160,629	8,726
City of Greater Wollongong	276	118,090	42,988	164,587	9,683
Other Municipalities and Shires	270,967	1,431,610	468,393	†	†
All Municipalities ..	3,449	2,613,240	880,673	3,192,264	184,026
All Shires	268,983	1,133,790	472,665	†	†
Total, Municipalities and Shires	272,432	3,747,030	1,353,338	†	†

* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 291).

† Not available.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1957 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 297 for revenue accounts and page 311 for loan accounts.

Table 262. Local Government Authorities: Summary of Finances, 1957

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Metropolis	Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	23,028	2,594	26,584	29,028	23,178	543	52,440*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	22,197	2,511	25,571	27,954	22,325	551	50,510*
Loans	2,393	243	2,847	3,221	2,262	161	5,644
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity ..	980	4,391	6,324	9,358	2,337	41,671	53,366
Gas .. ..	...	...	1,056	987	69	...	1,056
Abattoirs ..	...	1,889	1,163	3,052	...	29	3,081
Building Materials	...	...	17	17	...	...	17
Water Supply ..	...	...	2,452	1,505	947	445	2,897
Sewerage ..	19	...	1,092	883	228	...	1,111
Total	999	6,280	12,104	15,802	3,581	42,145	61,528
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, etc. ..	1,001	4,140	9,750	12,666	2,225	40,048	54,939
Water and Sewerage ..	...	...	2,734	1,958	776	376	3,110
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds ..	163	333	3,548	2,905	1,139	6,980	11,024
Other Funds ..	24	329	1,118	916	555	2,125	3,596
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	19,403	1,568	13,151	23,898	10,224	1,401	35,523
Trading Undertakings ..	1,399	1,336	26,825	20,759	8,801	57,172	86,732

* Excludes contributions to County Councils by constituent municipalities and shires, which are duplicated in preceding columns.

† Comprises loans, repayable Government advances, and time-payment debts. Net debt is principal outstanding at 31st December, less accumulated sinking fund.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st July, 1960, the valuations in force in 75 municipalities and 62 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 16 municipalities and 71 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In one shire, the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the council's valuer. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously, the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 2s. 6d. per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools

registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of rateable property, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following table:—

Table 263. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31st December	Metropolis		City of Newcastle	City of Greater Wollon- gong	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total		
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis				Municipal- ities	Shires	Total
£ thousand								
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1949	68,341	127,879	10,854	5,248	184,520	230,825	166,017	396,842
1950	69,155	144,500	11,379	6,063	205,447	247,708	188,836	436,544
1951	70,556	168,842	12,330	6,545	225,990	278,965	205,298	484,263
1952	71,603	210,123	15,201	8,582	261,618	333,829	233,298	567,127
1953	101,589	259,053	15,792	13,030	274,733	411,829	252,368	664,197
1954	106,085	292,138	16,610	13,821	307,542	454,029	282,167	736,196
1955	107,567	335,537	21,972	15,993	344,172	506,928	318,313	825,241
1956	120,721	398,429	24,856	24,832	379,292	588,326	359,804	948,130
1957	154,507	460,377	28,046	26,630	416,982	689,106	397,436	1,086,542
1958	156,740	539,014	38,647	27,819	441,587	780,490	423,317	1,203,807
1959*	161,507	641,256	39,194	42,988	468,393	880,673	472,665	1,353,338
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1949	233,219	453,141	37,045	20,604	†	829,442	†	†
1950	236,392	511,540	39,194	23,339	†	893,577	†	†
1951	238,153	602,771	44,251	24,564	†	1,011,912	†	†
1952	240,507	760,538	54,592	38,287	†	1,232,029	†	†
1953	289,451	970,563	61,844	56,881	†	1,498,149	†	†
1954	306,603	1,168,005	73,001	60,954	†	1,746,501	†	†
1955	311,158	1,359,740	93,469	80,576	†	2,005,011	†	†
1956	355,300	1,614,556	115,461	102,433	†	2,334,176	†	†
1957	445,255	1,813,835	129,811	108,524	†	2,655,816	†	†
1958	453,377	2,041,949	157,998	128,733	†	2,943,679	†	†
1959*	469,705	2,291,592	160,629	164,587	†	3,192,264	†	†
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1949	11,903	34,100	2,904	1,559	†	57,565	†	†
1950	12,288	36,916	3,023	1,658	†	60,822	†	†
1951	12,551	40,652	3,267	1,771	†	66,307	†	†
1952	12,663	46,940	3,606	2,396	†	76,023	†	†
1953	17,059	55,715	3,849	3,195	†	88,823	†	†
1954	17,818	64,519	4,251	3,332	†	99,840	†	†
1955	18,318	73,537	5,225	4,506	†	112,472	†	†
1956	20,278	88,483	6,256	5,695	†	131,350	†	†
1957	24,344	101,314	7,053	6,090	†	149,451	†	†
1958	24,581	117,219	8,586	7,224	†	168,092	†	†
1959*	25,170	133,202	8,726	9,683	†	184,026	†	†

* Subject to revision.

† Not available.

Valuations are usually made at triennial intervals, and the values shown in the above table do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1959 was 5.4 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 5.8 per cent. in the other metropolitan municipalities and shires, 5.4 per cent. in Newcastle, 5.9 per cent. in Wollongong, and 6.1 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 6.0 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.5 per cent. in the other metropolitan municipalities and shires, 6.0 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.5 per cent. in Wollongong, and 6.8 per cent. in other municipalities.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the last six years is shown in Tables 162 and 163, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.).

Table 264. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total
	£ thousand					
1949	9,682	79	4	511	298	10,574
1950	10,970	110	7	559	340	11,986
1951	14,277	125	11	650	394	15,457
1952	18,428	135	14	803	491	19,871
1953	20,187	176	15	952	552	21,882
1954	21,807	228	20	1,087	611	23,753
1955	23,894	244	32	1,304	697	26,175*
1956	26,841	287	34	1,484	768	29,418*
1957	31,166	324	36	1,631	852	34,013*
1958	33,063	361	36	1,778	934	36,179*
1959†	35,042	301	37	1,954	963	38,308*

* Includes abattoir fund rates (£4,000 in 1955, 1956, and 1957, £7,000 in 1958, and £11,000 in 1959) not included in foregoing columns.

† Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds—a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 1d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 7 per cent. per annum simple interest is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age or invalid pensioners; where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. From 1960, councils may also write off or reduce rates on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town-planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires (except in respect of the inner area of the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of 1937) may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Greater Wollongong City and Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property. The rate may not exceed ½d. in the £ on rateable property, and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. From 1933 to 1954, the ordinary rate was 7/16d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands 7/32d. in the £; in 1955, it was increased to ½d. and ¼d., respectively. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of ¼d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included

in the particulars of rates shown herein. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to £902,513 in 1956 and £1,041,584 in 1957.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes by the municipal, shire, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

Table 265. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Particulars	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
£ thousand							
RATES FOR ORDINARY SERVICES							
Metropolis—							
City of Sydney	3,380	3,087	3,143	3,606	4,295	4,368	4,542
Rest of Metropolis ..	7,173	8,202	9,116	10,260	12,081	13,047	14,323
Total, Metropolis ..	10,553	11,289	12,259	13,866	16,376	17,415	18,865
City of Newcastle ..	665	699	798	863	971	1,023	1,061
City of Greater Wollongong	365	403	540	673	760	764	857
Other Municipalities and Shires	8,304	9,416	10,297	11,431	13,051	13,857	14,248
All Municipalities ..	13,263	13,798	15,214	17,118	20,020	21,134	22,562
All Shires	6,924	8,009	8,680	9,715	11,138	11,925	12,469
Total, Municipalities and Shires	20,187	21,807	23,894	26,841†	31,166†	33,063†	35,042†
RATES FOR TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Municipalities and Shires	1,542	1,744	2,061	2,282	2,491	2,683	2,912
County Councils ..	153	202	220	295	356	433	326
Total	1,695	1,946	2,281	2,577	2,847	3,116	3,238
ALL RATES							
Total Rates Levied ..	21,882	23,753	26,175	29,418	34,013	36,179	38,280

* Subject to revision.

† Includes rates levied by county councils (£8,000 in 1956 and 1957, £4,000 in 1958, and £11,000 in 1959).

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1959, the general rates amounted to £4,542,427 or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, £13,797,159 or 96 per cent. in rest of the metropolis, £1,019,547 or 96 per cent. in Newcastle, £787,174 or 92 per cent. in Wollongong, £3,902,018 or 91 per cent. in other municipalities, £9,115,022 or 92 per cent. in other shires, and £33,163,347 or 95 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each of the last eleven years. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 266. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services

Year	Metropolis		City of New-castle	City of Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro-polis				Municipalities	Shires	Total
Pence per £1 of Unimproved Capital Value								
1949	5.97	7.00	7.87	7.04	4.87	6.99	4.28	5.86
1950	5.99	6.95	8.80	8.14	5.16	7.12	4.58	6.03
1951	7.55	7.69	9.30	8.04	5.74	8.04	5.78	7.08
1952	9.25	8.07	10.24	9.99	7.28	8.68	6.87	7.95
1953	7.99	6.92	10.10	7.73	7.25	7.73	6.58	7.29
1954	6.98	6.74	10.11	7.00	7.35	7.29	6.81	7.11
1955	7.01	6.52	8.72	8.10	7.18	7.20	6.54	6.95
1956	7.17	6.41	8.33	6.50	7.23	6.98	6.48	6.79
1957	6.67	6.30	8.31	6.84	7.51	6.97	6.73	6.88
1958	6.69	5.81	6.35	6.59	7.53	6.50	6.76	6.59
1959	6.75	5.36	6.50	4.78	7.30	6.15	6.33	6.21

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 265, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges has increased in recent years, as shown in the next table, with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year has remained fairly constant.

Table 267. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31st December						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£ thousand						
Municipalities and Shires—							
Metropolis—							
City of Sydney	65	104	124	153	134	109	122
Rest of Metropolis	694	798	839	940	1,083	1,274	1,424
Total	759	902	963	1,093	1,217	1,383	1,546
City of Newcastle	34	33	41	52	59	67	75
City of Greater Wollongong	64	82	105	183	209	238	204
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,129	1,165	1,295	1,584	1,823	2,151	2,518
All Municipalities	1,190	1,287	1,376	1,632	1,901	2,185	2,381
All Shires	796	895	1,028	1,280	1,407	1,654	1,962
Total	1,986	2,182	2,404	2,912	3,308	3,839	4,343
County Councils	15	16	18	26	27	24	25
Grand Total—							
Ordinary Services	1,796	1,977	2,179	2,636	2,963	3,433	3,893
Trading, Water, and Sewerage	205	221	243	302	372	430	475
Total	2,001	2,198	2,422	2,938	3,335	3,863	4,368

For the purposes of comparison, the amounts in “other municipalities and shires” and “county councils” should be combined, because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges between these groups.

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The accounts of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 287 and 288, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 273 to 282.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 268. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Metropolis		Cities of New-castle and Greater Wollon-gong	Other Muni-ci-palities and Shires	Total		
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro-polis			Muni-ci-palities	Shires	Total
	£ thousand						
REVENUE							
1947	1,964	4,021	635	4,962	7,436	4,146	11,582
1948	2,048	4,622	683	6,168	8,476	5,045	13,521
1949	2,522	5,324	812	7,625	9,954	6,329	16,283
1950	2,613	6,034	984	8,937	11,118	7,450	18,568
1951	3,285	7,692	1,140	12,038	13,946	10,209	24,155
1952	3,963	10,018	1,592	15,059	17,786	12,846	30,632
1953	4,599	10,778	1,685	15,855	19,381	13,536	32,917
1954	4,515	11,530	1,814	18,319	20,346	15,832	36,178
1955	4,563	13,035	2,000	21,369	22,686	18,281	40,967
1956	5,125	14,898	2,309	23,013	25,279	20,066	45,345
1957	6,054	16,974	2,594	26,584	29,028	23,178	52,206
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE							
1947	2,089	4,441	623	5,209	7,945	4,417	12,362
1948	2,171	4,716	725	6,191	8,753	5,050	13,803
1949	2,526	5,206	765	7,416	9,811	6,102	15,913
1950	2,815	5,971	925	8,795	11,169	7,337	18,506
1951	3,303	7,760	1,213	11,866	14,067	10,075	24,142
1952	3,963	9,495	1,490	14,545	17,185	12,308	29,493
1953	4,076	10,580	1,570	15,487	18,487	13,226	31,713
1954	4,437	11,073	1,723	17,602	19,705	15,130	34,835
1955	4,729	13,067	1,863	21,118	22,651	18,126	40,777
1956	5,316	15,206	2,277	23,398	25,877	20,320	46,197
1957	5,830	16,366	2,511	25,572	27,954	22,325	50,279

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 74 per cent. of the revenue of the councils excluding receipts from the Government, and 60 per cent. of the total revenue during 1957.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 269. Municipalities and Shires: Ordinary Services Revenue

Year	Revenue Raised by Councils						Amounts Received from Government	Total Revenue
	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates	Sanitary and Garbage	Contributions to Works	Property (Rents, Charges, etc.)	Other	Total		
	£ thousand							
1947	7,273	723	416	460	1,035	9,907	1,675	11,582
1948	8,261	905	407	543	1,164	11,280	2,241	13,521
1949	9,732	1,098	442	581	1,591	13,444	2,839	16,283
1950	11,029	1,330	452	620	1,821	15,252	3,316	18,568
1951	14,349	1,700	680	700	2,074	19,503	4,652	24,155
1952	18,517	2,255	907	798	2,344	24,821	5,811	30,632
1953	20,294	2,438	1,228	875	2,631	27,466	5,451	32,917
1954	21,930	2,564	1,157	1,066	2,999	29,716	6,462	36,178
1955	24,028	2,823	1,380	1,304	3,313	32,848	8,119	40,967
1956	26,996	3,105	1,400	1,254	3,776	36,531	8,814	45,345
1957	31,356	3,442	1,709	1,477	4,135	42,119	10,087	52,206

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Contribution to Works" shown in the table above.

Councils' receipt from the Government include amounts paid by the Main Roads Department for work performed on its behalf (e.g., £1,282,000 in 1947, £5,281,000 in 1956, and £5,623,000 in 1957).

In the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the amounts received from the Government represented 3 per cent. in 1947, and 5 per cent. in 1957, of the total revenue of councils from all sources. In other municipalities and shires, the proportion was 30 per cent. in 1947 and 33 per cent. in 1957. In the aggregate, Government payments to councils represented 14 per cent. of their revenue in 1947 and 19 per cent. in 1957. A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 310.

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1957 are shown in greater detail in the following table:—

Table 270. Municipalities and Shires: Ordinary Services Revenue, 1957

Item	Metropolis		Cities of New-castle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis			Municipalities	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Rates	4,294,651	11,430,507	1,641,144	11,333,282	19,058,331	9,641,253	28,699,584
Loan, Local, Special Rates	...	650,950	89,422	1,717,971	961,888	1,496,455	2,458,343
Extra Charges (Overdue Rates)	6,284	67,080	15,641	108,878	117,085	80,798	197,883
Total Rates and Extra Charges	4,300,935	12,148,537	1,746,207	13,160,131	20,137,304	11,218,506	31,355,810
Gratuitous Payments in lieu of Rates	94,700	38,735	6,285	52,880	177,898	14,702	192,600
Miscellaneous Licence Fees, Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic Mains, etc.	59,618	285,439	40,634	160,660	382,849	163,502	546,351
Sales and Charges—Contributions to Works	263,909	645,498	70,643	728,847	1,229,175	479,722	1,708,897
Sanitary and Garbage	153,832	1,579,908	242,105	1,465,686	2,062,009	1,379,522	3,441,531
Parks, Baths, Beaches	56,907	346,610	24,205	303,191	548,310	182,603	730,913
Public Markets	340,180	5,859	483	116,427	432,316	30,633	462,949
Libraries	5,165	11,193	3,529	29,748	44,289	5,346	49,635
Council Property	367,470	256,893	111,795	741,131	931,146	546,143	1,477,289
Housing—Loans Repaid, etc.	626	82,749	...	43,649	116,993	10,031	127,024
Sale of Assets	8,283	243,558	11,307	302,058	341,834	223,372	565,206
Other	327,479	422,884	123,301	587,613	1,011,257	450,020	1,461,277
Total Sales and Charges	1,523,851	3,595,152	587,368	4,318,350	6,717,329	3,307,392	10,024,721
Total Raised by Councils	5,979,104	16,067,863	2,380,494	17,692,021	27,415,380	14,704,102	42,119,482
Government Grants—Endowment	...	5,665	1,900	216,848	5,910	218,503	224,413
Roads, Streets, etc.—Main Roads Department	17,238	577,708	121,717	4,906,156	847,865	4,774,954	5,622,819
Flood Damage Repair	...	1,793	241	278,537	37,395	243,176	280,571
Other	41,320	228,416	58,164	3,227,645	503,859	3,051,686	3,555,545
Libraries	14,086	69,671	17,806	76,730	132,582	45,711	178,293
Baby Health Centres	2,131	21,402	400	9,422	27,318	6,037	33,355
Interest on Loans	...	354	106	2,203	2,322	341	2,663
Parks, G'ds, Baths	...	300	9,060	66,993	38,066	38,287	76,353
Other	...	1,050	3,927	107,605	17,241	95,341	112,582
Total Government Grants	74,775	906,359	213,321	8,892,139	1,612,558	8,474,036	10,086,594
Total Revenue on account of Ordinary Services	6,053,879	16,974,222	2,593,815	26,584,160	29,027,938	23,178,138	52,206,076

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter,

expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 271 and 272, and expenditure from loans in Tables 285 and 286. In the dissection of the accounts, a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local government authorities on ordinary or general services.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government ;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue, and has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in Table 269).

Table 271. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administration, Works and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure *	Administration, Works and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure *
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
£ thousand							
1947	10,628	631	1,103	12,362	8,974	1,713	10,687
1948	12,161	635	1,007	13,803	9,942	1,620	11,562
1949	13,895	697	1,321	15,913	11,074	2,000	13,074
1950	16,299	752	1,455	18,506	12,993	2,197	15,190
1951	21,500	810	1,832	24,142	16,856	2,634	19,490
1952	26,539	894	2,060	29,493	20,733	2,949	23,682
1953	28,574	976	2,163	31,713	23,128	3,134	26,262
1954	31,144	1,124	2,567	34,835	24,688	3,685	28,373
1955	36,596	1,302	2,879	40,777	28,482	4,176	32,658
1956	41,618	1,489	3,090	46,197	32,809	4,574	37,383
1957	45,239	1,721	3,319	50,279	35,155	5,037	40,192

* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown in Table 271 is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 290. Before 1949, when its form of accounts was changed, the City of Sydney omitted interest earnings on sinking fund balances and the proceeds of sales of resumption residues from its revenue and expenditure, and credited them direct to its sinking fund account. The amounts in 1947 (£251,000) and 1948 (£280,000) are, therefore, omitted from Table 271.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. These grants amounted to £2,663 in 1957.

The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 12.2 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1956 and 12.5 per cent. in 1957. In 1957, the ratio was 12 per cent. in the metropolis, 9 per cent. in Newcastle, 13 per cent. in Wollongong, and 14 per cent. in other municipalities and shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1957 are shown in the next table. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

Table 272. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1957

Item	Metropolis		Cities of New-castle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis			Municipalities	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	455,785	1,135,426	157,216	1,700,496	2,060,118	1,388,805	3,448,923
Roads and Bridges—							
Contribution to Main Roads							
Department ..	59,649	943,775	3,663	34,497	898,087	143,497	1,041,584
Other ..	1,775,096	5,740,512	951,573	16,325,037	9,806,016	14,986,202	24,792,218
Street Lighting ..	116,611	617,096	84,145	323,969	896,039	245,782	1,141,821
Sanitary and Garbage	331,504	2,193,349	296,029	1,439,884	2,923,462	1,337,304	4,260,766
Parks, Baths, Beaches	661,842	1,258,442	210,684	992,544	2,576,991	546,521	3,123,512
Baby Health Centres	5,417	56,575	3,630	20,623	72,513	13,732	86,245
Health Services ..	174,093	382,478	60,591	318,753	679,941	255,974	935,915
Public Markets ..	270,845	5,063	105	80,431	333,086	23,358	356,444
Libraries ..	98,429	272,691	109,078	262,644	618,236	124,606	742,842
Housing (Construction and Advances) ..	...	...	...	19,227	10,462	8,765	19,227
Noxious Animals and Weeds* ..	...	16,906	7	126,758	33,495	110,176	143,671
Fire Prevention ..	47,555	210,116	23,737	257,988	282,899	256,497	539,396
Cattle Straying ..	1,229	17,111	4,668	53,672	38,624	38,056	76,680
Donations ..	62,116	61,850	13,359	37,525	138,733	36,117	174,850
Donations, incl. New Plant, etc. ..	466,613	857,291	174,145	340,327	1,713,477	124,899	1,838,376
Town Planning* ..	79,147	266,501	28,678	40,807	350,226	64,907	415,133
Other ..	518,973	539,726	145,870	896,559	1,406,298	694,830	2,101,128
Total, Works and Services ..	5,124,904	14,574,908	2,267,178	23,271,741	24,838,703	20,400,028	45,238,731
Debt Charges—							
Interest (Loans, etc., Overdrafts)	413,761	612,701	81,940	612,592	1,230,105	490,889	1,720,994
Loans Repaid (incl. Contributions to Sinking Fund)	291,671	1,178,666	161,470	1,687,097	1,885,478	1,433,426	3,318,904
Total Debt Charges	705,432	1,791,367	243,410	2,299,689	3,115,583	1,924,315	5,039,898
Total Expenditure from Revenue ..	5,830,336	16,366,275	2,510,588	25,571,430	27,954,286	22,324,343	50,278,629

* Includes contributions to county councils.

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils, as well as by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1957, electricity services were provided by 28 municipalities, 22 shires, and 34 county councils. Of these 84 councils, 19 generated electricity, including 13 which also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 65 distributed current purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 22 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table. The steady decline in the number of councils conducting electricity undertakings has been due mainly to the formation of county councils, which have taken over the separate undertaking of the constituent municipal and shire councils.

Table 273. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Ex- penditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
		£ thousand					
1947	142	10,002	9,420	45	645	10,110	108
1948	136	12,424	11,081	52	954	12,087	(—) 337
1949	124	14,429	12,557	79	1,196	13,832	(—) 597
1950	121	17,945	16,304	110	1,499	17,913	(—) 32
1951	118	24,096	21,073	125	1,988	23,186	(—) 910
1952	115	29,673	27,799	135	2,637	30,571	898
1953	114	33,541	32,656	176	2,775	35,607	2,066
1954	108	38,410	37,634	228	2,971	40,833	2,423
1955	103	42,631	41,043	244	3,232	44,519	1,888
1956	95	47,373	44,466	287	3,363	48,116	743
1957	84	50,974	49,576	324	3,466	53,366	2,392

(—) Deficit.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity undertakings of the local government authorities in 1957 is shown below:—

Table 274. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Revenue Accounts, 1957

Particulars	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total
	£ thousand			
REVENUE				
Electricity Sales	8,650	1,962	38,964	49,576
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ..	586	211	2,031	2,828
Government Grants	93	96	449	638
Loan Rates	29	68	227	324
Total Revenue	9,358	2,337	41,671	53,366
EXPENDITURE				
Generation, Purchase, Distribution, etc... .. .	8,534	2,028	37,541	48,103
Interest	278	133	2,460	2,871
Total Expenditure	8,812	2,161	40,001	50,974
Surplus	546	176	1,670	2,392

The Sydney County Council, with revenue amounting to £24,249,836 and expenditure to £23,631,436, accounted for almost one-half of the revenue in 1957. Next in order was the Shortland County Council (comprising undertakings operated by Newcastle and Dungog Municipalities and Gloucester Shire until 31st August, 1957), with revenue of £4,749,512 and expenditure £4,433,611, followed by Prospect County Council (revenue £2,139,658 and expenditure £2,006,239), St. George County Council (£1,939,759 and £1,803,864), and Northern Rivers County Council (£1,589,179 and £1,538,983).

Provision for depreciation and obsolescence of assets is included in the expenditure, and in 1957 this amounted to £404,797 in the municipalities, £138,461 in the shires, £2,610,515 in the county councils, and £3,153,773 for all councils.

The government grants, as shown in the revenue, are usually made to promote the extension of electricity in rural areas, and in a few instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement, and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness, for which purposes funds are

obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation, and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1957 is as follows:—

Table 275. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1957

Particulars	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total
	£ thousand			
Capital Expenditure—				
From Loans, etc.	693	369	6,694	7,756
Other	665	250	2,104	3,019
Total	1,358	619	8,798	10,775
Provision for Debt Redemption ..	330	138	1,705*	2,173*

* Includes £243,000 interest on sinking fund investments of the Sydney County Council.

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1957 was 209,772,000 units, representing approximately 3 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition, the councils purchased electricity which increased their supplies by a net amount of 4,300,707,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased, and sold by the various groups of councils in 1957:—

Table 276. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Electricity Generated, Purchased, and Sold, 1957

Council	Generated	Purchased	Sold
	Thousand kWh.		
County Councils—			
Sydney .. .. .	...	2,173,761	2,016,455
Prospect .. .. .	...	195,974	184,761
St. George .. .. .	...	176,928	162,112
Northern Rivers	141,968	52	107,279
Other	25,522	855,204	779,308
Municipalities—			
Newcastle* .. .. .	...	293,354	274,695
Wollongong, Greater .. .. .	...	118,605	107,869
Other	35,610	342,945	340,593
Shires	6,672	162,841	153,593
Gross Total	209,772	4,319,664	4,126,665
Less Purchases between Councils ..	...	18,957	18,957
Net Total	209,772	4,300,707	4,107,708

* Undertaking transferred to Shortland County Council on 1st September, 1957.

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1957:—

Table 277. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Liabilities and Assets, 1957

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils					Total
		Sydney	Prospect	St. George	Shortland	Other	
		£ thousand					
LIABILITIES							
Capital Debt	6,396	25,207	840	736	2,415	30,187	65,781
Overdrafts	1,220	721	354	209	263	1,939	4,706
Creditors, etc.	859	2,983	407	265	526	1,872	6,912
Total Liabilities	8,475	28,911	1,601	1,210	3,204	33,998	77,399
ASSETS							
Land, Plant, etc.	10,892	27,095	1,787	1,663	4,906	34,234	80,577
Debtors	1,501	3,483	372	382	448	2,414	8,600
Outstanding Rates	7	...	...	...	...	8	15
Cash and Investments—							
Trading Accounts	188	3	2	140	...	178	511
Reserve Accounts	64	6,993	126	68	96	807	8,154
Loan Accounts	335	...	61	45	2	2,667	3,110
Total Assets	12,987	37,574	2,348	2,298	5,452	40,308	100,967
Excess of Assets	4,512	8,663	747	1,088	2,248	6,310	23,568

The capital indebtedness comprises debenture loans £64,959,000, repayable government advances £811,000, and time payment debts £11,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling £6,391,000) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to £8,663,103 and comprised General Reserve £1,122,740, Sinking Fund Reserve £6,157,358, Insurance Fund Reserve £629,229, other reserves £135,376, and accumulated trading surplus £618,400. At 31st December, 1957, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to £40,149,460, but this total was reduced to £27,094,691 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £13,054,769.

GASWORKS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. The gasworks operated by municipal and shire councils are situated in country towns.

Table 278. Local Authority Gasworks: Revenue Accounts

Year ended 31st December	Number of Councils	Expendi- ture	Revenue					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
			Sale		Loan Rates	Other	Total	
			Gas	Residuals				
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	23	726,921	455,905	162,306	14,446	83,067	715,724	(—)11,197
1953	23	766,723	507,770	175,246	15,149	93,935	792,100	25,377
1954	23	811,600	534,629	203,882	19,941	83,644	842,096	30,496
1955	23	900,312	562,928	241,698	31,641	112,763	949,030	48,718
1956	23	1,006,022	616,135	268,991	34,451	131,814	1,051,391	45,369
1957	23	1,038,276	628,040	277,607	36,071	114,380	1,056,098	17,822

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £63,193 in 1957, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc. to £53,228.

The quantity of gas sold in 1957 was 746,207,000 cubic feet, the average price realised being 16s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The balance sheets of the municipal and shire gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1957 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 279. Local Authority Gasworks: Liabilities and Assets, 1957

Liabilities				Assets			
£				£			
Capital Debt..	..	..	1,403,281	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	..	..	1,854,358
Sundry Creditors, etc.	..	..	111,553	Debtors	..	..	134,447
Overdrafts	..	..	278,166	Outstanding Rates	..	..	26,356
Total Liabilities	..	..	1,793,000	Cash and Investments—			
				Trading Accounts	..	..	14,490
				Reserve Accounts	..	..	60,235
Excess of Assets	..	..	483,226	Loan Accounts	..	..	186,340
Total ..	..	..	2,276,226	Total Assets	..	..	2,276,226

The capital debt comprised debenture loans £1,303,516, repayable advances from the Government £1,030, and time payment debts £98,735.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to £385,334 in 1957, including £346,310 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled £51,969 in 1957.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 319. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administered water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton until the end of 1956, when its functions were taken over by the Council formed from the union of the two municipalities on 1st January, 1957. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed 70s. for water and 70s. for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1957, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 58 municipalities, 74 shires, and 4 county councils, and country sewerage services by 55 municipalities and 25 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1957:—

Table 280. Local Authority Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings: Revenue Accounts, 1957

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
	£ thousand						
Revenue—							
Rates	965	536	130	1,631	711	141	852
Water Sales	396	133	195	724	...	...	...
Government Grants ..	86	255	101	442	96	76	172
Other	58	23	19	100	76	11	87
Total	1,505	947	445	2,897	883	228	1,111
Expenditure	1,283	634	376	2,293	675	142	817
Surplus	222	313	69	604	208	86	294

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation, and interest. In water supply works, the charge for depreciation was £186,462, in 1957, and interest amounted to £673,156. For sewerage works, the charges in 1957 were £95,838 for depreciation and £270,427 for interest.

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1957 are as follows:—

Table 281. Local Authority Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings: Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1957

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
	£ thousand						
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	722	565	209	1,496	883	203	1,086
Other	155	216	19	390	10	83	93
Total	877	781	228	1,886	893	286	1,179
Provision for Debt Redemption	150	88	47	285	123	26	149

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £16,288,740 (municipalities £7,736,578, shires £4,494,566, and county councils £4,057,596) at 31st December, 1957. An amount of £7,241,372 for sewerage works comprised £5,440,656 owing by the municipalities and £1,800,716 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans £23,025,196, Government advances £504,041, and time payment debts £875.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only nine municipal and one county council at the end of 1955.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 282. Local Authority Abattoirs: Revenue Accounts

Year ended 31st December	Expendi- ture	Revenue				Surplus
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Govern- ment Grants	Other	Total	
	£ thousand					
1952	1,902	1,973	...	2	1,975	73
1953	2,283	2,363	...	2	2,365	82
1954	2,323	2,467	...	2	2,469	146
1955	2,546	2,619	...	8	2,627	81
1956	2,435	2,406	...	21	2,427	(—) 8
1957	2,910	3,053	...	27	3,080	170

The expenditure for 1957 includes charges for interest, £30,763, and depreciation of assets, £67,640.

Capital expenditure in 1957 amounted to £395,000, of which £340,000 was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled £63,000.

Assets, valued at £3,566,000 at 31st December, 1957, included premises, plant, and stores valued at £3,027,000, and exceeded liabilities by £853,000. The liabilities included loans and government advances amounting to £1,684,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £1,888,875 and expenditure to £1,838,469 in 1957. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1957 exceeded liabilities by £481,104.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Assistance to general revenues is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or **formed part of a shire.** The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £200,000 from 1952 to 1954, £225,000 from 1955 to 1958, £258,000 in 1959, and £300,000 in 1960.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act—e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to councils for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, most of the omnibus tax proceeds and half the omnibus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. Since 1952, the State Government has made grants to the Cumberland County Council for its share of the cost of the town planning scheme.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

Table 283. Local Government Authorities: Receipts from State and Commonwealth Governments*

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Metropolis	Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand							
1947	185	24	1,569	332	1,446	41	1,819
1948	215	48	2,133	415	1,981	55	2,451
1949	250	80	2,729	559	2,500	80	3,139
1950	308	98	3,145	701	2,850	106	3,657
1951	391	144	4,466	1,024	3,977	142	5,143
1952	655	204	5,668	1,566	4,961	272	6,799
1953	658	174	5,322	1,397	4,757	361	6,515
1954	749	193	6,224	1,621	5,545	405	7,571
1955	927	159	7,805	1,894	6,997	494	9,385
1956	1,103	174	8,510	1,970	7,817	625	10,412
1957	982	222	9,584	1,889	8,899	744	11,532

* Includes amounts to be disbursed by Councils as agents for these Governments.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Commonwealth Government to local authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions.

Table 284. Local Government Authorities: Receipts from State and Commonwealth Governments*—Objects

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endow- ment	Main Roads	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
	£ thousand					
1947	178	1,282	219	25	115	1,819
1948	181	1,475	589	52	154	2,451
1949	181	1,766	897	103	192	3,139
1950	180	1,951	1,201	151	174	3,657
1951	180	2,518	1,963	209	273	5,143
1952	199	2,984	2,741	245	630	6,799
1953	201	2,921	2,501	318	574	6,515
1954	200	3,868	2,540	410	553	7,571
1955	223	4,714	3,328	529	591	9,385
1956	223	5,281	3,495	582	831	10,412
1957	224	5,623	4,434	637	614	11,532

* Includes amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for these Governments. Details of "ordinary services" grants to municipal and shire councils are given in Table 269.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies ;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable ; and

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft and by renewal and ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the **preceding year of the fund** in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipality of Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £771,573 at 30th June, 1959.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £5,000, and the total liability for ratepayer's advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in 1956 and 1957 from loans, repayable Government advances, and time payment debts. Expenditure from inter-fund loans is omitted, though included in particulars shown in previous tables relating to trading funds.

Table 285. Local Government Authorities: Objects of Loan Expenditure

Object	1956				1957			
	Expenditure from Loans		Expenditure from Government Advances and Time Payment Debts	Total	Expenditure from Loans		Expenditure from Government Advances and Time Payment Debts	Total
	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils *			Municipalities and Shires	County Councils *		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Services—								
Roads, Bridges, etc.	2,595,330	...	11,138	2,606,468	2,628,029	...	87,778	2,715,807
Parks, Baths, Beaches	439,855	...	77,578	517,433	301,170	...	14,555	315,725
Council Property and Plant—								
Sanitary & Garbage	180,784	...	...	180,784	35,000	...	...	35,000
Baby Health Centres	9,753	...	...	9,753	19,912	...	...	19,912
Libraries ..	109,456	...	...	109,456	13,636	...	...	13,636
Public Markets ..	29,266	...	...	29,266	30,319	...	...	30,319
Parking Facilities ..	177,082	...	...	177,082	224,505	...	...	224,505
Other ..	1,624,389	...	119,846	1,744,235	1,693,859	...	262,252	1,956,111
Housing: Construction	6,067	...	...	6,067	47,378	...	...	47,378
Advances	94,941	...	...	94,941	70,978	...	...	70,978
Town Planning ..	6,135	149,138	122,250	277,523	1,177	149,295	...	150,472
Other ..	75,161	28,552	...	103,713	51,015	11,894	1,500	64,409
Total ..	5,348,219	177,690	330,812	5,856,721	5,116,978	161,189	366,085	5,644,252
Trading Undertakings—								
Electricity ..	1,552,542	5,142,773	500	6,695,815	1,061,621	6,694,743	...	7,756,364
Gas ..	229,875	...	22,347	252,222	263,221	...	83,089	346,310
Water ..	1,193,757	201,734	33,622	1,429,113	1,279,884	208,832	6,762	1,495,478
Sewerage ..	919,400	...	588	919,988	1,085,985	...	...	1,085,985
Abattoirs ..	127,182	39,754	192,054	358,990	133,099	76,582	130,421	340,102
Grand Total ..	9,370,975	5,561,951	579,923	15,512,849	8,940,788	7,141,346	586,357	16,668,491

* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £226,661 in 1956 and £146,203 in 1957, whilst time payment debts incurred amounted to £353,262 and £440,154 in the respective years.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table is approximate. Only new expenditure on works and services is included, repayments of old loans, Government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds being excluded.

The loan expenditure of the local government authorities in New South Wales in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 286. Local Government Authorities: Loan Expenditure

Year	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils *	Total
	Metropolis		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis			Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand								
EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS								
1948	61	1,761	252	2,110	3,041	1,143	2,395	6,579
1949	47	1,808	309	2,633	3,298	1,499	4,160	8,957
1950	157	1,951	383	3,395	3,745	2,141	5,979	11,865
1951	307	2,162	538	4,497	4,582	2,922	8,563	16,067
1952	479	2,471	768	4,657	5,491	2,884	6,538	14,913
1953	499	2,303	762	4,366	5,490	2,440	6,251	14,181
1954	596	2,014	893	5,344	5,748	3,099	4,092	12,939
1955	564	2,517	711	6,728	6,375	4,145	4,768	15,288
1956	481	2,408	928	5,554	5,931	3,440	5,562	14,933
1957	297	2,117	576	5,951	5,754	3,187	7,141	16,082
EXPENDITURE FROM GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1948	...	...	...	62	61	1	...	62
1949	...	...	...	156	155	1	...	156
1950	...	...	...	318	317	1	...	318
1951	...	...	...	268	268	...	...	268
1952	...	17	...	153	169	1	17	187
1953	...	7	...	202	209	...	27	236
1954	...	15	...	214	211	18	29	258
1955	...	...	1	178	130	49	32	211
1956	...	...	1	193	194	...	33	227
1957	...	...	...	146	131	15	...	146
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED								
1948	...	4	...	3	1	6	...	7
1949	...	1	...	12	10	3	...	13
1950	...	1	...	8	4	5	...	9
1951	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	4
1952	...	33	1	22	44	12	...	56
1953	...	16	...	122	26	112	2	140
1954	...	76	...	88	91	73	...	164
1955	...	36	...	198	17	217	2	236
1956	...	90	...	155	130	115	108	353
1957	...	142	...	298	241	199	...	440

* Includes the Sydney County Council and, until 1st January, 1957 (when its functions were taken over by Grafton City), the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31st December, 1957, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled £130,601,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of £12,093,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to £118,508,000. With amounts owing for repayable Government advances (£3,051,000) and time payment debts (£697,000), total net long-term indebtedness amounted to £122,256,000.

Table 287. Local Government Authorities: Long-term Debt, 1957

Local Authorities	Loan Debt			Government Advances	Time Payment Debts	Total Net Debt
	Gross Amount	Sinking Fund	Net Amount			
	£ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
City of Sydney	10,965	4,932	6,033	... 13	... 189	6,033
Rest of Metropolis ..	15,271	705	14,566			14,768
Total, Metropolis ..	26,236	5,637	20,599	13	189	20,801
City of Newcastle ..	865	...	865	...	...	865
City of Greater Wollon- gong ..	2,038	...	2,038	...	1	2,039
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	37,665	72	37,593	1,959	425	39,977
Total—						
Municipalities ..	48,204	5,683	42,521	1,824	313	44,658
Shires ..	18,600	26	18,574	148	302	19,024
County Councils—						
Sydney	25,207	6,157	19,050	...	...	19,050
Other	38,590	227	38,363	1,079	82	39,524
Total	63,797	6,384	57,413	1,079	82	58,574
Grand Total	130,601	12,093	118,508	3,051	697	122,256

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1957 comprised £125,789,224 owing in Australia and £stg.4,811,600 owing in London. Throughout these tables, the Australian and London loans have been included in Australian and sterling currencies, respectively. The London loans are owed by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600) and Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000).

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1957, they were equivalent to 45 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows particulars of the net long-term debt at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 288. Local Government Authorities: Net Long-term Debt

At 31st Dec.	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils *	Total		
	Metropolis		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollon- gong	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total					
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis			Municipal- ities	Shires				
£ thousand										

NET LOAN DEBT

1948	4,432	5,997	1,364	11,465	18,845	4,413	15,945	39,203
1949	4,151	7,215	1,431	14,208	21,297	5,708	19,884	46,889
1950	3,844	8,666	1,637	16,842	23,623	7,366	25,329	56,318
1951	3,825	9,917	2,020	20,316	26,501	9,577	33,796	69,874
1952	3,797	11,002	2,537	23,474	29,333	11,477	25,740†	66,550†
1953	4,582	12,012	2,923	27,002	33,311	13,208	32,320	78,839
1954	5,028	13,764	3,577	30,752	37,709	15,412	36,214	89,335
1955	5,291	14,064	4,157	35,051	41,518	17,045	41,145	99,708
1956	5,715	14,569	4,747	36,482	42,836	18,677	47,135	108,648
1957	6,033	14,566	2,903‡	37,593	42,521‡	18,574	57,413‡	118,508

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES

1948	6	45	53	624	566	162	78	806
1949	5	38	56	578	536	141	79	756
1950	4	31	61	867	824	139	86	1,049
1951	3	26	60	1,119	1,074	134	99	1,307
1952	2	37	61	1,257	1,228	129	122	1,479
1953	1	37	63	1,465	1,442	124	146	1,712
1954	...	37	26	1,598	1,531	130	184	1,845
1955	...	22	27	1,756	1,620	185	1,062	2,867
1956	...	16	...	1,882	1,738	160	1,092	2,990
1957	...	13	...	1,959	1,824	148	1,079	3,051

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS

1948	...	18	...	19	17	20	...	37
1949	...	15	...	18	18	15	...	33
1950	...	11	...	22	19	14	...	33
1951	...	7	...	19	15	11	...	26
1952	...	32	2	36	52	18	...	70
1953	...	32	2	134	51	117	4	172
1954	...	71	2	152	98	127	13	238
1955	...	75	2	236	63	250	5	318
1956	...	103	2	279	135	249	92	476
1957	...	189	1	425	313	302	82	697

* Includes the Sydney County Council and, until 1st January, 1957 (when its functions were taken over by Grafton City), the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† See text below table.

‡ Loan liability of £2,407,000 was transferred from Newcastle City to Shortland County Council on 1st September, 1957.

In 1952 the Electricity Commission of New South Wales took over the generating assets of the Sydney County Council and assumed responsibility for net loan debt amounting to £13,112,000. This amount is omitted from the above table in 1952 and later years.

The net long-term indebtedness at the end of 1957 was distributed as follows—electricity works, £59,390,000 (49 per cent.); abattoirs, £2,402,000; gasworks, £1,397,000; water supply, £16,289,000 (13 per

cent.); sewerage, £7,241,000 (6 per cent.); building materials, £14,000; and general works such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £35,523,000 (29 per cent.).

The following table shows the amount of indebtedness under each of these headings in each of the last ten years:—

Table 289. Local Government Authorities: Net Long-term Debt According to Services

At 31st De- cember	Ordinary Services *	Electricity Fund	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total
£ thousand							
NET LOAN DEBT							
1948	13,241 (a)	18,032	184	281	4,707	2,756	39,203†
1949	14,883 (b)	22,910	258	307	5,466	3,063	46,889†
1950	16,948 (c)	29,433	271	311	6,117	3,237	56,318†
1951	19,524 (d)	39,133	355	336	7,081	3,425	69,874‡
1952	21,157 (e)	32,287	473	374	8,419	3,814	66,550‡
1953	23,468 (f)	39,776	541	373	10,376	4,282	78,839‡
1954	26,178 (g)	44,950	625	486	12,039	5,036	89,335‡
1955	29,398 (h)	49,511	810	519	13,816	5,635	99,708‡
1956	32,671 (i)	52,831	961	591	15,214	6,363	108,648‡
1957	34,886 (j)	58,568	1,297	718	15,847	7,178	118,508‡
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1948	166	5	2	80	469	84	806
1949	145	1	1	231	298	80	756
1950	129	1	1	545	295	78	1,049
1951	117	...	1	812	301	76	1,307
1952	123	...	1	965	317	73	1,479
1953	172¶	...	1	1,133	335	71	1,712
1954	117¶	...	1	1,288	370	69	1,845
1955	138¶	837	1	1,417	405	69	2,867
1956	75¶	824	1	1,583	441	66	2,990
1957	51¶	811	1	1,684	441	63	3,051
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1948	35	2	...	...	...	...	37
1949	32	1	...	...	...	...	33
1950	32	1	...	...	...	...	33
1951	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
1952	62	8	...	...	...	...	70
1953	149	23	...	...	...	...	172
1954	208	30	...	...	...	...	238
1955	299	18	...	...	...	1	318
1956	440	12	22	...	1	1	476
1957	586	11	99	...	1	...	697

* Includes loans for housing construction and advances to home builders: (a) £1,292,885, (b) £2,103,882, (c) £2,599,828, (d) £2,785,232, (e) £2,455,952, (f) £2,489,334, (g) £2,550,529, (h) £2,294,226, (i) £2,318,925, and (j) £2,351,431.

† Includes Ice Works Trading Funds: £2,198 in 1948, £2,041 in 1949, and £490 in 1950.

‡ Includes Building Materials Trading Fund: £19,322 in 1951, £24,703 in 1952, £22,792 in 1953, £20,810 in 1954, £18,755 in 1955, £16,624 in 1956, and £14,415 in 1957.

¶ Includes advances for purchase of houses: £48,000 in 1953, £37,038 in 1954, £26,914 in 1955, £18,397 in 1956, and £11,557 in 1957.

REDEMPTION OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 290. Local Government Authorities: Redemption of Long-term Debt

Year	Provision for Repayment of Loans							Total Redemption of Long-term Debt †
	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils *	
	Metropolis		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis			Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand								
1948	453	498	133	485	1,282	288	517	2,146
1949	297	566	151	593	1,233	374	584	2,245
1950	307	591	159	750	1,318	490	688	2,536
1951	368	747	178	962	1,595	661	812	3,100
1952	279	1,279	200	1,294	2,150	902	653	3,753
1953	245	894	219	1,477	1,821	1,014	777	3,688
1954	374	965	233	1,682	2,099	1,155	978	4,434
1955	287	1,063	270	2,057	2,382	1,295	1,141	5,029
1956	275	1,089	312	2,143	2,395	1,424	1,417	5,548
1957	292	1,142	313	2,271	2,497	1,521	1,763	6,072

* Includes Sydney County Council and, until 1st January, 1957 (when its functions were taken over by Grafton City), Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† Includes repayments of Government Advances and Deferred Debts not in foregoing columns. In 1957 they amounted to £80,000 and £211,000, respectively.

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, viz., the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

Fluctuations in repayments by county councils are due to the fact that in some years the Sydney County Council used cash accumulated in trading operations for the retirement of debentures.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 286.

The last ordinary triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 5th December, 1959, except in four areas (Young Municipality and Central Darling, Manilla, and Narrandera Shires) where elections were postponed. Separate ballots were held, concurrently with the ordinary elections, for the election of the Lord Mayors of Sydney and Newcastle, the mayors of Greater Wollongong and six other municipalities, and the presidents of two shires; in one other shire, there was no contest for the presidency.

Particulars relating to the 1959 elections are given in the next table. The particulars exclude the four areas in which elections were postponed. The candidates at the separate mayoral and presidential elections (4 in the City of Sydney, 3 each in Newcastle and Wollongong, and 20 in other municipalities and shires) and the vacancies to be filled at these elections, are included in the table, but the voting results are excluded; the proportion of voters (380,688) to electors enrolled (508,797) for these elections was 74.8 per cent. (72.5 per cent. in the City of Sydney), and the proportion of formal votes (362,728) to total votes (380,688) was 95.3 per cent. (93.0 in the City of Sydney).

Table 291. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1959*

Particulars	Metropolis		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metropolis			Municipalities	Shires	Total
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	27,076	598,674	69,579	430,965	725,500	400,794	1,126,294
Other	92,399	683,344	82,652	453,107	966,890	344,612	1,311,502
Total Electors *	119,475	1,282,018	152,231	884,072	1,692,390	745,406	2,437,796
Aldermen or Councillors—							
Elected after Contest	21	401	38	1,180	944	696	1,640
Returned Unopposed .. ..	...	22	...	424	67	379	446
Vacant Seats .. ..	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Total in Full Councils*	21	423	38	1,607	1,011	1,078	2,089
Contested Elections—							
Seats	21	401	38	1,180	944	696	1,640
Candidates	91	1,095	141	2,126	2,103	1,350	3,453
Electors Enrolled	119,475	1,223,708	152,231	740,037	1,616,056	619,395	2,235,451
Electors who Voted*—							
Formally	74,848	819,830	110,372	488,720	1,097,311	396,459	1,493,770
Informally	11,756	63,537	9,708	29,073	95,654	18,420	114,074
Total Voters	86,604	883,367	120,080	517,793	1,192,965	414,879	1,607,844
Proportion of—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled	22.7	46.7	45.7	48.8	42.9	53.8	46.2
Voters to Electors*	72.5	72.2	78.9	70.0	73.8	67.0	71.9
Formal to Total Voters*	86.4	92.8	91.9	94.4	92.0	95.6	92.9

* See text above.

All seats were contested in 122 councils (79 municipalities and 43 shires) and no seats were contested in 17 councils. In the remaining 82 councils (7 municipalities and 75 shires), some but not all seats were contested, and there were 3 unfilled vacancies.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction covers an area of 3,993 square miles, extending to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality. It supplies water to a population of more than 2,000,000 and sewerage services to more than 1,500,000 people.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five

years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of the municipalities and shires concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean (347 square miles), Woronora (29 square miles), and Warragamba (3,383 square miles). The capacity of the storage reservoirs is 269,711 million gallons. There are 116 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 573,898,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each of the last ten years:—

Table 292. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains
	Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Mains	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Sewers	
			During Year	Daily Average			
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles	Miles
1950	428,392	4,993	47,735	130.8	298,996	2,899	154
1951	442,913	5,114	50,689	138.9	303,508	2,951	173
1952	461,294	5,252	57,069	155.9	309,995	3,000	176
1953	478,598	5,357	54,621	149.6	316,439	3,055	174
1954	496,025	5,502	59,810	163.9	324,737	3,163	175
1955	513,855	5,656	59,064	161.8	334,280	3,252	175
1956	531,977	5,788	63,791	174.3	344,655	3,349	175
1957	545,992	5,904	71,530	196.0	353,800	3,462	175
1958	561,934	6,055	67,016	183.6	364,762	3,628	180
1959	579,900	6,246	72,624	198.9	379,069	3,791	179

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 9½d. in the £ from 1948-49 to 1950-51 and 10d. from 1951-52 to 1959-60. For sewerage, the rate was 9½d. in the £ from 1948-49 to 1950-51, 10½d. in 1951-52, 10½d. in 1952-53 and 1953-54, 9½d. from 1954-55 to 1956-57, and 9d. from 1957-58 to 1959-60.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 6d. per thousand gallons from 1948-49 to 1951-52, 1s. 9d. from 1952-53 to 1955-56, and 2s. 3d. from 1956-57 to 1959-60. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens not exceeding 1,000 square feet, for a special fee, which was increased from 10s. per annum in 1948-49 to 15s. in 1951-52, and to 25s. in 1956-57.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed so as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. Up to 30th June, 1950, the rate varied in each drainage area; e.g., in 1949-50 it ranged from ½d. to 3d. in the £ on assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1950, a flat rate has been levied for all areas. It was ¾d. until increased to 1½d. in 1956-57. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. In 1958-59, total capital expenditure for all services amounted to £11,692,000 compared with £11,295,000 in 1957-58.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1959, amounted to £127,090,930, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £11,304,502.

**Table 293. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1959**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	£	£	£	£
Debt to Government—				
State Government	16,710,971	7,853,897	...	24,564,868
Commonwealth Govern- ment	124,657	...	...	124,657
Total	16,835,628	7,853,897	...	24,689,525
Loans owing by Board ..	74,380,216	26,687,481	1,333,708	102,401,405
Less Sinking Fund ..	7,312,553	3,733,445	258,504	11,304,502
Net Loan Debt	67,067,663	22,954,036	1,075,204	91,096,903
Total Net Capital Debt ..	83,903,291	30,807,933	1,075,204	115,786,428

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30th June, 1959, in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (£11,018,917), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (£3,339,739), unemployment relief advances (£412,314), and advances made between 1952 and 1959 (£9,793,898). The Board is required to pay interest on the debt and also a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges on the State's public debt. The rate of interest on the original debt and on the advances made between 1925 and 1928 is 3½ per cent.; on unemployment relief advances, the rates are 3 or 4 per cent., and on advances made since 1952, interest is charged at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands rateable for that service. A sinking fund provision of at least 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

At 30th June, 1959, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was £102,401,405, all of which was owing in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding were as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
No interest	80,021	3 12 6	600,689	5 5 0	19,388,565
3 4 0	1,500,000	4 2 6	7,315,800	5 6 6	250,000
3 5 0	13,986,500	4 10 0	2,644,927	5 7 6	588,850
3 6 3	2,650,000	4 12 6	700,000	5 7 11	100,000
3 7 6	7,916,205	4 15 0	15,017,750	5 8 9	1,570,500
3 8 9	1,348,000	4 17 6	10,124,660	5 9 7	50,000
3 10 0	2,778,873	5 0 0	1,180,650	5 10 0	12,609,415
				Total	£102,401,405

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each of the last ten years:—

Table 294. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Indebtedness	Gross Revenue *	Working Expenses and Management*	Net Revenue	Interest on Capital	Ex-change	Debt Re-demption	Surplus
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
WATER SUPPLY								
1950	38,687,480	3,141,906	1,525,602	1,616,304	1,265,787	59,909	286,152	4,456
1951	42,540,485	3,397,828	1,673,496	1,724,332	1,383,943	32,441	306,377	1,571
1952	47,660,924	3,918,881	2,020,806	1,898,075	1,514,460	29,176	354,292	147
1953	52,261,715	4,122,412	1,976,777	2,145,635	1,745,667	27,259	372,378	331
1954	57,708,754	4,874,646	2,487,730	2,386,916	1,942,500	23,391	404,403	16,622
1955	63,370,744	5,415,142	2,843,299	2,571,843	2,098,412	20,556	435,160	17,715
1956	69,102,688	5,923,997	2,788,588	3,135,409	2,388,734	17,931	725,810	2,934
1957	74,377,054	7,115,087	3,276,904	3,838,183	2,735,284	20,836	1,079,681	2,382
1958	83,204,982	8,426,484	3,956,815	4,469,669	3,239,055	25,152	1,195,391	10,070
1959	91,215,864	9,090,247	4,018,882	5,071,365	3,669,175	26,733	1,369,952	5,505
SEWERAGE								
1950	20,212,978	1,793,660	903,282	890,378	691,339	37,787	143,763	17,489
1951	20,781,382	1,901,041	1,000,551	900,490	724,535	13,544	161,773	638
1952	21,769,515	2,160,948	1,226,467	934,481	743,556	12,209	178,275	441
1953	23,590,491	2,430,471	1,448,777	981,694	791,325	11,539	174,254	4,576
1954	25,525,737	2,875,320	1,785,672	1,089,648	860,849	11,275	186,436	31,088
1955	26,823,067	2,933,887	1,779,155	1,154,732	939,967	11,227	198,209	5,329
1956	28,413,666	3,252,856	1,947,053	1,305,803	988,407	10,224	304,678	2,494
1957	29,880,190	3,926,710	2,378,997	1,547,713	1,094,460	11,685	439,684	1,884
1958	32,049,777	4,353,513	2,663,807	1,689,706	1,208,779	15,676	463,840	1,410
1959	34,541,379	4,848,135	2,962,777	1,885,358	1,353,311	14,067	514,171	3,809
DRAINAGE								
1950	1,017,960	116,311	59,740	56,571	35,417	2,650	5,745	12,759
1951	1,028,460	111,817	66,238	45,579	35,866	4	7,402	2,307
1952	1,240,460	119,265	66,534	52,731	44,518	5	8,113	95
1953	1,265,460	119,693	68,909	50,784	42,835	5	7,803	141
1954	1,240,460	141,050	92,523	48,527	39,985	5	7,795	742
1955	1,240,460	158,635	110,171	48,464	39,580	5	7,795	1,084
1956	1,285,460	172,557	115,947	56,610	41,297	5	13,615	1,693
1957	1,370,460	257,566	197,863	59,703	36,818	5	21,047	1,833
1958	1,369,960	291,581	220,832	70,749	45,890	100	21,089	3,670
1959	1,333,708	305,026	237,691	67,335	43,962	...	20,489	2,984

* Since 1941-42, the Sewerage Fund has recouped the Water Fund for water used in flushing. Until 1951-52, the amount was included in gross revenue of the Water Fund, but in subsequent years it was offset against working expenses of that Fund. The amounts were £350,000 in 1952-53, £450,000 in 1953-54 and 1954-55, £510,000 in 1955-56, £745,000 in 1956-57, £825,000 in 1957-58, and £840,000 in 1958-59.

The working expenses shown in the table include charges made annually for the renewal of works, e.g., £1,330,000 in 1957-58 and £1,660,000 in 1958-59. The amounts in 1957-58 and 1958-59 were transferred to renewals reserve account, which received additional credits of £16,483 and £13,310 (mainly from revenue surpluses) in the respective years. Actual

expenditure on renewals amounted to £1,368,072 in 1957-58 and £1,760,253 in 1958-59, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £1,399,750 at 30th June, 1959.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and three shires.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River, and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 18 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 36 square miles being worked at present. In addition, a new source of supply is being developed at Grahamstown, which is expected to have an average capacity of 40 million gallons per day. There are 83 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 112,790,510 gallons. The estimated population served at 30th June, 1959 was 326,000 for water and 214,000 for sewerage.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board during the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Table 295. Hunter District Water and Sewerage: Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles
1950	*	1,215	7,176	19.7	43,358	608
1951	65,445	1,234	8,131	22.3	44,300	615
1952	67,122	1,257	9,144	25.0	45,268	622
1953	69,244	1,262	8,720	23.9	46,317	625
1954	71,307	1,284	9,416	25.8	47,497	632
1955	73,770	1,322	9,179	25.1	49,093	640
1956	76,272	1,354	9,945	27.2	50,209	655
1957	77,380	1,369	10,768	29.5	51,101	677
1958	78,954	1,410	10,753	29.5	52,311	714
1959	81,398	1,439	10,281	28.2	53,619	726

* Not available.

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate was 15d. in the £ on premises and 12d. in the £ on vacant land in 1953-54 and 1954-55, 13½d. and 10½d., respectively, in 1955-56 to 1957-58, and 12½d. and 9½d., respectively, in 1958-59 and 1959-60. The water rate was 20d. on premises and 17d. on vacant land in 1953-54 and 1954-55, 18½d. and 15½d., respectively, in 1955-56 to 1957-58, and 17½d. and 14½d., respectively, in 1958-59 and 1959-60. Unless fixed by special agreement, the charge for water by meter was 24d. per 1,000 gallons from 1952-53 to 1955-56, and 30d. since 1956-57. A stormwater drainage rate was 2d. in the £ on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1947-48 to 1954-55 and 1½d. since 1955-56.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1959 was £18,932,117, comprising £4,063,624 owing to the State Government and £14,868,493 in respect of loans raised by the Board. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £15,911,071, but this was offset by £1,042,578 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year. At 30th June, 1959, the nominal rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
1 0 0	384,000	4 2 6	500,000	5 5 0	1,000,000
3 5 0	730,000	4 10 0	102,000	5 6 6	150,000
3 6 3	450,000	4 12 6	50,000	5 7 6	31,500
3 7 6	1,500,000	4 15 0	70,000	5 8 9	300,000
3 8 9	650,000	4 17 6	4,350,617	5 10 0	4,417,954
3 10 0	800,000	5 0 0	425,000		
Total					<u>£15,911,071</u>

Capital expenditure of the Board is financed from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. The total amount spent was £2,493,000 in 1957-58 and £3,303,000 in 1958-59.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 296. Hunter District Water, Sewerage, and Drainage: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses and Management	Interest on Loan Capital	Exchange	Sinking Fund	Surplus
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
WATER SUPPLY							
1954	7,359,914	877,978	584,730	223,048	5,812	46,470	17,918
1955	8,611,163	1,046,322	667,397	267,556	4,980	52,061	54,328
1956	9,710,068	1,081,178	675,480	316,392	4,410	60,078	24,818
1957	10,846,725	1,224,070	680,779	389,186	4,173	144,071	5,861
1958	12,904,692	1,389,046	770,886	449,845	4,376	163,150	789
1959	15,493,896	1,500,642	789,779	505,468	6,158	184,945	14,292
SEWERAGE							
1954	2,910,695	341,513	224,353	96,139	2,087	18,664	270
1955	3,044,252	386,202	257,128	102,095	1,789	19,847	5,343
1956	3,271,699	418,866	282,169	106,472	1,586	21,128	7,511
1957	3,549,841	452,922	284,992	119,232	1,500	47,922	(—) 724
1958	3,882,007	529,974	335,941	136,452	1,394	51,848	4,339
1959	4,344,142	586,170	359,272	149,529	1,828	58,327	17,214
STORMWATER DRAINAGE							
1954	169,619	25,953	18,938	5,320	222	1,273	200
1955	186,850	33,131	18,857	6,053	190	1,422	6,609
1956	193,990	34,547	23,824	6,176	167	1,561	2,819
1957	205,668	32,869	24,099	6,964	157	2,725	(—) 1,076
1958	212,636	42,676	31,766	7,244	146	2,909	611
1959	215,699	46,688	30,591	7,984	184	3,218	4,711

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. Such transfers amounted to £197,990 in 1957-58 and £214,614 in 1958-59, and comprised £115,580 and £141,700 charged to the water supply fund, £68,110 and £60,494 to the sewerage fund, and £14,300 and £12,420 to the drainage fund in the respective years. At 30th June, 1959, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £924,358.

OVERSEA TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Commonwealth Departments of Trade, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Trade relate to the formulation of oversea trade policies, and include overall responsibility for the administration of import licensing, negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, export development, and the provision of advice to the Government on the more general aspects of tariff policy.

The Department of Customs and Excise is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Controls

Under an import licensing scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939, no goods could be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation had been issued or they had been specifically exempted from control.

The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, and by the end of 1950, almost all imports from non-dollar areas (except Japan) had been exempted from control.

During 1951-52, the value of exports fell heavily (reflecting a fall in wool prices), the value of imports reached a record level, and Australia's international monetary reserves were seriously depleted. In March, 1952,

the import licensing controls were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

The licensing controls were designed to restrict the rate of imports to a maximum level determined by the Government. For purposes of the controls, imports were classified into categories which were subject to different methods of licensing, particulars of which are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The licensing rate for a particular category of goods was determined in the light of the nature of the goods and their relative essentiality.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February, 1960, when approximately 90 per cent. of Australia's total imports were exempted from control. Licensing controls were retained in respect of some goods to provide information needed in administering the Japanese Trade Agreement, and in respect of a few other goods for which special problems existed; for most of these goods, the rate of licensing was increased.

In general, the import restrictions had been more severe on imports from Japan and the dollar area than on those from non-dollar areas. The special restrictions on imports from Japan were removed in July, 1957, and in recent years, the discrimination against imports from the dollar area was progressively relaxed. Since October, 1960, there has been no discrimination as to country of origin in the administration of import controls.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export Controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Trade include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects, the dissemination of market and commodity information,

the provision of advisory services for exporters, the encouragement of direct investment in Australia, the sponsoring of reciprocal trade missions and delegations, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, and overseas publicity for Australian products.

Trade Commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, to give service and advice to exporters, and to attract investment in Australia. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect trade and commerce with Australia and of other matters of economic interest to the home Government.

The New South Wales Government is represented by an Agent-General in London and a Commissioner in New York.

Export Incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special income tax allowance for export market development expenditure is designed to encourage and assist exporters and potential exporters to enter new overseas markets. Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to encourage taxpayers to expand their export business.

The export market development allowance is in the form of a special deduction allowable in determining taxable income. The special deduction is allowed in respect of specified expenses which would ordinarily qualify as a deduction and which are incurred in promoting the export of Australian goods and services and the assignment overseas of patent and other industrial property rights. The expenses specified include those incurred in collecting market information, in supplying free samples and technical information, in advertising, and in submitting tenders. The special deduction is equal and additional to the ordinary deduction allowable in respect of these expenses. Together, the deductions amount to £2 for each £1 of qualifying expenses, provided that the tax saving does not exceed 16s. for each £1 of the expenses. The concession will be available in respect of expenses during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to employers whose export sales have been increased above their average annual level in a base period, which is, in general, the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60. "Export sales" comprises the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods and the fees and royalties arising from the assignment or exercise overseas of industrial property rights. The rebate is available in the first place to employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may issue, to an employer who has supplied components incorporated in the final products exported, an export certificate which specifies the value of the components associated with the increase in export sales. The supplier of components is entitled to a rebate based on the amount specified in the certificate, and the producer for export must reduce his increase in export sales by that amount. The rebate of tax is based on the relationship between the increase in export sales and the employer's total receipts (excluding receipts from property) during the year; it amounts to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax for each increase in export sales equivalent to 1 per cent. of the total receipts. The rebate will be available in respect of the years 1960-61 to 1963-64.

EXPORT INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters against the risks of loss arising out of non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers.

The Corporation, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade, is obliged to conduct its business on a commercial basis and in accordance with usual insurance principles. It has the advice of a consultative council of ten members, who are appointed by the Government and are experienced in insurance, public administration, commerce, and industry. Its liabilities are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, but may not exceed £50,000,000.

There are three main types of export insurance policy issued by the Corporation—comprehensive guarantees (where the cover relates to goods sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods guarantees (for capital equipment supplied or extended credit terms), and "services" guarantees (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property rights, etc.). The risks of loss covered include the "commercial" risks of insolvency or protracted default of the buyer and such "political" risks as exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. For "commercial" risks, the maximum cover provided by the Corporation is limited to 85 per cent. of the loss; for "political" risks, the maximum cover is 90 per cent. of the loss in the pre-shipment period and 95 per cent. in the post-shipment period.

During 1959-60, the Corporation issued guarantees to the value of £26,430,000. These covered shipments to 38 Commonwealth and 80 foreign countries.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are three major scales of customs duty—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment. It also applies to most of the goods originating in Canada, New Zealand, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from Ceylon, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

The Intermediate (or "Most-favoured-nation") Tariff applies to goods imported from (a) countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade), and (b) countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff have been extended, or which are subject to special rates of duty.

The duties under the British Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the Intermediate Tariff, which are, in turn, often lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. The margins of preference granted under the British Preferential Tariff to goods of United Kingdom origin are governed by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, 1957, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on imports at rates of 4, 5, or 10 per cent. according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, and many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia are exempt from primage duties. On Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates, primage duties are imposed at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff. Duties at concessional rates are payable on a limited number of goods the product of certain countries (including the United States of America).

SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the importer is a manufacturer or wholesaler registered under the Sales Tax Assessment Act. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for duty purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc., are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1959-60 was £64,908,000, of which £1,732,000 (or 3 per cent.) was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board, which was established in 1921, is an advisory body consisting of eight members appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of up to five years. Its purpose is to advise the Government on matters relating to trade and the customs and excise tariff.

In terms of the legislation constituting the Board, the Minister for Trade must refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, such matters as the necessity for new or revised duties, the necessity for bounties and the effect

of existing bounties, the deferment of duties, proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country, and complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of tariff protection by charging unnecessarily high prices or by acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may request the Board's advice on the general effect of the customs and excise tariffs, on the fiscal and industrial effect of the customs laws, on the need for urgent action to protect an industry, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

The Minister for Customs and Excise may refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, matters concerning interpretation of the customs or excise tariff, the classification of goods in the tariffs, the valuation of goods for duty purposes, and the waiving of duty in special cases, and those matters on which a Tariff Board inquiry must precede action under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act.

Tariff Board inquiries relating to any revision of the tariff (other than the imposition of a temporary duty), to proposals for bounties, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of tariff protection must be held in public. Evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private, but otherwise the evidence in these inquiries must be taken in public on oath. In any inquiry by the Board under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, evidence must be taken in public on oath.

The reports issued by the Board contain valuable information on local and oversea costs of production and on the circumstances of local manufacture.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

United Kingdom. The existing trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, which came into force in November, 1956, and will operate initially for five years, replaced the 1932 Ottawa Agreement between the two countries. Under the 1932 Agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports, in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods. The new agreement provides for (a) continued free entry into the United Kingdom for Australian goods which entered free under the previous agreement, (b) maintenance of the existing guaranteed minimum margins of preference on Australian goods and extension of the guarantee to additional goods, (c) maintenance of Australia's rights under the previous agreement in respect of meat, and (d) an assured United Kingdom market for at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. Australian wheat or flour equivalent annually. It also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods entering Australia, subject to reductions in the guaranteed minimum margins of preference.

Canada. The existing agreement between Canada and Australia, which replaced the 1931 agreement between the two countries, came into force in June, 1960. As with the 1931 agreement, the new agreement provides for all Australian goods to be admitted into Canada at British Preferential Tariff rates or better. The new agreement also provides for the maintenance of the existing tariff concessions and preferences (including the free entry

of wool) in respect of Australian goods entering Canada. Under the agreement, most Canadian goods are still to be admitted into Australia at British Preferential Tariff rates and tariff concessions and margins of preference on certain Canadian goods are to be maintained.

New Zealand. The existing agreement with New Zealand came into force in December, 1933. With some exceptions, the basis of the agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. Goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand are exempt from primage duty.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation in June, 1955. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian goods, including wheat and powdered and condensed milk.

Federation of Malaya. A trade agreement with the Federation became effective in August, 1958. Under the agreement, Malaya undertook that Australian wheat and flour would be protected from dumped or subsidised competition and that any tariff preferences it accords would be extended also to Australia. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment.

Japan. The existing trade agreement with Japan, which came into force in July, 1957, provides for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and similar charges and import and export licensing. Japan agreed to accord Australian wool the opportunity of competing in the global quota for wool for not less than 90 per cent. of the total foreign exchange allocation for wool each year and not to restrict the total foreign exchange allocation for wool beyond the extent necessary to safeguard Japan's external financial position, to maintain the duty-free entry of Australian wool, and to admit Australian wheat, barley, dried skim milk, sugar, beef tallow, and cattle hides on a competitive and non-discriminatory basis, and also gave specific undertakings in respect of Australian dried vine fruits. Either country is permitted to suspend its obligations under the agreement insofar as it is necessary to prevent serious injury to domestic producers as a result of imports of similar or directly competitive products from the other country.

Federal Republic of Germany. A trade agreement with West Germany came into force in July, 1959, and will operate initially until December, 1961. The agreement specified annual import quotas for Australian wheat, coarse grains, beef, mutton, lamb, canned meat, canned tropical fruit, and wine. It also provided for Australia to be included in global tenders for whole and skim milk powder, casein, butter, cheese, apples, pears, canned fruits, and jam. In October, 1959, West Germany undertook to restrict the exportation of flour to certain traditional Australian flour markets.

Indonesia. A trade agreement between Australia and Indonesia came into force in July, 1959. The agreement recorded the desirability of expanding trade between the two countries and established a framework for trade development. Special recognition was given to the importance of the flour trade from Australia.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into provisional operation in January, 1948, is a multilateral agreement designed to facilitate trading relations between the participating countries by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

Part I of the Agreement comprises an undertaking to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to other participating countries, except where existing preferences are deemed valid, and schedules of tariff concessions which have been negotiated under the Agreement. Part II, which applies only to the extent to which it is not inconsistent with existing legislation in the respective countries, consists of undertakings regarding commercial policy to prevent tariff concessions being offset by other protective measures. However, each country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction or by reason of any other obligation incurred under the Agreement.

Four series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the Agreement. As a result of the negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which she is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. A fifth series of tariff negotiations began in September, 1960.

A comprehensive review of the Agreement was carried out by the participating countries in 1954-55. As a result of the review, the basic objectives of the Agreement were reaffirmed and some of its provisions were revised. The revised Agreement contained tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade (e.g., import restrictions, subsidies, and governmental trading), and allowed more freedom for countries to revise individual tariff items which had been bound against an increase in tariff negotiations under the Agreement.

The General Agreement does not come definitely into force until instruments of acceptance have been lodged by countries accounting for 85 per cent. of the total external trade of the countries signatory to the Final Act. No country has yet definitely accepted the Agreements, but the Commonwealth Parliament has given approval for Australia to accept after the United Kingdom and the United States of America have done so.

In 1948, when the Agreement came into provisional operation, the number of Contracting Parties was 23. By November, 1960, the number had risen to 38, with another 10 countries either about to accede or already actively associated with the work of the Agreement. Most of the world's principal trading nations are in membership. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Agreement.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE

The statistics of oversea trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from records of the Department of Customs and Excise.

The values shown for goods *imported* from oversea are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty was charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to oversea buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports, but details of their country of origin have been available only since 1950-51. For exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for oversea countries are excluded from the figures of oversea exports. Details of ships' and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 349.

The statistics of oversea trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and migrants' effects. The value shown for ores and concentrates imported and exported includes the value of the gold content, which is not recorded separately for inclusion in imports and exports of gold.

In the statistics of the oversea trade of New South Wales, the imports include items transferred for consumption in other States. The exports classified as "Australian produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped oversea from ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

OVERSEA TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years:—

Table 297. Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie		Total, Merchandise and Bullion and Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£A thousand f.o.b.					
1949	177,211	176,609	908	145	178,119	176,754
1950	214,030	216,526	587	65	214,617	216,591
1951	301,702	325,573	2,274	64	303,976	325,637
1952	426,818	193,908	2,286	7,552	429,104	201,460
1953	206,955	249,518	3,193	20,564	210,148	270,082
1954	277,927	249,314	2,610	13,861	280,537	263,175
1955	343,472	206,868	2,624	13,789	346,096	220,657
1956	334,241	217,218	2,735	8,432	336,976	225,650
1957	312,136	278,064	2,247	14,368	314,383	292,432
1958	350,118	224,044	2,535	6,488	352,653	230,532
1959	350,598	217,954	2,114	3,418	352,712	221,372

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, such as prepared foods, iron and steel, and electrical goods and machinery, represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports. The value of imports into New South Wales rose rapidly during the early post-war years, partly because of an increase in the volume of imports and partly because of the continuous upward trend of import prices, and reached a record of £429 million in 1951-52. In that year, the price of wool and the value of exports fell heavily, and Australia incurred a substantial deficit in the balance of payments on current account; international reserves were seriously depleted, and import restrictions were therefore greatly intensified. The fluctuations in the value of imports into New South Wales since 1952-53 reflect the easing or intensification of import restrictions from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

In 1958-59, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 27 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 44 per cent. of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Oversea Trade by Ports

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1958-59, ports other than Sydney handled only 4 per cent. of the imports and 18 per cent. of the exports.

Table 298. Oversea Trade of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*	Newcastle†	Port Kembla	Other Ports	Total, N.S.W.
	£A thousand f.o.b.				
IMPORTS					
1954	268,223	9,239	3,075	...	280,537
1955	326,193	9,497	10,406	...	346,096
1956	322,981	10,147	3,848	...	336,976
1957	303,997	7,642	2,744	...	314,383
1958	340,245	7,525	4,883	...	352,653
1959	339,616	7,350	5,746	...	352,712
EXPORTS					
1954	227,032	29,520	6,045	578	263,175
1955	195,817	21,594	2,777	469	220,657
1956	201,215	20,696	3,261	478	225,650
1957	247,985	35,092	8,591	764	292,432
1958	189,647	33,142	6,914	829	230,532
1959	181,729	28,617	10,921	105	221,372

* Includes Mascot and Rose Bay airports and Botany Bay.

† Includes Port Stephens.

The main overseas exports from Newcastle are wool (£14,983,000 in 1958-59), iron and steel (£8,802,000), and coal (£1,507,000). The main imports are petroleum and shale oils (£503,000), machines, machinery, and electrical appliances (£2,520,000), and iron and steel (£1,116,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (£8,590,000 in 1958-59), lead and zinc ores and concentrates (£1,137,000), and coal (£791,000). The main imports are machines, machinery, and electrical appliances and equipment (£3,068,000), copper (£414,000), ferro alloys (£268,000), and phosphatic rock (£196,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEA TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last nine years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 299. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Country of Origin or Destination								Total, All Countries
	Commonwealth Countries			European Countries	Asia and Middle East		U.S.A.	Other Countries †	
	United Kingdom	Other	Total		Japan	Other			
£A thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1951	136,154	64,211	200,365	45,736	5,935	17,014	26,728	5,924	301,702
1952	179,916	67,552	247,468	85,560	15,456	16,216	50,320	11,798	426,818
1953	84,266	42,217	126,483	24,134	1,182	14,676	36,159	4,321	206,955
1954	131,085	48,332	179,417	42,674	2,771	17,903	30,888	4,274	277,927
1955	146,118	64,212	210,330	58,724	8,689	18,613	42,770	4,346	343,472
1956	139,637	53,651	193,288	59,200	9,789	21,027	45,599	5,338	334,241
1957	128,393	54,847	183,240	47,154	6,566	21,237	48,363	5,576	312,136
1958	143,324	55,869	199,193	53,255	11,905	26,894	54,742	4,128	350,117
1959	133,068	59,487	192,555	53,386	15,079	28,753	56,861	3,964	350,598
EXPORTS									
1951	88,813	39,994	128,807	108,674	27,352	4,953	46,619	9,168	325,573
1952	47,672	41,251	88,923	56,040	22,222	3,850	18,013	4,860	193,908
1953	80,362	42,974	123,336	70,110	34,389	3,949	13,363	4,371	249,518
1954	64,483	51,501	115,984	86,538	22,787	7,772	11,443	4,790	249,314
1955	51,054	47,241	98,295	65,609	22,188	4,704	11,102	4,970	206,868
1956	41,420	48,149	89,569	66,334	38,492	5,542	11,178	6,103	217,218
1957	48,150	59,619	107,769	89,596	52,112	7,588	12,582	8,417	278,064
1958	32,695	57,690	90,385	69,536	38,979	5,625	10,316	9,203	224,044
1959	41,572	56,983	98,555	50,075	35,506	11,297	15,072	7,449	217,954

* Excluding bullion and specie.

† Includes "country not stated".

The United Kingdom is the principal country trading with New South Wales, although its share of the total exports from the State is much less than before World War II. In 1958-59, the United Kingdom supplied 38 per cent. of the total value of imports into New South Wales, compared with about 40 per cent. in the nineteen-thirties, and took 19 per cent. of the total exports of merchandise, compared with 40 per cent. before the war.

The United States of America is the second major source of imports into New South Wales. In 1958-59, it supplied 16 per cent. of the total imports, and took 7 per cent. of the exports. Japan has become a major importer of exports from New South Wales, and in 1958-59 took 16 per cent. of the total exports.

The other important sources of imports into New South Wales are Borneo (which supplied 2.4 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1958-59), Canada (3.1 per cent.), India (2.2 per cent.), and Malaya (1.7 per cent.) in the British Commonwealth, and France (1.2 per cent.), Germany (5.0 per cent.), Indonesia (5.6 per cent.), Italy (1.2 per cent.), Japan (4.3 per cent.), the Netherlands (1.6 per cent.), Sweden (1.6 per cent.), and Switzerland (1.7 per cent.). Other important export customers are New Zealand (which took 10.0 per cent. of the total value of merchandise exported from New South Wales in 1958-59), Pacific Islands (3.4 per cent.), and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (4.3 per cent.) in the British Commonwealth, and Belgium (4.1 per cent.), France (6.6 per cent.), Germany (3.3 per cent.), Italy (4.9 per cent.), and the Mainland Republic of China (3.5 per cent.).

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination:—

Table 300. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
£A thousand f.o.b.						
Commonwealth Countries—						
United Kingdom	128,393	143,324	133,068	48,150	32,695	41,572
Borneo	6,183	6,232	8,500	375	216	274
Canada	10,845	10,897	10,808	1,080	662	1,119
Hong Kong	1,559	1,622	1,929	3,889	1,704	1,925
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon	12,403	11,553	11,787	8,587	5,078	4,065
Malaya, Fed. of	5,156	5,555	5,821	2,558	3,399	4,460
New Zealand	5,364	5,546	5,139	20,294	24,249	21,800
Pacific Islands	1,155	1,139	1,007	6,906	6,873	7,422
Papua and New Guinea	4,307	4,192	5,259	10,045	9,676	9,375
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2,806	1,798	2,625	149	186	122
Singapore	137	142	208	3,260	2,951	2,573
South Africa, Union of	1,998	3,666	3,087	782	943	1,084
Other	2,934	3,527	3,317	1,694	1,753	2,764
Total, Commonwealth	183,240	199,193	192,555	107,769	90,385	98,555
Foreign Countries—						
Europe—						
Austria	1,861	1,978	1,446	1,145	747	625
Belgium—Luxembourg	3,098	3,026	3,004	15,676	11,641	9,031
Czechoslovakia	1,381	1,350	1,197	1,812	1,066	1,570
France	4,633	4,438	4,131	31,549	21,219	14,446
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	13,045	16,631	17,651	14,626	9,926	7,252
Italy	3,967	4,729	4,146	18,198	15,791	10,614
Netherlands	5,442	5,226	5,579	1,099	1,272	1,207
Norway	2,248	2,025	1,283	35	24	11
Poland	37	119	69	3,369	4,759	3,254
Sweden	4,455	5,484	5,757	301	304	182
Switzerland	4,170	5,226	5,941	779	440	487
Other	2,817	3,023	3,182	1,007	2,347	1,396
Asia and Middle East—						
Arabian States	2,388	3,548	1,995	993	801	414
China, Republic of—Mainland	1,125	1,432	1,698	1,145	1,267	7,673
Indonesia, U.S. of	14,478	18,221	19,470	3,034	1,276	653
Iran	2,910	3,306	5,243	120	79	106
Japan	6,566	11,905	15,079	52,112	38,979	35,506
Other	336	387	347	2,296	2,202	2,451
America—						
U.S.A.	48,363	54,742	56,861	12,582	10,316	15,072
Central and South America	2,815	2,547	2,704	1,167	1,835	1,582
Other (incl. Country not stated)	2,761	1,581	1,260	7,250	7,368	5,867
Total, Foreign Countries	128,896	150,924	158,043	170,295	133,659	119,399
Total, All Countries	312,136	350,117	350,598	278,064	224,044	217,954

* Excluding bullion and specie.

The next table contains a classification of the oversea imports into New South Wales in 1958-59 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 301. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Origin, 1958-1959

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Canada	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Japan	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries *
£A thousand f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	539	268	10	53	933	283	3,739
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	500	273	3,982	22	4	7	11,206
III. Alcoholic Liquors	1,339	...	...	8	1	2	1,539
IV. Tobacco, etc.	171	3	...	10	...	5,815	8,298
V. Live Animals	97	...	...	...	...	7	415
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	268	2	469	4	...	39	1,388
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	550	96	579	322	75	2,362	9,694
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	3,113	27	1,898	5	248	83	6,107
(b) Textiles	9,588	79	3,228	1,755	8,440	462	30,666
(c) Apparel	1,613	...	3	228	481	22	3,984
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes ..	682	...	1,004	97	76	2,444	38,847
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ..	1,875	83	...	286	165	459	3,267
XI. Rocks and Minerals ..	312	641	50	49	1	491	2,737
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ..	30,553	3,349	3	1,836	661	7,188	49,531
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	11,389	71	10	598	254	4,947	20,199
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	28,763	1,163	...	5,365	187	16,564	56,947
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	742	182	56	39	29	2,137	7,386
(b) Leather and Manufactures	332	...	30	19	12	36	451
XIV. Wood and Wicker ..	160	1,969	2	25	120	1,583	8,179
XV. Earthenware, China, etc...	2,811	138	1	384	829	905	6,292
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc. ..	5,372	1,851	170	221	63	384	14,590
(b) Stationery, etc. ..	4,320	12	4	325	180	1,071	6,352
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc... ..	1,187	...	43	677	772	8	4,465
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments ..	2,797	129	8	1,125	502	1,767	7,192
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	9,738	154	7	2,339	352	3,523	20,561
XX. Miscellaneous	14,257	318	230	1,859	694	4,272	26,566
XXI. Bullion and Specie... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,114
Total	133,069	10,808	11,787	17,651	15,079	56,861	352,712

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total imports from Indonesia amounted to £19,470,000 and included £16,742,000 for Class IX.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given on page 345.

The next table shows a classification of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1958-59 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

Table 302. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Destination, 1958-59

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon	Japan	New Zealand	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
£A thousand f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	11,143	126	1,624	31	52	5,265	23,908
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	3,197	494	834	475	653	22	11,626
III. Alcoholic Liquors	2	...	1	1	14	1	190
IV. Tobacco, etc.	1	...	...	...	1	...	181
V. Live Animals	14	...	1	114	13	72	347
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs†	21,753	6,173	345	31,078	171	4,304	109,966
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	15	109	...	2	67	127	372
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	55	...	4	40	111	14	430
(b) Textiles	5	...	1	...	160	12	261
(c) Apparel	14	...	...	...	33	154	372
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	112	...	90	85	541	1	1,961
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	1	...	1	...	250	12	651
XI. Rocks and Minerals	278	88	7	1,844	222	692	5,599
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	263	48	281	1,172	11,693	2,740	27,797
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	153	1	153	4	574	8	1,943
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	171	...	128	3	1,301	108	3,740
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	2	13	5	8	109	9	387
(b) Leather and Manufactures	1,324	...	19	5	40	49	1,656
XIV. Wood and Wicker	96	...	169	...	773	8	1,251
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	3	...	...	...	328	1	570
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	2	...	...	...	246	...	320
(b) Stationery, etc.	128	...	2	1	801	9	1,178
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	20	55	11	183	30	29	388
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	284	9	3	1	182	208	876
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	313	1	42	78	1,547	182	3,477
XX. Miscellaneous	318	10	119	64	919	258	7,253
XXI. Bullion and Specie	75	...	...	...	74	6	3,411
Total	39,742	7,128	3,840	35,189	20,905	14,291	210,111

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total exports (of Australian Produce) to France amounted to £14,415,000 and included £14,299,000 for Class VI; corresponding figures for Italy were £10,568,000 and £10,179,000.

† The principal component of this Class is wool.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given on page 348.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are metals, metal manufactures, and machinery (including motor vehicles and parts), petroleum oils, textiles, paper, tobacco and cigarettes, and undressed timber. In recent years, imports of motor vehicles and parts have contracted,

reflecting the growth in the Australian motor vehicle industry and the reduced number of assembled vehicles being imported. Imports of crude petroleum, for local refining, have increased substantially, and there has been a compensating fall in the imports of petroleum and shale spirit.

The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

Table 303. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish, Preserved in Airtight Containers (excl. Potted and Concentrated)	lb.	7,736	7,790	7,394	1,307	1,377	1,441
Tea	lb.	21,586	21,244	22,738	5,156	4,630	5,713
Coffee	lb.	3,701	3,370	4,627	800	662	837
Cocoa Beans	lb.	10,772	8,660	9,019	1,279	1,417	1,448
Whisky	Pf. gal.	325	398	453	897	1,086	1,246
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc. ..	lb.	24,776	26,222	22,755	8,270	8,878	8,158
Copra	cwt.	713	725	690	2,628	2,486	2,966
Cotton, Raw	lb.	24,186	21,289	19,654	3,250	2,986	2,490
Yarns: Cotton	lb.	1,694	2,711	2,266	788	1,266	1,000
Rayon, Nylon, etc.	lb.	6,187	5,747	4,679	2,719	2,964	1,899
Bags and Sacks	doz.	842	613	961	2,307	1,488	1,942
Piece Goods—							
Not Knitted or Lockstitched—							
Cotton and Linen	sq. yds.	107,344	135,556	132,468	14,714	18,954	18,099
Synthetic Fibre	sq. yds.	10,752	12,001	10,818	3,105	3,464	3,053
Woollen	sq. yds.	727	995	870	456	597	572
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,982	4,351	4,533
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,062	1,671	1,292
Linoleum	sq. yds.	3,222	3,426	3,220	729	687	660
Carpets	sq. yds.	1,330	1,360	1,485	1,756	1,887	1,901
Petroleum Oils—							
Crude Petroleum *	gal.	646,967	815,894	932,587	19,518	24,917	27,357
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	gal.	34,864	48,048	43,219	2,580	2,991	2,692
Kerosene (Power and Other)	gal.	32,212	32,358	28,981	1,778	1,735	1,580
Residual Oil, Solar Oil	gal.	26,406	581	114	736	28	5
Lubricating Oil	gal.	16,451	15,034	17,478	2,423	2,144	2,364
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	788	689	745
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	27,823	32,504	34,743
Linseed Oil	gal.	1,527	1,832	1,810	1,085	1,102	1,072
Colour Pigments for Paints	cwt.	351	340	346	2,913	3,299	3,089
Asbestos, Crude and Fibre	cwt.	226	277	293	819	1,003	1,035
Iron and Steel—							
Plate and Sheet	cwt.	770	522	434	4,498	3,071	2,826
Other	cwt.	820	593	689	4,811	4,297	4,054
Aluminium and Alloys	cwt.	210	214	284	3,214	3,021	3,543
Copper and Alloys	cwt.	90	80	78	1,686	1,127	1,256
Cutlery, etc. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	863	961	924
Hand Tools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,524	1,632	1,605
Aircraft and Parts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,060	8,394	8,826
Motor Vehicles and Parts. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	19,695	21,616	20,023
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,050	5,589	4,063
Electrical Appliances and Equipment (not machinery) and Dynamo Electric Machinery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	19,327	20,168	20,199

* Including once-run distillate from crude petroleum.

Table 303. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Machinery—							
Metal Working .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,450	5,414	6,929
Office .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,182	5,734	7,869
Textile .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,245	3,854	3,094
Rubber, Crude	cwt.	278	272	284	3,909	3,387	3,562
Timber, Undressed	sup. ft.	169,986	173,215	179,249	7,721	7,413	7,136
Paper: Pulp	ton	21	22	31	1,318	1,325	1,722
Printing	ton	104	104	103	7,822	7,975	7,905
Writing	cwt.	70	63	62	544	510	479
Wrapping	cwt.	189	229	228	2,056	2,623	2,456
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,039	1,077	1,328
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	12,779	13,510	13,890
Crockery and Glassware .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,249	3,696	3,896
Books and Periodicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,496	3,881	4,407
Jewellery and Timepieces .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,264	2,552	2,559
Cinematograph Films	lin. ft.	91,127	105,051	80,857	1,782	1,809	1,763
Surgical and Dental Instruments .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,445	1,463	1,398
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,872	8,008	7,814
Salts of Acids .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,969	2,244	2,526

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the dominant export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Wool had accounted for about 60 per cent. of the total value of exports of Australian merchandise from New South Wales in recent years, but the proportion fell, mainly because of lower wool prices, to 49 per cent. in 1958-59. Wheat and wheaten flour usually account for about 6 per cent. of the total exports. Meat exports were expanded greatly in 1958-59, and in that year represented 8 per cent. of the total exports. Manufactures comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales. Exports of iron and steel have risen greatly in recent years, and in 1958-59 accounted for 10 per cent. of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 304. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Butter	lb.	3,595	3,694	1,401	523	493	226
Milk, Processed	lb.	27,622	17,828	34,825	2,838	2,168	3,095
Eggs: in shell	doz.	3,714	4,376	1,937	753	718	335
not in shell	lb.	12,634	8,815	6,427	1,622	919	625
Meats and Soups—							
Frozen: Beef and Veal	lb.	31,365	36,520	93,212	2,697	3,368	11,521
Lamb and Mutton	lb.	4,498	8,787	23,934	352	620	1,946
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	936	981	1,350
Tinned	lb.	17,086	15,754	15,382	2,175	2,088	2,074
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	424	716	649
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,584	7,773	17,540
Wheat: Wheat	bush.	3,384	23	3,980	2,053	21	2,688
Flour	Cncls.	5,186	1,583	1,972	7,588	2,505	2,978
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,641	2,526	5,666
Rice	cwt.	524	574	771	1,726	1,839	2,427
Other Prepared Grains .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,024	868	789
Fruits: Preserved	lb.	15,902	14,949	12,385	1,146	1,127	884
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	276	363	188
Hides and Skins .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,995	7,201	7,463
Wool: Greasy	lb.	416,022	363,024	415,233	147,742	109,946	92,169
Scoured and Carbonised	lb.	27,821	25,899	24,927	11,273	9,703	6,618
Tops, Noils, etc.	lb.	13,624	5,981	11,081	6,448	2,439	3,486
Total (as in Grease)	lb.	505,820	432,098	493,251	165,463	122,088	102,273
Coal	ton	545	823	645	2,196	3,348	2,676
Silver-Lead Concentrates	cwt.	345	334	348	1,093	806	730
Zinc and Zinc Concentrates .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,033	550	574
Iron and Steel	cwt.	6,920	5,660	6,844	20,519	17,257	20,494
Electrical Appliances and Equipment (not machinery) and Dynamo Electric Machinery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,857	1,943
Machines and Machinery (excluding Dynamo Electric) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,177	5,124	3,740
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,470	2,031	2,087
Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,011	2,120	1,672
Leather and Leather Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,271	1,424	1,656
Timber, Undressed	sup. ft.	23,553	22,964	15,703	1,434	1,489	984
Books and Periodicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,173	1,147	910
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers..	...	...	...	...	2,606	3,248	3,477

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years.

Table 305. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59

IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
United Kingdom ..	86,765	53,486	34,180	29,046	6,947	5,850	4,469	4,065
Canada	1,574	4,551	886	212	327	739	192	56
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	33,604	2,693	339	4,005	1,746	158	21	193
Japan	18,194	3,154	2,701	4,860	1,045	208	183	383
France	12,521	750	524	2,564	561	53	63	223
Norway	8,820	4,871	5,266	744	763	644	688	98
Sweden	1,319	840	579	603	343	307	260	251
U.S.A.	9,301	6,215	5,310	2,348	1,190	984	842	568
Other	7,630	2,951	5,956	11,753	769	366	650	1,043
Total	179,728	79,511	55,741	56,135	13,691	9,309	7,368	6,880

MACHINES, MACHINERY, AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT								
					£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
United Kingdom	36,917	39,485	41,616	40,152
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,799	3,054	4,093	5,963
Sweden	984	1,038	2,144	2,002
U.S.A.	16,224	15,986	17,551	21,511
Other	4,133	4,840	5,296	7,518
Total	61,057	64,403	70,700	77,146

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS								
					£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
United Kingdom	21,095	15,753	18,285	16,114
Canada	1,156	719	410	517
France	1,435	1,294	730	430
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	571	437	627	743
U.S.A.	1,943	1,270	1,169	1,627
Other	382	222	345	592
Total	26,582	19,695	21,616	20,023

PETROLEUM, CRUDE*								
	Thousand gallons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Borneo (Brit.) ..	102,764	127,840	124,152	203,298	4,413	5,620	5,395	7,513
Arabian States ..	113,190	68,468	101,659	49,042	2,854	1,725	2,673	1,057
Indonesia, U.S. of ..	126,007	355,230	506,714	519,127	3,473	9,772	14,767	14,714
Iran	6,101	83,074	68,651	140,579	151	2,034	1,685	3,597
Other .. ..	...	12,355	14,718	20,541	...	367	397	476
Total	348,062	646,967	815,894	932,587	10,891	19,518	24,917	27,357

* Includes once-run distillate from crude petroleum.

Table 305. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59

PETROLEUM AND SHALE SPIRIT								
	Thousand gallons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Aden	2,170	...	...	...	129	...	...	...
Singapore	3,720	103	...	158	213	10	...	15
Arabian States	84,571	5,916	11,522	11,779	4,879	380	596	613
France	8,709	...	...	...	456	...	...	...
Indonesia, U.S. of	23,004	12,084	6,758	15,122	1,495	850	416	982
Iran	12,935	7,765	16,072	13,308	792	454	905	815
Netherlands	2,724	...	...	...	178	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	1,250	2,607	1,461	...	125	280	157	...
U.S.A.	9,904	5,347	5,592	2,137	907	524	528	200
Other	695	1,042	6,643	715	37	82	389	67
Total	149,682	34,864	48,048	43,219	9,211	2,580	2,991	2,692

PIECE GOODS: COTTON AND LINEN (NOT KNITTED OR LOCKSTITCHED)								
	Thousand sq. yds.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom	32,581	28,757	29,741	20,776	5,940	5,185	5,514	3,942
Hong Kong	4,193	5,828	4,712	6,227	421	603	462	556
India	18,305	21,245	20,455	20,205	1,407	1,738	1,683	1,586
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,845	5,906	6,183	5,593	754	716	830	765
France	1,117	721	1,337	1,165	291	196	353	327
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4,659	4,840	5,257	4,746	1,005	1,056	1,237	1,158
Italy	1,482	1,376	1,973	1,445	426	375	543	401
Japan	29,089	24,506	48,978	55,935	3,116	2,719	5,803	6,910
Netherlands	2,445	2,080	2,012	2,765	469	365	371	521
Switzerland	1,754	1,553	1,723	1,522	616	512	624	569
Other	8,298	10,532	13,185	12,089	1,290	1,249	1,534	1,364
Total	109,768	107,344	135,556	132,468	15,735	14,714	18,954	18,099

PIECE GOODS: RAYON AND SYNTHETIC								
	Thousand sq. yds.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom	5,889	3,616	3,414	2,331	1,590	933	952	698
France	2,997	2,272	1,645	1,187	1,020	602	422	344
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,615	1,486	2,354	1,307	842	472	559	456
Italy	2,260	1,162	1,209	911	795	412	442	354
Japan	1,311	840	2,345	3,780	380	206	461	718
Switzerland	1,232	465	596	417	575	211	292	205
Other	1,152	911	438	885	401	269	336	278
Total	17,456	10,752	12,001	10,818	5,603	3,105	3,464	3,053

PAPER, PRINTING								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom	47,827	42,831	40,977	38,813	3,834	3,485	3,371	3,199
Canada	23,960	20,405	27,397	24,055	1,467	1,302	1,824	1,594
New Zealand	2,492	15,995	14,713	13,745	184	1,161	1,138	1,136
Finland	6,916	8,311	7,235	7,706	478	575	518	530
Norway	4,130	2,676	714	1,402	353	180	68	104
Sweden	11,266	9,684	9,994	14,602	794	701	700	975
Other	5,274	3,579	2,805	2,790	568	418	356	367
Total	101,865	103,481	103,835	103,113	7,678	7,822	7,975	7,905

Table 305. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
CRUDE RUBBER (INCLUDING LATEX) AND CRUDE SYNTHETIC RUBBER								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	878	3,338	1,904	1,746	94	349	208	178
Ceylon	527	270	423	438	93	45	58	56
Malaya, Fed. of ..	35,625	28,801	28,434	30,329	5,889	3,632	3,247	3,485
New Guinea	1,946	1,410	241	1,684	321	215	31	190
Papua	2,474	3,743	4,867	3,291	435	541	599	380
U.S.A.	10,499	13,631	20,829	19,710	1,230	1,595	1,901	1,817
Other	486	246	533	152	69	36	54	18
Total	52,435	51,439	57,231	57,350	8,131	6,413	6,098	6,124

TEA

	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Ceylon	10,640	13,252	15,259	14,770	2,743	3,213	3,229	3,310
India	2,273	2,022	1,705	1,300	493	460	336	280
China, Rep. of—Mainland ..	568	667	510	405	106	114	85	70
Indonesia, U.S. of ..	2,958	5,635	3,366	5,145	661	1,367	904	1,813
Other	109	10	404	1,118	17	2	76	240
Total	16,548	21,586	21,244	22,738	4,020	5,156	4,630	5,713

TIMBER, UNDRESSED

	Thousand super. ft.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Borneo (Brit.)	15,931	16,838	24,737	31,219	481	454	735	907
Canada	59,535	51,705	48,480	51,870	2,710	2,435	2,074	1,963
New Zealand	24,111	24,899	25,667	32,520	813	870	914	1,201
Malaya, Fed. of	13,225	11,675	18,121	19,283	800	639	966	925
Brazil	9,087	3,041	3,005	921	524	172	170	56
U.S.A.	36,905	54,668	47,127	36,174	1,886	2,783	2,155	1,567
Other	7,181	7,160	6,078	7,262	391	368	399	517
Total	165,975	169,986	173,215	179,249	7,605	7,721	7,413	7,136

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED

	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	1,160	1,078	39	10	305	301	11	3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	6,149	6,435	5,079	6,991	2,023	1,944	1,436	2,079
South Africa, Union of ..	289	12	19	189	103	2	4	56
U.S.A.	17,836	16,398	20,369	15,184	5,921	5,609	7,052	5,769
Other	207	475	314	8	56	149	91	1
Total	25,641	24,398	25,820	22,382	8,408	8,005	8,594	7,908

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 306. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59

BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, AND MUTTON, FROZEN								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	26,731	23,155	26,905	69,608	2,164	1,780	2,058	6,651
Canada	752	326	249	3,038	70	28	28	332
Hong Kong ..	886	546	969	289	61	36	67	36
Malaya and Singapore ..	2,051	1,881	1,726	1,891	143	128	112	145
Malta	1,133	138	201	144	113	15	22	20
Papua and New Guinea..	1,032	977	928	955	133	128	128	134
Arabian States ..	1,499	1,221	773	801	289	227	168	171
Hawaiian Islands ..	1,036	1,261	1,796	2,894	112	132	229	473
Italy	1,074	166	33	29	87	13	3	3
Japan	194	1,214	755	349	14	95	58	29
Netherlands	174	67	96	299	17	6	3	12
Philippines Republic ..	1,008	1,358	2,024	1,852	83	114	174	163
U.S.A.	742	1,993	6,706	31,150	75	201	731	4,908
Other	2,684	1,560	2,146	3,847	234	146	207	390
Total	40,996	35,863	45,307	117,146	3,595	3,049	3,988	13,467

FLOUR, WHEATEN								
	Tons (2,000 lb.)				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	12,093	15,430	3,423	4,079	300	422	97	113
Ceylon	32,895	63,535	9,604	21,643	897	1,671	294	611
Fiji	11,174	10,606	7,421	7,833	342	330	251	248
Malaya and Singapore ..	46,592	43,317	14,565	22,323	1,446	1,315	450	672
Indonesia, U.S. of ..	56,874	44,756	6,891	8,176	1,776	1,384	221	257
Other	56,233	81,655	37,236	34,527	1,713	2,466	1,192	1,077
Total	215,861	259,299	79,140	98,581	6,474	7,588	2,505	2,978

WHEAT								
	Thousand bushels				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	1,505	354	1	1,734	931	227	1	1,161
India and Pakistan ..	268	...	...	298	159	...	...	201
New Zealand	37	...	...	378	23	...	...	268
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	3,670	2,365	...	641	2,051	1,426	...	441
Japan	5,892	417	...	540	3,978	225	...	356
Netherlands	35	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Other	415	248	22	389	290	175	20	261
Total	11,822	3,384	23	3,980	7,456	2,053	21	2,688

HIDES AND SKINS								
					£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	612	563	545	508
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,921	4,960	4,308	3,282
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	614	406	559	1,142
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,085	1,066	1,789	2,531
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,232	6,995	7,201	7,463

Table 306. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Wool*								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	90,000	103,900	72,500	104,700	22,469	33,134	18,864	21,174
Canada	2,000	1,100	900	1,500	405	238	142	171
Hong Kong	2,000	2,100	700	2,800	527	734	231	566
Ireland, Republic of ..	1,700	800	400	800	524	328	145	214
Austria	1,700	2,600	2,300	2,500	536	1,090	737	617
Belgium	49,800	59,200	54,800	54,300	10,037	14,656	11,164	8,212
China, Rep. of—Mainland	1,600	3,100	3,900	4,900	417	913	1,138	1,203
Czechoslovakia	3,300	4,000	3,000	5,700	1,036	1,803	1,051	1,553
France	71,200	79,800	60,600	53,800	18,410	26,292	16,694	11,008
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	36,600	38,900	33,800	29,500	9,240	12,145	8,747	5,811
Italy	40,700	49,500	52,900	48,500	11,129	17,105	14,573	9,825
Japan	108,600	111,000	96,700	128,100	32,641	41,337	34,425	29,818
Mexico	3,400	2,500	2,400	4,100	1,074	1,013	827	1,076
Netherlands	2,900	2,500	1,800	1,800	614	588	335	233
Poland	6,300	8,300	12,300	12,300	2,179	3,334	4,745	3,232
Portugal	1,000	900	2,000	1,800	393	319	570	348
Switzerland	1,800	1,500	1,100	1,400	560	679	352	376
U.S.A.	28,700	23,900	17,100	17,700	6,651	6,641	3,762	3,142
Other	8,600	10,200	12,900	17,100	2,404	3,114	3,586	3,694
Total	461,900	505,800	432,100	493,300	121,246	165,463	122,088	102,273
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	3,841	7,480	5,885	528	68	503	330	30
Fiji	2,366	3,291	2,768	3,445	208	279	223	300
India and Pakistan ..	182	31,302	19,449	565	12	2,419	1,296	37
New Zealand	43,990	71,410	117,099	123,037	2,815	4,940	7,833	7,961
Papua and New Guinea ..	3,238	3,748	3,036	3,394	303	353	276	310
China, Rep. of—Mainland	...	3,150	1,609	106,749	...	218	108	6,304
Indonesia, U.S. of ..	549	11,810	7,868	4,040	40	970	515	219
Japan	13,733	156,706	42,747	33,207	241	6,937	1,246	721
U.S.A.	6,034	22,124	22,387	36,468	424	1,658	1,622	2,661
Other	6,691	34,994	60,153	30,751	472	2,242	3,808	1,951
Total	80,624	346,015	283,001	342,184	4,583	20,519	17,257	20,494

* Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

Table 307. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Oversea from N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Fuel Oil	Bunker Coal*	Foodstuffs and Beverages		Other Stores	Total
			Meats	Other		
			£ A f.o.b.			
1955	1,021,660	165,000	488,743	599,076	1,797,093	4,071,572
1956	816,673	180,000	697,971	729,382	556,617	2,980,643
1957	660,247	55,000	493,993	405,351	678,095	2,292,686
1958	591,909	75,000	438,412	428,876	603,765	2,137,962
1959	439,818	16,000	436,313	431,822	692,474	2,016,427
1960	2,024,893	4,000	383,081	425,056	801,171	3,648,201

* Partly estimated.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for overseas exports from Australia are indicated by the index numbers given in the following table. These export price index numbers are compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which normally constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports from Australia. The prices are weighted by the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) in the three years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

Since wool is the dominant export commodity, fluctuations in wool prices obscure the effects which movements in the prices of other commodities have on the total "All Groups" index. Index numbers are therefore given in the table for "All Groups excluding Wool".

Table 308. Australian Export Price Index

Base: Average of Three Years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Wheat	Butter	Metals*	Meats†	All Groups	
						Excluding Wool‡	Including Wool‡
§(a)	45.63	17.06	11.36	6.83	6.63	...	100.00
§(b)	...	31.38	20.89	12.55	12.20	100.00	...
1939	79	66	101	84	96	87	83
1950	473	400	250	421	196	308	383
1951	999	432	271	689	209	365	654
1952	564	436	291	811	263	397	473
1953	616	445	313	504	314	371	483
1954	615	411	325	450	338	356	474
1955	538	357	313	511	344	342	431
1956	464	324	320	562	355	342	397
1957	578	327	250	545	368	331	444
1958	471	357	218	398	333	313	385
1959	362	350	230	386	394	320	339
1960	425	333	315	428	432	339	378

* Non-ferrous—Silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead.

† Beef, lamb, mutton, pork.

‡ Includes sugar, dried fruits, tallow, hides, and gold in addition to groups shown.

§ Percentage distribution of the base aggregate for "All Groups", (a) including Wool, and (b) excluding Wool.

A rapid rise in the price index number for wool during the early post-war years culminated in a record figure of 999 in 1950-51. The index number fell sharply to 564 in 1951-52, and fluctuated about that level during the next five years. Wool prices contracted during 1957-58 and 1958-59, but recovered slightly in 1959-60.

The index number for "All Groups excluding Wool" rose rapidly during the early post-war years, reaching a record level of 397 in 1951-52, contracted to 313 in 1957-58, and rose slightly to 339 in 1959-60. Metal prices were at a record level in 1951-52, and fell sharply during 1952-53; after recovering slightly, the index number for metals again fell sharply, to 398 in 1957-58, and has fluctuated about that level since then. The index number for wheat remained comparatively stable between 1947-48 and 1953-54; it declined sharply to 357 in 1954-55, and remained at or slightly below that level in the following years.

IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank. The index numbers for the last six years are shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1952-53.

Table 309. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels and Lubricants	Textiles	Base Metals	Metal Manufactures	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	All Groups*
1955	119	99	99	100	89	104	99	96	100
1956	105	106	100	99	99	111	105	99	102†
1957	105	102	101	101	104	114	107	103	104†
1958	110	97	105	102	103	117	108	107	106
1959	115	99	102	99	100	121	111	108	106
1960	110	105	97	103	101	121	114	109	107

* Includes "other machines and machinery" and "other manufactures" in addition to groups shown.

† Revised.

EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1960 and selected earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each commodity in 1959-60, are shown in the following table:—

Table 310. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1959-60	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1959-60*
		1945	1957	1958	1959	1960		
Beer	Gallon	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	Thous. 91,280	£ thous. 44,879
Spirits—								
Brandy	Proof gal.	53-6	49-0	49-0	49-0	49-0	332	814
Gin	"	56-6	82-0	82-0	82-0	82-0	146	597
Whisky	"	54-6	80-0	80-0	80-0	80-0	161	644
Rum	"	56-6	82-0	82-0	82-0	82-0	294	1,205
Tobacco†	lb.	10-11‡	18-5	18-5	18-5	18-5	6,490	5,969
Cigarettes†	lb.	20-9‡	31-10	31-10	31-10	31-10	14,395	22,912
Cigarette Papers and Tubes	60 papers	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	39,561	288
Playing Cards ..	Doz. packs	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	85	42
Coal	Ton	...	8	8	8	5	13,413	329
Petrol‡	Gallon	9½	11½	11½	11½	11½	380,958	18,253
Matches	Gross boxes	8-0	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	}	2,996
Wireless Valves ..	Each	3-9	2-9	2-9	2-9	2-9		
Cathode Ray Tubes	Each	...	140-0	120-0	120-0	120-0		

* See also Table 311.

† Rates on imported leaf.

‡ The duty on diesel oil has been 1s. per gallon since September, 1957.

§ Separate details for these commodities are not available for publication.

¶ Less 4½ per cent.

Duties on stimulants and narcotics are the chief source of excise revenue. The current rates of duty on beer and spirits have operated since March, 1956. Excise duties were first imposed on coal in November, 1949 (to provide funds to meet the cost of long service leave benefits in the coal industry; see chapter "Mining Industry"), on cathode ray (TV) tubes in September, 1956, and on diesel oil in September, 1957.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

The following table shows the net amount of excise revenue collected under each division of the tariff in New South Wales in each of the last six years. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and excludes payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 311. Excise Duties: Net Collections in N.S.W.

Tariff Division	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£					
Beer	30,193,954	35,247,880	43,180,718	44,094,643	43,124,515	44,734,878
Spirits	2,836,019	3,156,419	3,425,793	3,375,345	3,705,650	3,774,402
Tobacco	6,490,474	6,407,734	7,260,498	6,863,419	6,287,802	5,968,833
Cigars and Cigarettes ..	11,111,133	14,740,852	19,970,852	20,490,827	21,751,621	22,911,831
Cigarette Papers	398,960	358,973	352,599	347,159	294,123	288,466
Coal	468,862	441,662	474,386	471,507	456,275	328,861
Petrol and Other Fuels ..	†	†	†	15,889,634	17,656,994	19,457,490
Licences	6,908	6,724	3,649	...	...	...
Other Duties*	4,436,163	7,540,528	14,848,518	1,533,199	1,962,802	3,043,046
Total Net Collections ..	55,942,473	67,900,772	89,517,013	93,065,733	95,239,782	100,507,807

* Principally matches, wireless valves, cathode ray tubes, and (before 1957-58) petrol. Separate particulars for these commodities are not available for publication.

† Included in "Other Duties".

The steep rise in excise revenue in recent years reflects the increased production of beer and cigarettes and higher rates of duty on these commodities, and the expansion of local refining of petroleum.

Customs revenue has fluctuated during recent years as import restrictions have been eased or intensified. The next table contains a classification of the customs duties collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years. As with excise duties, the collections include receipts on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 312. Customs Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Statistical Class	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£			
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	147,786	167,279	164,203	206,981
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	540,690	619,852	584,336	679,149
III. Alcoholic Liquors	1,364,608	1,512,492	1,636,904	2,609,028
IV. Tobacco, etc.	7,384,025	7,117,757	7,051,612	7,905,158
V. Live Animals .. ..	...	...	...	...
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	2,663	3,030	2,459	4,030
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	177,240	166,645	137,608	174,498
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	233,014	218,899	234,028	249,530
(b) Textiles	2,966,882	3,512,949	3,445,714	4,191,246
(c) Apparel	831,648	1,008,157	972,456	1,338,903
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	2,407,258	2,793,388	1,984,573	1,301,411
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	84,925	83,354	94,536	113,471
XI. Rocks and Minerals	10,261	24,361	9,551	25,485
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and machinery)	3,429,479	4,062,210	3,580,512	4,438,273
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and appliances	2,417,098	2,404,146	2,156,553	2,396,225
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	3,050,292	3,277,066	3,463,145	4,264,993
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	455,862	655,248	247,227	221,393
(b) Leather and Manufactures	33,485	46,341	54,928	86,803
XIV. Wood and Wicker	654,100	745,885	671,218	891,741
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	756,905	886,999	887,959	1,014,625
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	252,374	257,360	299,181	486,622
(b) Stationery, etc.	223,940	256,120	269,137	350,655
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	961,977	1,159,983	1,221,970	1,566,848
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instru- ments	849,356	884,705	897,819	1,061,883
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	720,805	880,765	889,401	1,253,777
XX. Miscellaneous Goods	1,000,322	1,243,933	1,240,943	1,689,512
Primage Duty	1,765,985	1,233,012	1,092,751	1,051,064
Other Receipts	355,432	317,522	495,249	425,751
Total Gross Collections	33,078,412	35,539,458	33,785,973	39,999,055
Refunds and Drawback Paid	3,126,619	2,895,646	2,628,216	2,536,970
Total Net Collections	29,951,793	32,643,812	31,157,757	37,462,085

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate mainly to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, but no statistics of the traffic are available. A small amount of interstate freight is carried by air (see page 429).

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

The interstate shipping trade is subject to fluctuation, particularly in respect of rural products. For instance, abnormal quantities of wheat were imported from Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and again in 1957-58, to supplement very poor harvests in New South Wales.

Staple imports from other States include sugar and molasses from Queensland, gypsum, ironstone, pig iron, lead, salt, and soda ash from South Australia, potatoes, fruit, paper pulp and newsprint, and zinc, copper, and other metals from Tasmania, and gold bar, petroleum oils and spirits, and manganese and iron ore from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Coal is exported to all Australian States, the bulk of the exports going to Victoria and South Australia.

The following table shows the interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the principal ports of New South Wales in recent years. The total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at New South Wales ports are given on page 369.

Table 313. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Shipped at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Discharged				Shipped			
	Sydney*		Newcastle	Port Kembla	Sydney*		Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight
1947	693,743	321,809	1,323,368	850,333	236,761	273,456	2,546,340	335,744
1955	618,154	349,411	1,411,015	2,481,878	370,022	398,668	2,667,071	585,108
1956	775,354	324,420	1,822,500	2,424,343	358,177	284,961	2,596,313	565,355
1957	719,714	196,031	2,254,431	2,234,222	561,943	236,535	2,580,865	563,720
1958	1,014,615	267,515	2,081,993	2,386,126	639,207	252,897	2,634,027	613,781
1959	656,647	236,092	2,132,254	2,453,635	833,037	216,657	2,481,809	687,067
1960	643,724	188,098	1,729,942	3,035,260	1,149,231	188,284	2,411,158	597,372

* Includes Botany Bay.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, petroleum and motor spirit, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to these ports. At Sydney, the imports include large quantities of foodstuffs and other primary products, while the bulk of the exports are manufactured goods. The shipping at Newcastle and Port Kembla is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the vicinity of those centres.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla are summarised in Tables 314 to 317. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, on a basis which differs slightly from that of Table 313.

The principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 314. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Potatoes	Tons	43,898	46,304	58,536	58,703	48,024
Fruit	40 cub. ft.	24,867	21,424	13,309	21,053	11,752
Molasses	Tons	27,052	52,031	30,050	48,088	26,896
Sugar	Tons	181,780	194,710	184,669	187,391	131,033
Iron (mainly Pig)	Tons	25,245	42,493	38,088	33,101	37,197
Steel	Tons	8,732	4,852	3,255	6,698	9,157
Lead	Tons	26,341	18,927	19,425	21,931	21,218
Zinc Spelter, etc.	Tons	16,203	12,832	12,299	18,714	16,007
Timber and Composition Boards	40 cub. ft.	28,320	27,500	27,284	20,695	25,004
Paper : Newsprint	Tons	43,405	46,660	42,679	53,449	50,680
Other	Tons	40,373	36,903	27,936	36,603	35,151
Soda Ash	40 cub. ft.	34,167	39,735	42,739	50,346	50,073
Salt	Tons	40,307	29,627	33,665	32,180	38,352
Motor Spirit	40 cub. ft.	121,428	96,093	143,090	120,158	188,739
Liquid Fuel, Crude Petroleum ..	40 cub. ft.	167,808	65,004	55,218	35,840	17,080
Gypsum	Tons	13,558	52,961	65,063	48,173	55,319

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney consist mainly of manufactured goods, dissected details of which are not available. The exports also included steel totalling 76,239 tons in 1959-60 and residual, diesel, and other oils amounting to 329,315 tons.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in 1958-59 and 1959-60:—

Table 315. Port of Sydney*: Direction of Interstate Trade

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1958-59				1959-60			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.
Victoria	159,930	16.3	191,518	33.4	167,405	18.4	329,486	46.1
Queensland	279,177	28.5	84,508	14.7	191,477	21.0	71,209	10.0
South Australia	209,412	21.3	85,344	14.9	215,960	23.7	78,098	10.9
Western Australia	87,749	8.9	92,366	16.1	105,327	11.6	103,768	14.5
Tasmania	243,882	24.9	106,893	18.7	229,462	25.2	118,072	16.5
Northern Territory	920	0.1	12,497	2.2	1,029	0.1	14,197	2.0
Total	981,070	100.0	573,126	100.0	910,660	100.0	714,830	100.0

* Excludes Botany Bay.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined—see text below Table 313.

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined to the export of petroleum oil produced from a refinery established in 1956 at Kurnell. In 1959-60, the exports of petroleum oil amounted to 676,531 measurement tons, the bulk of which was shipped to Queensland.

The major item of interstate imports handled at the port of Newcastle is ironstone from South Australia, and the principal item of exports is coal. Other important items are shown in the following table:—

Table 316. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Tons Weight				
Imports—					
Ironstone and Limestone	1,573,399	1,793,241	1,663,944	1,675,410	1,493,872
Iron and Steel (scrap)	31,348	66,004	115,011	131,768	109,031
Ore Products, Crude Manufactures ..	100,394	162,603	71,180	84,625	46,607
Zinc Slabs	21,974	23,112	26,869	22,309	23,270
Motor Spirit*	68,781	75,651	41,207	81,895	62,866
Liquid Fuel, Diesel Fuel*	81,634	114,999	120,922	102,513	77,040
Exports—					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo)	2,157,156	2,034,173	2,052,938	1,909,828	1,831,011
Coke	101,513	220,075	276,033	227,983	208,795
Corrugated and Sheet Iron	61,183	48,028	36,331	27,361	21,925
Pipes and Tubes	78,740	52,215	107,395	100,538	127,608
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope	53,582	63,782	82,033	85,128	67,177
Wheels and Axles	1,902	18,030	15,561	13,968	17,362
Other Iron and Steel Products	151,536	218,557	217,100	187,114	191,023

* Recorded in tons measurement.

At Port Kembla, the principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are coke and iron and steel products. Details for recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 317. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Tons Weight				
Imports—					
Copper	19,080	26,546	31,648	41,745	57,508
Dolomite	43,208	64,214	99,219	87,329	132,361
Ironstone	2,114,481	2,148,882	2,183,083	2,208,491	2,649,986
Lead	3,039	1,954	1,446	2,581	1,915
Pig Iron	21,725	4,990	16,723	91,011	43,581
Zinc	16,205	18,634	20,557	14,643	23,378
Exports—					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo)	25,671	27,487	30,669	20,669	26,045
Coke	148,060	131,864	84,146	62,194	55,584
Copper and Brass Manufactures	7,180	3,711	3,332	3,308	4,414
Iron and Steel Products	384,882	442,188	514,218	581,045	558,800

Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia and Tasmania

Complete statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

The principal items of the trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last three years are given in the next table. Imports

from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

Table 318. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Commodity	Quantity			Value		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
				£	£	£
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Fish, Tinned lb.	707,023	1,196,258	482,700	79,233	136,123	52,248
Meat: Frozen Pork .. lb.	2,492,075	1,540,390	822,637	358,019	207,910	158,765
Other .. ..	...	...	...	71,403	78,318	105,243
Potatoes, Fresh .. . cwt.	221,640	100,386	149,963	343,383	102,261	160,115
Other .. ..	...	...	...	6,990,771*	140,493	236,602
Wool and Skins .. ..	...	...	...	83,974	198,328	267,745
Mineral Ores and Concentrates—						
Iron tons	438,624	589,369	782,271	435,182	584,430	775,713
Manganese tons	42,111	38,602	25,966	524,712	480,773	320,696
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	79,430	139,145	361,481
Petroleum Spirit gal.	1,299,043	10,827,540	18,715,288	93,193	778,835	1,343,173
Kerosene, Residual Oil, Fuel Oil gal.	24,070,868	19,942,704	23,220,160	1,206,219	928,867	1,034,053
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery .. ..	...	...	...	1,081,040	1,932,448	2,686,480
Drugs, Chemicals, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	149,784	160,180	167,739
Gold Bar, Dust, etc. fine oz.	207,665	131,634	...	3,255,698	2,058,944	...
Other Commodities .. ..	...	...	...	683,610	869,588	1,073,841
Total Imports .. ..	...	...	...	15,435,651	8,796,643	8,743,894
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Confectionery lb.	2,047,287	2,551,976	2,838,765	439,916	541,230	627,976
Other .. ..	...	...	...	2,003,810	2,356,150	2,647,514
Tobacco, etc. lb.	1,190,361	1,413,678	1,544,801	969,815	1,231,750	1,478,729
Textiles and Apparel .. ..	...	...	...	4,731,898	4,687,536	5,881,705
Coal tons	67,759	44,760	53,875	594,711	391,409	432,840
Iron and Steel .. ..	...	...	...	7,871,935	7,353,927	10,785,940
Non-ferrous Metals .. ..	...	...	...	522,337	586,164	891,907
Electrical Equipment .. ..	...	...	...	2,509,852	2,715,425	5,958,850
Machinery (Not Electrical) ..	...	...	...	3,147,911	4,051,685	4,347,976
Metals and Manufactures, Other	...	...	...	5,047,392	4,013,969	5,057,940
Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes ..	...	...	...	823,236	1,106,952	1,055,666
Pulp, Paper and Manufactures, Stationery .. ..	...	...	...	1,452,416	1,436,129	1,596,974
Drugs, Chemicals, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	3,136,093	3,547,336	4,060,508
Other Commodities .. ..	...	...	...	4,833,927	5,145,731	5,110,659
Total Exports .. ..	...	...	...	38,085,249	39,165,393	49,935,184

* Includes Wheat, £6,767,240.

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

Table 319. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Commodity	Quantity			Value		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Fruit: Fresh bush.	216,670	389,751	117,349	279,257	437,046	131,628
Preserved, etc. thous. lb.	8,110	9,293	9,942	459,884	533,460	561,052
Potatoes tons	45,534	51,534	40,583	766,915	1,008,573	763,421
Peas, Unprepared .. bush.	113,337	30,707	47,012	58,873	64,926	85,090
Hops lb.	982,560	999,600	1,877,040	307,395	333,898	628,445
Jams and Jellies .. lb.	2,892,888	2,595,618	3,196,692	208,385	182,483	223,190
Other .. ..	...	...	...	3,325,964	3,871,505	3,591,570
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	<i>5,406,673</i>	<i>6,431,891</i>	<i>5,984,396</i>
Woollen Manufactures .. ..	...	...	...	245,858	113,807	89,264
Metals and Ores—						
Copper, Matte tons	7,099	7,881	7,604	2,208,426	2,457,466	2,506,270
Tin Ore tons	1,185	1,334	1,351	659,525	784,133	753,580
Zinc Ingots tons	60,594	54,872	63,979	5,364,235	4,696,442	5,837,823
Other .. ..	...	...	...	3,655,219	4,030,446	3,989,445
<i>Total, Metals and Ores</i> ..	...	...	...	<i>11,887,405</i>	<i>11,968,487</i>	<i>13,087,118</i>
Timber, Undressed .. sup. ft.	4,472,837	3,864,981	4,966,438	240,048	203,273	280,413
Other Commodities* .. ..	...	...	...	7,675,039	7,941,379	9,243,338
Total Imports .. ..	...	...	...	25,455,023	26,658,837	28,684,529
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Confectionery lb.	790,925	1,080,350	1,145,528	244,727	359,264	421,864
Sugar tons	17,745	18,428	21,070	1,401,480	1,454,671	1,619,339
Other .. ..	...	...	...	1,129,143	1,449,939	2,241,115
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	<i>2,775,350</i>	<i>3,263,874</i>	<i>4,282,318</i>
Tobacco, etc. cu. ft.	47,799	59,580	62,039	1,095,025	1,489,500	1,545,975
Textiles and Apparel .. ..	...	...	...	540,419	470,636	610,766
Coal tons	23,567	24,059	19,783	131,247	122,644	91,680
Coke tons	16,490	14,371	22,147	196,804	159,583	242,373
Ores tons	158	4,715	105	12,463	65,551	3,385
Metals and Machinery, etc.—						
Pipes cwt.	154,759	119,799	124,508	492,150	445,060	485,040
Motor Cars (Complete) No.	993	868	1,018	953,009	875,763	975,462
Machinery .. ..	...	...	...	718,129	710,535	590,099
Other .. ..	...	...	...	4,608,628	5,156,919	4,929,199
<i>Total, Metals and Machinery, etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	<i>6,771,916</i>	<i>7,188,277</i>	<i>6,979,800</i>
Wool lb.	1,056,880	1,141,116	990,117	405,773	333,901	352,984
Paper and Stationery .. ..	...	...	...	718,265	798,142	657,760
Rubber Goods .. ..	...	...	...	567,860	718,512	677,964
Drugs and Chemicals .. ..	...	...	...	620,286	751,429	799,275
Soap .. ..	...	...	...	86,739	70,350	74,762
Other Commodities .. ..	...	...	...	1,445,236	1,461,498	1,279,762
Total Exports .. ..	...	...	...	15,367,383	16,893,897	17,598,804

* Includes Stationery, Pulp, Newsprint, etc., separate details of which are confidential.

The exports shown above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY RAIL

A summary of the interstate rail freight carried to and from New South Wales during the last eleven years is given in the following table. The figures in the table, which have been extracted from the annual reports of the Victorian, South Australian, and Queensland railway authorities, exclude livestock carried, goods conveyed through New South Wales by rail between other States, and goods carried on the Victorian Border Railways in New South Wales.

Table 320. Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Inwards (to N.S.W.)				Outwards (from N.S.W.)			
	From Victoria *	From South Australia †	From Queensland	Total	To Victoria *	To South Australia †‡	To Queensland	Total ‡
	Tons							
1949	286,374	94,482	141,185	522,041	462,770	463,667	180,987	1,107,424
1950	283,070	98,973	153,361	535,404	377,282	509,308	169,047	1,055,637
1951	249,766	118,649	181,045	549,460	349,999	502,284	210,403	1,062,686
1952	342,098	129,853	167,119	639,070	511,034	558,663	249,815	1,319,512
1953	268,411	101,173	185,434	555,018	438,461	657,189	216,935	1,312,585
1954	337,140	114,173	198,063	649,376	399,785	757,729	199,161	1,356,675
1955	364,862	126,307	221,110	712,279	455,795	811,673	225,608	1,493,076
1956	275,961	124,423	162,940	563,324	477,164	815,673	230,778	1,523,615
1957	269,147	146,369	161,850	577,366	464,826	850,059	251,149	1,566,034
1958	357,063	161,945	129,657	648,665	380,107	795,886	212,587	1,388,580
1959	320,172	126,357	168,869	615,398	502,105	796,682	201,399	1,500,186

* Includes transshipments through Victoria.

† Direct traffic through Cockburn Border only.

‡ Revised since last issue.

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining"). In 1958-59, outward freight included 775,391 tons of ores and concentrates, and inward freight included 42,025 tons of motor spirit and other oils and 2,422 tons of grain (mostly barley). In addition to the freight carried in 1958-59, 185,301 head of livestock (including 178,277 sheep) were railed to South Australia and 34,783 head (including 22,387 sheep) were railed from South Australia to New South Wales.

In 1958-59, 116,447 tons of goods were carried into or from New South Wales by the Victorian Border Railways.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Intrastate trade is now almost exclusively confined to coal, road metal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last eleven years.

Table 321. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†
1950	1,616,120	130,390	42,392	1,220,605	13,901	1,252
1951	1,781,081	134,889	54,549	1,324,838	19,146	1,539
1952	1,837,079	116,472	53,089	1,416,212	23,402	1,559
1953	1,880,908	91,592	49,224	1,489,815	27,636	1,186
1954	2,027,613	61,696	34,324	1,611,447	20,189	2,018
1955	2,000,142	45,775	39,297	1,563,103	21,482	5,701
1956	2,282,193	25,744	110,824	1,768,278	5,109	4,233
1957	2,384,495	19,601	321,660	1,819,691	136,436	2,833
1958	2,390,401	55,562	406,444	1,798,006	168,380	30,114
1959	2,495,825	58,336	426,380	1,774,030	237,081	5,406
1960	2,305,585	55,685	519,238	1,677,482	340,891	16,876

* Excludes Botany Bay.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1959-60, the imports into Sydney included 1,754,000 tons of cargo coal, 100,200 tons of road metal and gravel (from Kiama), 178,800 measurement tons of motor spirit, 71,700 measurement tons of diesel and residual oils, etc., and 67,200 tons of sugar.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (1,582,000 tons in 1959-60), and the principal imports are motor spirit (259,000 measurement tons) and liquid fuel and kerosene (215,700 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery established in 1956 at Kurnell. In 1959-60, 966,000 measurement tons of petroleum oil were exported from Botany Bay to other ports in New South Wales.

The trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports in recent years is summarised in the next table:—

Table 322. Trade of New South Wales Outports* with Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Outports	Imports from Sydney				Exports to Sydney			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Tons†							
Botany Bay	212,289	184,058	227,064	236,792
Catherine Hill Bay	222,300	208,561	169,924	231,490
Clarence River	780	50	...	18,371	13,513	25,931	29,967
Coff's Harbour	2,725	2,119	...	...
Kiama	152,205	156,835	139,144	100,246
Macleay River	3,245	5,825	3,134	12,166	21,714	18,281	9,468
Port Macquarie	3,274	2,362	...	...
Richmond River	65	7	...	9,557	15,707	21,473	25,487
Other Outports	2	...	...	2,394	119	...	...
Total, All Outports ..	4,092	5,882	3,134	2,299	635,281	604,988	601,817	633,450

* Excludes Newcastle and Port Kembla.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1953, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

With the exception of section 351, which covers the liability of the master and owner of a vessel under pilotage, the part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation. The pilotage service is regulated under the State Navigation Act.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. Quarantine first ports of entry in New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Botany Bay, and Coff's Harbour.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 370. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (which replaced the Australian Shipping Board) was established in October, 1956 to operate the Commonwealth-owned merchant shipping service known as the "Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, and is empowered, inter alia, to buy, sell, or charter ships, to buy or lease land or equipment, and to arrange for the training of apprentices.

At 30th June, 1960, the Commission owned 43 ships, which totalled 261,214 tons deadweight, and had two vessels under construction.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June, 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels, and guarantees that the tonnage of vessels operated by the Commission will not exceed a total of 325,000 tons gross.

Australian Shipbuilding Board

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was constituted on a permanent basis in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act. The Board, which is controlled by the Minister for Shipping and Transport, arranges the building of merchant ships and the provision of dry docking and ship repair and maintenance facilities in Australia. It enters into contracts with Australian shipbuilding yards for the construction of merchant vessels, and with shipowners for their purchase at a price which provides for Commonwealth subsidy up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction. The Board also undertakes the preparation of plans and drawings for most of the shipbuilding yards.

Control of the Stevedoring Industry

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The Authority comprises a chairman, a member who has been associated with management in any industry, and a member who has been associated with trade union affairs. All three members are appointed by the Governor-General, and the Authority is responsible to the Minister for Labour and National Service.

In terms of the Act, the Authority determines a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, conducts employment bureaux, maintains registers of employers and waterside workers, allocates work, pays attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, pays amounts due in respect of annual and sick leave and public holidays, and regulates the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

At 30th June, 1960, the quota of waterside workers was 4,700 for the port of Sydney, 830 for Newcastle, and 700 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 5,069 at Sydney, 910 at Newcastle, and 673 at Port Kembla. Total expenditure by the Authority during 1959-60 was £4,156,606, including £1,384,806 for attendance money, £1,036,165 for annual leave, £326,023 for sick pay, and £638,749 for public holiday pay.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics in Tables 323 to 329 relate generally to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. They exclude vessels trading solely between ports of New South Wales, war vessels, cable-laying vessels, and yachts. A vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs; any *intrastate* movements of the vessel are excluded.

The gross tonnage of a vessel is the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic ft. equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of the oversea and interstate vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in 1958-59 and earlier years. The volume of shipping entered and cleared gradually increased during these years, as the post-war shortage of vessels was overcome, and by 1957-58 had regained the pre-war level.

Table 323. Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Year ended 30th June	Oversea (Direct and via States)		Interstate		Total	
	Vessels	Net Tons	Vessels	Net Tons	Vessels	Net Tons
ENTERED						
1949	930	4,307,231	1,227	3,636,345	2,157	7,943,576
1950	1,066	5,187,593	1,176	3,569,887	2,242	8,757,480
1951	1,081	5,205,509	1,122	3,390,522	2,203	8,596,031
1952	1,135	5,456,157	1,189	3,515,860	2,324	8,972,017
1953	1,094	5,215,828	1,469	4,141,442	2,563	9,357,270
1954	1,201	5,610,377	1,595	4,469,793	2,796	10,080,170
1955	1,263	5,925,040	1,584	4,552,564	2,847	10,477,604
1956	1,298	6,120,480	1,634	4,605,836	2,932	10,726,316
1957	1,331	6,170,240	1,711	4,852,897	3,042	11,023,137
1958	1,452	6,911,676	1,861	5,119,065	3,313	12,030,741
1959	1,547	7,362,152	1,865	5,172,385	3,412	12,534,537
CLEARED						
1949	943	4,199,442	1,223	3,622,983	2,166	7,822,425
1950	1,011	4,813,724	1,290	4,046,799	2,301	8,860,523
1951	879	4,205,121	1,369	4,506,010	2,248	8,711,131
1952	917	4,363,855	1,425	4,640,332	2,342	9,004,187
1953	974	4,444,819	1,588	4,832,945	2,562	9,277,764
1954	1,056	4,783,669	1,760	5,306,140	2,816	10,089,809
1955	1,024	4,719,358	1,811	5,697,155	2,835	10,416,513
1956	1,102	4,994,326	1,866	5,742,697	2,968	10,737,023
1957	1,228	5,541,228	1,820	5,427,649	3,048	10,968,877
1958	1,342	6,279,571	1,941	5,627,989	3,283	11,907,560
1959	1,442	6,767,393	1,962	5,732,622	3,404	12,500,015

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They exclude the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes in recent years.

Table 324. Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries**(Excludes intrastate shipping)**

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated	Entered				Cleared			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Thousand net tons							
Australian States	4,606	4,853	5,119	5,172	5,742	5,427	5,628	5,733
United Kingdom	1,568	1,339	1,459	1,502	1,166	1,016	1,207	1,317
New Zealand	490	457	644	653	536	577	630	581
Canada	221	224	201	242	143	116	118	129
India and Pakistan* ..	133	129	128	147	225	213	206	272
Malaya and Singapore ..	236	217	192	258	279	250	372	346
New Guinea and Papua ..	109	131	106	150	153	119	172	179
Nauru and Ocean Is. ..	173	133	135	116	59	55	127	105
Other Commonwealth Countries	273	335	416	428	192	185	265	306
Total, Commonwealth Countries	7,809	7,818	8,400	8,668	8,495	7,958	8,725	8,968
European Countries ..	897	880	857	1,019	772	799	813	971
Indonesia, United States of	412	682	845	886	304	481	568	684
Japan	355	467	556	553	379	611	555	580
New Caledonia	136	185	195	197	145	212	209	203
United States of America ..	389	408	509	542	193	402	498	578
Other Foreign Countries ..	728	583	669	670	449	506	540	516
Total, Foreign Countries	2,917	3,205	3,631	3,867	2,242	3,011	3,183	3,532
Total, All Countries ..	10,726	11,023	12,031	12,535	10,737	10,969	11,908	12,500

* Includes Ceylon and Burma.

Of the total shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1958-59, 60 per cent. was from the Australian States, 17 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from New Zealand, and 15 per cent. from other Commonwealth countries. Shipping from foreign countries in 1958-59 accounted for 31 per cent. of the total shipping entered. The principal foreign countries were European countries (Italy, 241,000 tons; Germany, 216,000 tons; the Netherlands, 175,000 tons; France, 107,000 tons), United States, Indonesia, New Caledonia, and Japan. Shipping cleared for Commonwealth countries in 1958-59 comprised 64 per cent. for the Australian States, 15 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. for New Zealand, and 15 per cent. for other Commonwealth countries.

Of the shipping entered from the Australian States in 1958-59, 24 per cent. was from Victoria, 22 per cent. from Queensland, 38 per cent. from South Australia, 10 per cent. from Western Australia, and 6 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from overseas countries (7,362,000 tons), 59 per cent. was entered direct and 41 per cent. via Australian States.

The following table shows the nationality of shipping entered from and cleared for the principal countries in 1958-59:—

Table 325. Shipping Entered and Cleared, N.S.W.: Countries and Nationality, 1958-1959
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated	Nationality of Shipping							
	Entered				Cleared			
	Aus-tralian	Other British	Foreign	Total	Aus-tralian	Other British	Foreign	Total
	Thousand net tons							
Australian States ..	3,217	1,111	844	5,172	3,134	1,568	1,031	5,733
United Kingdom ..	5	1,446	51	1,502	...	1,244	73	1,317
New Zealand	171	401	82	654	163	354	64	581
Canada .. .. .	...	196	46	242	...	106	23	129
Other Commonwealth Countries	101	580	417	1,098	79	674	455	1,208
Total, Commonwealth Countries	3,494	3,734	1,440	8,668	3,376	3,946	1,646	8,968
European Countries ..	...	158	861	1,019	6	81	884	971
Indonesia .. .. .	...	365	521	886	...	309	375	684
Japan	3	261	289	553	17	248	315	580
United States of America	...	184	358	542	...	164	414	578
Other Foreign Countries	...	332	535	867	6	240	473	719
Total, Foreign Countries	3	1,300	2,564	3,867	29	1,042	2,461	3,532
Total, All Countries ..	3,497	5,034	4,004	12,535	3,405	4,988	4,107	12,500

In respect of direction and nationality of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Of the shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1958-59, 83 per cent. was British-registered, and 66 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-registered. Of the interstate shipping entered, 62 per cent. was registered in Australia and 21 per cent. in other Commonwealth countries. Practically all the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were registered in that country. British-registered vessels comprised 48 per cent. of the shipping entered from Japan and 34 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a small proportion of Australian-registered shipping is engaged in the overseas trade.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the overseas trade with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, more than half are Australian-registered, and about 25 per cent. are registered in other Commonwealth countries (mainly the United Kingdom).

Particulars relating to the nationality of shipping which entered New South Wales in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 326. Nationality of Shipping Entered, N.S.W.
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Nationality of Shipping	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage
British—								
Australia ..	1,197	2,761,164	1,298	3,114,618	1,479	3,472,774	1,475	3,496,543
New Zealand ..	109	248,354	110	253,711	114	291,919	106	265,344
United Kingdom ..	849	4,610,278	782	4,298,977	775	4,187,381	815	4,316,002
Other British ..	100	243,015	140	375,535	153	472,183	155	453,376
Total, British ..	2,255	7,862,811	2,330	8,042,841	2,521	8,424,257	2,551	8,531,265
Foreign—								
Denmark ..	33	137,374	26	113,637	19	113,901	24	121,832
France ..	43	155,829	43	161,020	52	172,654	48	180,249
Germany ..	30	124,027	28	107,051	25	103,913	27	111,108
Italy ..	39	278,911	36	266,799	44	337,319	52	382,083
Japan ..	71	232,405	86	285,011	117	422,590	120	507,921
Netherlands ..	104	463,314	116	475,549	129	499,599	145	572,937
Norway ..	129	578,869	122	543,519	159	738,032	182	851,584
Panama ..	43	253,760	45	250,304	46	260,116	30	170,473
Sweden ..	77	269,603	86	274,825	73	288,848	99	405,288
United States of America ..	50	241,430	57	336,249	77	473,270	75	459,440
Other Foreign ..	58	127,983	67	166,332	51	196,242	59	240,357
Total, Foreign ..	677	2,863,505	712	2,980,296	792	3,606,484	861	4,003,272
Total, All Shipping	2,932	10,726,316	3,042	11,023,137	3,313	12,030,741	3,412	12,534,537

The tonnage registered in the United Kingdom represented 34.4 per cent. of the total entered in 1958-59, and Australian-registered tonnage represented 27.9 per cent. Foreign tonnage was registered chiefly in the United States (3.7 per cent.), Norway (6.8 per cent.), Sweden (3.2 per cent.), Japan (4.0 per cent.), Italy (3.0 per cent.), and the Netherlands (4.6 per cent.).

During 1958-59, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 3,217,000 tons in the interstate trade and 280,000 tons in the overseas trade. The British-registered vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1958-59 included 1,111,000 tons engaged solely in interstate trade and 1,446,000 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage registered in foreign countries was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and recent years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, petroleum and motor spirit, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

Table 327. Cargoes Discharged and Shipped, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Shipped				
	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	
	Thousand tons									
	1939	1,179	1,112	3,167	676	6,134	1,679	359	2,736	672	5,446
1947	1,409	653	2,867	322	5,251	1,205	573	3,119	275	5,172
1954	2,603	1,148	3,991	414	8,156	1,631	375	3,685	433	6,124
1955	3,126	1,329	4,511	350	9,316	1,178	452	3,629	399	5,658
1956	3,322	1,360	5,021	326	10,029	1,340	451	3,520	287	5,598
1957	3,777	1,209	5,228	196	10,410	1,880	391	3,707	239	6,217
1958	4,564	1,251	5,483	268	11,566	1,806	380	3,887	255	6,328
1959	5,054	1,069	5,242	236	11,601	1,939	354	4,003	217	6,513

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

There has been a marked increase during the post-war years in the tonnage of cargo discharged at New South Wales ports. Apart from a setback in 1952-53, which reflected the imposition of severe import restrictions, overseas cargoes discharged rose steadily throughout the period. The tonnage of cargo shipped showed only a small increase. Shipments were affected by the level of overseas cargoes shipped, which were subject to fluctuation particularly in respect of rural products.

A classification of overseas cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 328. Oversea Cargoes, N.S.W.: Nationality of Shipping

Nationality of Shipping	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
	Tons					
Australia	70,078	166,200	101,373	139,620	91,707	125,322
New Zealand	108,162	241,374	114,351	276,717	107,540	252,989
United Kingdom	2,722,394	626,238	2,213,927	760,683	2,316,698	711,750
Other British	201,706	172,231	376,060	105,410	378,053	107,482
Total, British	3,102,340	1,206,043	2,805,711	1,282,430	2,893,998	1,197,543
Denmark	124,677	4,452	148,724	5,084	149,278	16,605
France	10,611	70,009	63,313	98,199	72,389	45,420
Italy	158,394	12,296	167,104	9,234	126,409	10,965
Japan	19,583	278,555	185,367	237,739	253,888	335,085
Netherlands	166,251	105,096	320,937	74,821	325,714	125,579
Norway	655,907	115,826	1,036,044	143,838	1,084,381	163,793
Panama	287,153	42,464	353,752	31,498	195,108	31,380
Sweden	167,608	93,960	237,693	59,368	504,956	82,055
United States of America	104,227	43,312	111,186	63,020	100,195	71,141
Other Foreign	188,610	298,700	385,673	180,737	416,364	213,892
Total, Foreign	1,883,021	1,064,670	3,009,793	903,538	3,228,682	1,095,915
Total Oversea Cargoes ..	4,985,361	2,270,713	5,815,504	2,185,968	6,122,680	2,293,458

NOTE. Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

In 1958-59, British vessels carried 47 per cent. of the overseas cargo discharged at New South Wales ports and 52 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad, compared with 75 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39. Vessels registered in the United Kingdom carried 80 per cent. of the overseas cargo discharged by British ships in 1958-59 and 59 per cent. of the cargo shipped. Interstate cargo is carried for the most part in Australian and United Kingdom ships.

Cargoes at Principal Ports

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to three ports—Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and shipped at each of these ports in 1938-39 and recent years.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney, and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in tons measurement. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 329. Cargoes Shipped and Discharged at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*				Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Oversea		Interstate		Oversea	Interstate	Oversea	Interstate
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement†	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement†	Tons Weight‡	Tons Weight‡	Tons Weight	Tons Weight
CARGOES DISCHARGED								
1939	937,513	1,083,432	514,815	654,585	205,770	1,744,625	64,780‡	928,397
1947	1,137,711	648,429	693,743	321,809	171,933	1,323,368	103,953	850,333
1954	1,972,340	1,139,757	505,880	413,873	464,961	1,614,216	174,544	1,870,849
1955	2,381,430	1,319,677	618,154	349,411	548,290	1,411,015	205,675	2,481,878
1956	2,646,220	1,339,772	775,354	324,420	489,574	1,822,500	207,090	2,424,343
1957	3,290,438	1,207,283	719,714	196,031	257,393	2,254,431	230,247	2,254,222
1958	3,915,893	1,250,985	1,014,615	267,515	328,707	2,081,973	319,919	2,386,126
1959	4,491,581	1,069,038	656,647	236,092	258,159	2,132,254	303,902	2,453,635
CARGOES SHIPPED								
1939	1,022,668	322,941	212,389	658,008	482,113	2,255,620	180,775	269,258
1947	893,580	559,567	236,761	273,456	216,461	2,546,340	102,585‡	335,744
1954	764,159	367,465	402,578	432,586	515,925	2,723,938	312,326	555,525
1955	687,193	426,273	370,022	398,668	314,749	2,667,071	165,101	585,108
1956	846,706	434,602	358,177	284,961	289,047	2,596,313	195,482	565,355
1957	863,491	372,648	561,943	236,535	655,166	2,580,865	337,832	563,720
1958	591,464	361,585	639,207	252,897	916,934	2,634,027	283,624	613,781
1959	867,144	345,471	833,037	216,657	642,079	2,481,809	399,014	687,067

* Includes Botany Bay.

† One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet; see text above Table 327.

‡ Includes a small number of tons measurement.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Botany Bay is important in the handling of bulk petroleum products, but the shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board

The ports of New South Wales are administered by the Maritime Services Board, which is a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory Committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The following table shows details of the gross revenue of the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 330. Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.: Gross Revenue

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney Harbour Services—						
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	2,329,706	2,148,525	2,110,596	2,200,871	2,274,726	2,552,795
Rents of Wharves, etc. ..	280,537	319,056	307,120	299,665	342,043	342,666
Bond Charges, etc.	483,072	575,343	469,790	399,258	378,391	431,483
Total	3,093,315	3,042,924	2,887,506	2,899,794	2,995,160	3,326,944
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Ports other than Sydney) ..	795,242	983,710	1,604,311	1,870,636	1,922,497	2,156,907
Pilotage	190,371	242,258	266,752	288,702	298,271	358,466
Harbour and Light Rates ..	121,181	150,342	145,700	157,077	159,506	182,780
Other Fees and Charges ..	139,045	168,562	192,584	213,203	210,169	256,852
Total Revenue	4,339,154	4,587,796	5,096,853	5,429,412	5,585,603	6,281,949

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The functions of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights, and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft, and the general management and control of the port.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table.

Table 331. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30th June, 1960

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths	101	Feet 47,493
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths ..	.....	3,520
Harbourcraft	18	3,335
Dolphin Berths (each 550 ft.)	6	3,300
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	53	12,483
Tie-up Berths and Berths out of Commission	8	2,929
Naval Berths	21	9,875
Total	207	82,935

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. Three 20-ton cranes have been installed at Balmain for handling coal, steel, and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Nos. 2 and 3 Berths at Woolloomooloo are equipped with one 2-ton crane; No. 1 Berth, Walsh Bay, has two 3-ton transporter cranes; Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes; and many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Sydney in 1959-60 and earlier years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 332. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1939	1,495	1,321	4,568	7,384	7,339	2,774	1,537	11,650
1947	914	494	2,220	3,628	4,001	836	1,000	5,837
1955	1,575	744	2,080	4,399	7,195	1,441	1,066	9,702
1956	1,509	736	2,116	4,361	6,897	1,442	1,180	9,519
1957	1,593	715	1,859	4,167	6,857	1,441	1,170	9,468
1958	1,612	791	1,789	4,192	7,223	1,438	1,127	9,788
1959	1,774	838	1,735	4,347	8,012	1,385	1,134	10,531
1960	2,013	871	1,652	4,536	8,924	1,619	1,049	11,592

Revenue received by the Maritime Services Board as the Port of Sydney Authority is paid into a special fund, which is kept separate from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund, to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, established under the 1927 Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State.

The revenue and expenditure by the Port of Sydney Authority during each of the last six years, and the capital debt at the end of each year, are shown in the following table:—

Table 333. Port of Sydney Authority: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income*	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit	Capital Debt
		Administrative and Maintenance Expenses	Debt Charges	Provision for Renewals	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	3,093,315	1,735,504	593,478	650,000	2,978,982	114,333	13,408,326
1956	3,042,924	1,740,698	644,783	525,000	2,910,481	132,443	13,801,290
1957	2,887,506	1,857,539	722,373	290,000	2,869,912	17,594	14,116,425
1958	2,899,795	1,964,830	789,230	245,000	2,999,060	(-) 99,265	14,614,690
1959	2,995,160	1,830,589	843,580	250,000	2,924,169	70,991	15,322,219
1960	3,326,944	1,870,595	903,590	500,000	3,274,185	52,759	16,400,513

* Details are given in Table 330.

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 miles north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water, is 350 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat, and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1960, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 12,000 feet, including 5,000 feet controlled by the Maritime Services Board, 4,000 feet controlled by the Department of Railways and used mainly for coal-loading operations, and 3,000 feet privately-owned. Six dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes. The privately-owned wharves include those used by the Broken Hill Pty. Company Ltd. at Waratah for the discharge of iron ore and the shipping of iron and steel manufactures and coke.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board, assisted by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port. In 1959-60, the revenue of the Board in respect of the port of Newcastle was £765,898.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Newcastle in 1959-60 and earlier years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown in the next table:—

Table 334. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1947	332	635	1,432	2,399	1,341	1,154	798	3,293
1955	258	627	1,376	2,261	1,119	1,606	791	3,516
1956	286	694	1,477	2,457	1,199	1,695	880	3,774
1957	331	718	1,299	2,348	1,316	1,827	898	4,041
1958	384	785	1,272	2,441	1,527	1,885	924	4,336
1959	382	767	1,276	2,425	1,604	2,308	918	4,530
1960	506	690	1,246	2,442	2,035	1,682	903	4,620

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters, with an entrance width of 1,000 feet. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the entrance, and from 17 to 40 feet at the berths. The area of the port is 340 acres, and the length of commercial wharfage is 6,800 feet, of which 600 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. An inner basin, which is under construction, will greatly increase the accommodation facilities of the port.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla in 1959-60 and earlier years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 335. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1947	152	157	52	361	589	323	15	927
1955	131	440	40	611	460	1,415	10	1,885
1956	125	450	3	578	438	1,339	1	1,778
1957	111	525	...	636	380	1,603	...	1,983
1958	196	490	...	686	764	1,284	...	2,048
1959	207	528	1	736	813	1,446	1	2,260
1960	295	577	49	921	1,239	1,630	50	2,919

RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

Table 336. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe
Australian Currency

At 30th June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat, Bulk	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	d. per lb.			s. d. per 56 lb.	s. d. per ton		
1939	1-18	0-63	1-10	4 4-4	39 3	42 5	34 6
1949	2-36	1-26	2-03	7 8	109 10	125 6	81 7
1950	2-61	1-37	2-36	7 11-6	81 7	94 2	91 0
1951	2-61	1-37	2-36	7 11-6	153 9	166 4	91 0
1952	3-00	1-45	2-90	9 8-7*	106 8	119 2	103 6
1953	3-00	1-45	2-90	9 8-7*	131 9	150 7	103 6
1954	3-23	1-57	3-14	10 5-5*	131 9	150 7	111 1
1955	3-23	1-57	3-14	10 5-5*	156 11	175 8	111 1
1956	3-73	1-80	3-37	11 3*	197 8	216 6	119 3
1957	4-25	1-92	3-84	12 9-5*	156 10	175 8	192 0
1958	4-25	1-92	3-84	12 9-5*	91 0	109 10	141 2
1959	4-25	1-92	3-92	12 9-5*	112 11½	131 9	145 7

* United Kingdom only; the rate to Europe was 13s. 6d. at 30th June, 1959.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table:—

Table 337. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30th June						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane	134 6	133 0	133 0	135 6	148 0	148 0	148 0
Melbourne	133 0	131 6	131 6	134 0	146 0	146 0	146 0
Adelaide	147 0	145 6	145 6	150 0	162 6	162 6	162 6
Fremantle	165 0	163 6	163 6	174 0	189 0	189 0	194 6
Hobart	129 0	127 6	127 6	132 6	144 6	144 6	144 6
Launceston	129 0	127 6	127 6	132 6	144 6	144 6	144 6
Auckland, N.Z. ..	159 6	167 6	167 6	179 9	186 0	186 0	186 0
Norfolk Island ..	300 0	300 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
Port Moresby, Papua	190 0	205 0	205 0	210 0	220 0	230 0	230 0
Rabaul, New Guinea	200 0	215 0	215 0	220 0	230 0	240 0	240 0

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Commonwealth Navigation Act, and by the State Government under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the

Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in December, 1960.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 330.

Charges levied on Ships

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 1s. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £10 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £32 if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, and increase, for each additional 300 tons, by £3 for passenger ships and by £2 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £8 to £20, these fees being halved if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. The fee for survey of a radio installation is £8, and fees for the adjustment of a ship's compass range from £5 5s. to £12 12s. Additional charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal).

During 1959-60, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to £575,312, and receipts under Navigation Act to £37,177.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 718) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £75, and the minimum is £5 at Sydney or Newcastle and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1½d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 5d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £5 to £20 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 7/16d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing

charges ; in Sydney Harbour, the rate ranges from 1s. to 10s. per day, plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent., and in other ports it is 10s. per day, or 2s. 6d. per period of six hours, plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of £10 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour ; and from 10s. to £5 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and 7s. 6d. for each subsequent period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a licence, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is £5 ; for lighters, 1s. per ton ; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports, the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 3s. 10d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board, and 3s. 4d. in other cases.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet), at the option of the Board, is 10s. for over-sea goods and 8s. for interstate and coastwise goods, and the general outward rate is 4s. 6d. for oversea goods and 3s. 4d. for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 10d. per ton for coal, 2s. 9d. per ton for wheat and flour, and 2s. per bale for wool).

In New South Wales ports other than Sydney, the inward general rate is 4s. 6d. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods and 10s. for oversea goods ; the outward general rate is 2s. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods and 3s. 4d. for oversea goods.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney and left on a wharf for longer than three days after final discharge of the vessel are charged at the rate of 3s. per ton per day. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 2d. per ton per day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney, storage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three days after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

During the year ended 30th June, 1959, 51 steamers and 59 barges and other vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth and in the same year, 88 vessels carrying 2,278 passengers passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle in 1959-60 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

Table 338. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30th June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Accidents	
					Persons Killed	Persons Injured
	No.	Persons	Thousand	£ thous.	No.	No.
1950	44	26,914	21,914	535	...	37
1951	39	22,793	20,273	613	...	55
1952	38	24,135	20,874	718	...	42
1953	38	22,244	20,184	740	...	61
1954	38	21,388	19,294	772	...	56
1955	38	22,055	18,936	786	...	54
1956	39	22,696	18,056	742	...	60
1957	40	22,950	16,812	875	...	48‡
1958	39	22,179	16,372	846	...	39
1959	37	19,300	15,906	800	...	23
1960	37	19,191	15,365	836	...	20

* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

‡ Revised.

Ferry passenger journeys have declined steadily during the post-war years, partly as a result of reduced services and higher fares, and partly because of alternative transport provided by omnibuses.

Sydney Harbour Transport Board

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. The Board comprises the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. It has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

Table 339. Shipping on Register, N.S.W.

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
Under 50	337	347	342	342	5,341	5,464	5,363	5,225
50 and under 500	69	65	62	60	12,372	11,390	10,516	9,946
500 and under 1,000	13	14	13	13	9,632	10,232	9,287	9,197
1,000 and under 2,000	15	15	14	13	20,781	20,781	19,544	18,263
2,000 and over	3	6	7	6	8,858	16,535	19,240	16,363
Total, All Vessels	437	447	438	434	56,984	64,402	63,950	58,994

Vessels on the registers at 30th June, 1960 included 317 motor ships (aggregating 29,909 net tons) and 39 sailing ships (aggregating 3,081 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 2,548.

During 1959-60, 36 vessels with an aggregate net tonnage of 13,177 tons were sold.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 340. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were Issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1957-58			1958-59			1959-60		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-going Vessels, Sydney—									
Cargo ..	369	307,754	59	434	271,739	39	594	384,285	74
Passenger* ..	7	60,227	2,120	7	60,227	2,120	12	66,349	2,395
Total ..	376	367,981	2,179	441	331,966	2,159	606	450,634	2,469
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney ..	53	5,935	22,624	36	3,467	13,369	40	5,025	15,653
Other Ports ..	32	2,181	2,161	28	2,175	2,442	23	1,310	1,851
Total ..	85	8,116	24,785	64	5,642	15,811	63	6,335	17,504
Motor Boats† ..	2,095	...	13,272	2,420	...	12,603	2,242	...	13,420

* In addition, one Sydney Harbour vessel (included below) and a number of fishing vessels were licensed as sea-going passenger vessels.

† Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in 1959-60 included 94 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 376,660, and 12 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 66,349 and a passenger capacity of 2,395.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are three large graving docks, the largest of which, the Captain Cook Graving Dock, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. There are also two floating docks and 21 patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dock-yard at Walsh Island. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 341. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking:
Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 31st March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus
		Works	Administration	Capital Charges	Total	
1955	£ 2,477,175	£ 2,118,587	£ 142,260	£ 49,723	£ 2,310,570	£ 166,605
1956	2,881,429	2,454,418	167,547	55,301	2,677,266	204,163
1957	3,062,837	2,570,844	174,129	62,428	2,807,401	255,436
1958	3,200,036	2,700,703	186,152	78,374	2,965,229	234,807
1959	3,111,486	2,597,560	189,002	79,312	2,865,874	245,612
1960	3,158,632	2,642,095	200,410	80,777	2,923,282	235,350

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Commonwealth Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

Mercantile marine offices, where engagements and discharges of seamen are registered, are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 342. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship	
	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1955	14,877	5,012	1,949	15,014	4,908	1,886	325	111
1956	13,734	5,934	1,757	13,878	6,093	1,792	349	138
1957	10,576	5,780	1,882	10,683	5,726	1,922	275	105
1958	11,862	4,985	2 020	12,132	4,899	2,072	238	82
1959	11,250	4,309	2,115	12,159	4,373	2,101	286	76
1960	12,172	4,764	3,364	11,810	4,434	3,404	291	115

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Owing to the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, hazards to navigation in the coastal waters are few. There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Rescue work is undertaken by the pilot vessels. There are also rocket brigade stations at various points on the coast, and at the Clarence River there is a steam tug, subsidised by the Government, for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants, and to the crews and passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1960 was 6,407 miles, including 6,108 miles owned by the New South Wales Government; a line 2 miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy, and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government; 203 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government; and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAYS

Administrative authority for the control of the New South Wales Government railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, who is appointed for seven years and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 343. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	£ thous.		Miles	Miles	£ thous.
1855-64	143	143	2,632	1945-49	(-) 15	6,113	173,100
1865-74	260	403	6,845	1950-54	(-) 12	6,101	223,802‡
1875-84	1,215	1,618	20,080	1955-59	2	6,103	280,930
1885-94	883	2,501	35,855				
1895-04	780	3,281	42,289	1956	1	6,103	250,144
1905-14	686	3,967	61,265	1957	...	6,103	260,278
1915-24	1,556	5,523	93,355	1958	...	6,103	270,912
1925-34	641	6,164	140,933	1959	...	6,103	280,930
1935-44	(-) 36	6,128	152,145	1960	5	6,108	290,628

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

‡ On 1st January, 1953, electricity generating stations valued at £19,498,188 were transferred to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the electrified route mileage and particulars of single and multiple track mileage in 1939 and later years:—

Table 344. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

At 30th June	Route Mileage			Track Mileage				
	Electri- fied	Other	Total	Single Track	2-line Track	3 or more line Track	Sidings, Cross- overs	Total
	Miles							
1939	97	6,016½	6,113½	5,445	617	52	1,264	8,167
1945	110½	6,017	6,127½	5,426	650	52	1,420	8,363
1950	110½	6,002½	6,112½	5,400	656	57	1,442	8,390
1955	117½	5,984½	6,102½	5,355	689	58	1,479	8,460
1958	199	5,904½	6,103½	5,355	690	59	1,498	8,482
1959	214	5,889½	6,103½	5,355	690	58	1,504	8,488
1960	233½	5,875	6,108½	5,360	688	60	1,512	8,505*

* Includes 710 miles of electrified track.

Electric Railways

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 1½ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a new station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Liverpool on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line. An Act authorising the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern, and southern suburbs of Sydney was assented to in 1947, but little work has been done on this project.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line was completed in June, 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in January, 1960.

Capital Cost of State Railways

The net capital expenditure on lines open for traffic at 30th June, 1960 amounted to £290,628,000, excluding the cost of the line (2½ miles in length) from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The net expenditure comprised £157,474,000 on construction, £99,971,000 on rolling stock, and £33,183,000 on other equipment (electric trans-

mission lines, substations, and plant, £8,526,000; machinery, £10,157,000; workshops, £5,925,000; other items, £8,575,000).

The average net capital expenditure per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1960 was £47,582, including £25,782 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1959-60, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £586,280, while further concessions amounting to £1,662,612 were borne by State revenues.

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on developmental country lines (£800,000 yearly from 1928-29 to 1952-53 and £1,000,000 yearly from 1953-54) and (b) railways superannuation costs (£800,000 annually from 1953-54). The revenue in 1949-50 includes £3,000,000, representing portion of a special grant by the Commonwealth to the State towards losses arising from a prolonged industrial dispute in coal mines. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc. on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 345. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30th June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)			
	No.	Tons	£	£	£
1939	186,719,964	14,678,911	19,946,441	21,117,963	(-) 1,171,522
1950	258,182,826	15,890,467	43,921,758	46,416,363	(-) 2,494,605
1951	268,567,083	17,131,304	50,247,738	56,665,169	(-) 6,417,431
1952	268,167,596	18,527,732	69,709,720	72,161,807	(-) 2,452,087
1953	271,698,493	17,876,515	73,475,775	74,925,614	(-) 1,449,839
1954	278,904,236	19,350,610	76,369,111	76,214,877	154,234
1955	281,417,038	18,666,787	75,160,744	77,512,362	(-) 2,351,618
1956	280,469,989	18,055,710	77,186,106	84,812,104	(-) 7,625,998
1957	263,136,494	18,142,441	80,488,602	86,282,890	(-) 5,794,288
1958	258,650,735	17,802,452	76,232,599	84,417,782	(-) 8,185,183
1959	254,055,033	18,973,005	77,730,792	84,180,155	(-) 6,449,363
1960	254,589,596	21,496,485	85,362,706	89,470,927	(-) 4,108,221

Since the war, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. Passenger journeys rose gradually to a new peak of 281 million in 1954-55, but then declined to 254 million in 1958-59. Goods traffic, which fluctuates with seasonal conditions, reached 19.4 million tons in 1953-54, declined to 17.8 million tons in 1957-58, and then rose markedly to 21.5 million tons in 1959-60. Although fares and freight rates

have been raised on a number of occasions, the revenue gains have been insufficient to meet increasing wage and other costs, and, except for small surpluses in 1947-48 and 1953-54, substantial deficiencies have been incurred in each year since 1946-47.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods and livestock is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 69 per cent. of the total earnings in 1959-60, compared with 26 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 346. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£
Earnings—					
Coaching	19,616,127	22,849,977	22,400,925	21,730,343	22,130,670
Goods	48,164,660	48,249,051	44,492,976	46,714,472	53,922,201
Livestock	3,798,482	3,706,515	3,735,639	3,810,083	3,675,710
Refreshment Rooms	2,373,494	2,382,745	2,331,916	2,258,097	2,403,397
Rents	400,238	461,938	488,437	583,546	654,239
Other	1,033,105	1,038,376	982,706	834,251	776,489
Total Earnings.. .. .	75,386,106	78,688,602	74,432,599	75,930,792	83,562,706
Government Contributions—					
Towards Losses on Developmental Lines	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Towards Superannuation	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Total, Revenue	77,186,106	80,488,602	76,232,599	77,730,792	85,362,706

Although total railway revenue (including Government contributions) exceeds working expenses, the excess has been insufficient to meet capital charges in each of the last five years. Capital charges had increased steadily, with the growth of railway loan indebtedness and rising interest rates, but with the remission, from 1st January, 1960, of capital debt amounting to £73,245,092, the commitment for capital charges was reduced by about £3,400,000 per annum. A provision for renewals was first made in 1959-60.

Table 347. State Railways: Expenditure

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses and Special Charges—					
Working Expenses	74,086,604	74,460,390	71,444,514	70,222,615	73,668,486
Fire and Accident Insurance Provision	125,500	80,500	110,500	110,500	120,500
Provision for Renewals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,702,441
Total Working Expenses, etc.	74,212,104	74,540,890	71,555,014	70,333,115	76,491,427
Capital Charges—					
Interest and Exchange	8,514,000	9,553,540	10,522,808	11,343,310	10,627,970
Loan Management Charges	37,000	149,510	171,632	199,410	175,230
Sinking Fund Contribution	2,049,000	2,038,950	2,168,328	2,304,320	2,176,300
Total, Capital Charges	10,600,000	11,742,000	12,862,768	13,847,040	12,979,500
Total Expenditure	84,812,104	86,282,890	84,417,782	84,180,155	89,470,927

The following statistics of gross ton-mileage performed by the various types of trains relate to "trailing gross ton-miles", i.e., excluding the weight of engine and tender.

Table 348. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage

Year ended 30th June	Steam Loco- motives	Electric Trains	Diesel- electric Locomotives	Electric Locomotives	Rail Motors and Diesel Trains	Total
Million gross ton-miles						
1950	9,848	2,525	...	...	81	12,454
1951	10,096	2,556	...	...	88	12,740
1952	10,309	2,659	316	...	103	13,387
1953	9,534	2,769	931	1	90	13,325
1954	10,114	2,798	986	1	100	13,999
1955	9,860	2,873	1,042	1	112	13,888
1956	9,803	3,101	1,116	4	144	14,168
1957	8,919	3,086	1,550	125	144	13,824
1958	7,323	2,652	2,082	693	162	12,912
1959	6,267	2,588	3,373	735	177	13,140
1960	6,179	2,763	4,237	858	209	14,246

With the progressive replacement of steam locomotives in recent years, the ton-mileage performed by steam locomotives has declined steadily and the mileage by diesel-electric and electric locomotives has increased rapidly. The ton-mileage recorded in 1959-60 comprised 5,340 million performed by passenger trains (including 2,757 million on electric services), 8,846 million by goods trains, and a small amount of departmental running.

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 349. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 *
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	285,321	261,604	239,269	229,947	217,768	297,872
Coke	6,628	6,139	4,915	3,267	3,536	14,871
Ores and Concen- trates	42,738	44,027	43,169	53,081	60,344	80,236
Wheat	60,116	66,682	54,575	35,144	61,526	80,869
Flour	17,864	17,707	19,792	13,925	15,681	20,608
Wool	32,349	34,246	39,866	36,222	41,239	43,077
Timber	35,869	37,263	34,557	34,975	34,961	35,343
Steel	49,617	50,687	54,031	55,786	58,039	91,136
Perishables	41,663	49,443	47,915	48,038	49,651	94,521
Fodder	13,543	10,490	17,844	17,228	13,092	14,558
Metal, Sand, Gravel	10,417	10,977	10,685	9,375	11,460	18,599
Cement	25,532	23,867	28,485	27,753	27,080	32,031
Ashes	19,580	17,384	17,784	14,332	12,808	12,193
Other Goods	339,377	342,012	316,991	305,611	311,742	390,754
Interstate	58,062	47,592	47,100	53,007	44,851	57,139
Total, Goods	1,038,676	1,020,120	976,978	937,691	963,778	1,283,807
Livestock	150,468	153,049	135,690	132,831	135,936	126,302

* Particulars of goods carried are not comparable with those for earlier years. The number of truckloads in 1959-60 was assessed on the basis that one bogie waggon was equivalent to two four-wheeled waggons, and not, as formerly, to only one. If assessed on the former basis, the number of truckloads of goods carried in 1959-60 would have been 1,050,085.

In order to meet increasing competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced new "bulk loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

The quantities of coal, oil, petrol, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 350. State Railways: Coal, Oil, Petrol, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30th June	Coal			Oil and Petrol				Electricity †
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Locomotives with Oil Furnaces	Lubrication	Other Purposes *	
	Thousand tons			Thousand gallons				Million kWh.
1955	1,501	20	1,521	3,480	13,223	720	787	366
1956	1,523	16	1,539	3,898	12,025	750	913	377
1957	1,373	15	1,388	5,226	8,545	748	928	385
1958	1,125	15	1,140	6,372	7,577	714	814	373
1959	1,009	15	1,024	9,762	6,254	692	755	352
1960	1,021	13	1,034	12,104	5,071	716	802	375

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops and petrol for rail motors and other purposes.

† Electricity purchased from the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 351. State Railways: Employees and Salaries and Wages

Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		£ thous.			£ thous.			£ thous.
1939	41,474	11,100	1953	57,198	46,693	1957	54,808	54,422
1950	58,923	30,519	1954	55,010	46,590	1958	52,870	52,171
1951	59,232	37,427	1955	55,334	49,485	1959	51,892	52,096
1952	59,765	47,202	1956	55,091	54,447	1960	50,336	54,666

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

Table 352. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid*		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Persons	Goods	Total
							£	£	£
1955	47	60	107	10,898	660	11,558	124,572	173,678	298,250
1956	49	84	133	11,384	812	12,196	69,375	188,705	258,080
1957	33	80	113	10,936	772	11,708	67,622	169,035	236,657
1958	20	50	70	9,928	756	10,684	40,779	142,679	183,458
1959	31	47	78	9,797	641	10,438	59,379	127,198	186,577
1960	11	45	56	8,175	852	9,027	69,696	105,932	175,628

* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 353. State Railways: Rolling Stock

Classification	1958		1959		1960	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Locomotives—		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.
Steam	1,085	32,632	1,041	31,390	1,009	30,359
Diesel Electric						
Mainliners	59	2,553	81	3,563	104	3,541
Shunters	2	50	2	50	2	50
Diesel Power Vans	4	40	4	40	4	40
Electric	41	2,489	41	2,489	41	2,489
Coaching Stock—		Pass- engers		Pass- engers		Pass- engers
Hauled by Locos—						
Passenger Cars	1,337	68,314	1,320	67,247	1,248	62,911
Sleeping Cars	107	2,441	107	2,441	103	2,369
Special Cars	37	104	38	104	38	104
Brake Vans	182	30	179	30	175	30
Other	58	...	58	...	55	...
Multiple Units—						
Power Cars—						
Rail Motor	45	2,013	45	2,013	45	2,013
Diesel	9	314	11	362	14	456
Suburban Electric	533	37,272	554	38,548	562	38,975
Inter-urban Electric	2	104	21	1,092	40	2,080
Trailer Cars—						
Rail Motor	23	1,149	23	1,149	23	1,145
Diesel	11	495	11	495	11	495
Suburban Electric	528	37,381	542	38,331	553	38,957
Inter-urban Electric	4	256	22	1,408	40	2,560
Parcel Vans	22	...	24	...	23	...
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Waggon	16,506	324,295	16,288	319,779	15,563	302,097
Flat Waggon	492	14,864	527	17,438	506	16,894
Bolster Waggon	289	11,402	291	11,501	287	11,512
Livestock Waggon	2,726	16,728	2,476	15,214	2,519	16,866
Coal Waggon	2,876	67,052	2,897	68,220	2,862	68,570
Louvered Vans	1,323	33,033	1,368	35,871	1,404	38,043
Refrigerator Vans	341	9,660	337	9,580	336	9,570
Brake Vans	770	...	771	...	761	...
Other	544	8,757	503	8,222	563	11,681
Service Stock	951	...	883	...	849	...

STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle. The distinction between first and second class was abolished in the Newcastle area in 1939, and in the metropolitan area in 1940.

Because of the continuous tendency for expenses to exceed earnings, railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1939, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 354. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change						
	1939, March	1947, August	1950, November	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS							
Second Class—							
5 miles	6	7	8	9	10	1 1	1 3
10 miles	10	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 11	2 1
20 miles	1 7	1 11	2 2	2 5	2 9	3 8	3 10
34 miles	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 3	5 9	5 11
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS							
Second Class—							
50 miles	4 10	5 10	6 3	6 10	7 9	10 3	11 3
100 miles	12 2	13 2	14 4	15 9	17 9	22 0	23 0
200 miles	25 4	26 4	29 6	32 6	36 9	44 2	46 2
300 miles	37 10	38 10	43 9	48 0	54 0	64 2	66 2
First Class—							
50 miles	6 9	8 1	8 9	9 6	10 9	14 10	15 10
100 miles	17 4	18 10	20 7	22 6	25 5	31 11	32 11
200 miles	36 5	37 11	43 0	47 0	52 11	64 8	66 8
300 miles	54 7	56 1	63 6	69 9	78 8	94 0	96 0

* Current, 31st December, 1960.

A return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus one-half (one-third before July, 1956).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel, are available for periods of a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. From 6th March, 1960, the cost of monthly periodical tickets ranged from £3 12s. 6d. first class and £12 11s. second class for 5 miles, to £18 10s. 6d. first class and £12 15s. 6d. second class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Workmen's weekly tickets (available for unlimited travel daily—except Sunday—between the stations shown on the tickets) are issued within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts. Their cost (from 1960) ranged from 11s. 3d. for 5 miles and 14s. 9d. for 10 miles to 21s. for 35 to 40 miles.

Special excursion, "shoppers", and "family" tickets are issued at reduced prices.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures. In recent years, special bulk-loading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 355. State Railways: Freight Charges

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agri- cultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton)	Livestock (per four- wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
100 MILES							
1939: March	84 4	7 5	12 0	30 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1944: January	84 4	5 11	12 0	27 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1947: August	97 0	8 3	16 10	31 2	29 2	52 6	169 1
1950: October	121 3	11 2	23 7	38 11	37 2	73 6	237 0
1951: October	152 0	22 0	63 0	48 7	50 0	126 0	316 0
1952: November	152 0	22 0	46 0	48 7	56 0	126 0	316 0
1955: August	152 0	28 0	46 0	49 0	56 0	126 0	316 0
1956: July	152 0	31 0	46 0	54 3	62 0	126 0	348 0
1960: March*	152 0	33 0	49 0	57 9	66 0	126 0	348 0
500 MILES							
1939: March	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1944: January	217 3	10 10	19 11	62 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1947: August	249 10	15 2	27 11	72 1	67 8	137 11	461 6
1950: October	312 4	20 6	39 1	90 1	86 3	192 6	647 0
1951: October	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	336 0	863 0
1952: November	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	329 0	863 0
1955: August	390 0	51 0	104 0	112 10	129 0	329 0	863 0
1956: July	390 0	56 0	104 0	124 3	142 0	329 0	949 0
1960: March*	390 0	59 6	110 6	131 8	150 6	329 0	949 0

* Current, 31st December, 1960.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interests in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 203 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of these lines are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1959-60 was 101,748, and there were 78 employees in February, 1960.

**Table 356. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales:
Capital Cost and Operations**

Year ended 28th February	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£		Tons
1955	1,627,170	212,352	238,159	49,407	287,566	20,838	138,123
1956	1,648,529	165,965	233,747	49,594	283,341	16,375	140,770
1957	1,667,727	137,459	268,690	53,098	321,788	11,648	106,511
1958	1,714,133	124,304	257,889	55,582	313,471	9,520	83,372
1959	1,716,978	128,328	246,224	58,416	304,640	8,236	116,447
1960	1,719,996	152,944	252,766	60,535	313,301	6,989	140,047

* Includes current depreciation.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

The Silverton Tramway operates a line, which was opened in 1888, between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles; it mainly carries lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill on their way to Port Pirie in South Australia, and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

A short line, privately owned, but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1960 are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Table 357. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30th June, 1960

State	Route Miles of each Gauge open for Traffic					Total Miles
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. ..	...	...	...	6,114	203*	6,317
Victoria .. ..	...	34	...	...	4,015	4,049
Queensland	30	...	6,308	69	...	6,407
South Australia and Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	1,781	871	1,674	4,326
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	4,120	454	...	4,574
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	538	...	...	538
Australian Capital Territory ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	34	12,747	7,513	5,892	26,216

* Victorian Border Railways.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government in 1960 totalled 2,258 miles, and included 922 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge (432 miles in South Australia and 490 miles in the Northern Territory) and 1,336 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (871 miles in South Australia, 454 in Western Australia, 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory, and 6 miles in New South Wales). The 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 6 miles in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 590 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,073 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,695 miles.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective. A separate agreement was concluded between the Commonwealth and South Australia.

In 1957, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments on the construction of a 4ft. 8½ in. gauge line between Albury and Melbourne, parallel to the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line. The estimated cost of this project, which will provide a uniform gauge from Melbourne to Sydney (and therefore to Brisbane), is £10,726,000, of which the Commonwealth will meet 70 per cent. and the States 15 per cent. each. Work on the project is in progress, and it is expected that the line will be opened early in 1962.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 408) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

The State omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. At 30th June, 1960, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 429 miles in the metropolitan district and 110 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government in the metropolitan district have been converted progressively to omnibus operation. The route length of the metropolitan tramways was reduced from 134 miles in 1949 to 64 miles in June, 1960, and in February, 1961, all trams were withdrawn from service. A metropolitan trolleybus service, which was operated over 6 route miles, was converted to omnibus operation in August, 1959. State tramway services which in earlier years operated outside the metropolitan district were terminated at Maitland and Broken Hill in 1927 and at Newcastle in 1950.

FINANCES OF STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES

The capital indebtedness of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £16,526,152 at 30th June, 1960, and included £16,485,631 owing to the General Loan Account of the State and £40,521 obtained from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The indebtedness comprised £2,267,871 on account of the tramways and £14,258,281 for the omnibuses.

At 30th June, 1960, the capital cost of fixed assets of the tramways amounted to £4,072,776 and of the omnibuses to £14,519,521. After deducting provisions for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheets at £3,138,332 and £9,174,771, respectively.

Revenues of the State tramways and omnibuses, as shown in the following table, include amounts received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In respect of the combined operations of the tramways and omnibuses, these comprised (a) £200,000 in 1949-50, representing part of a special Commonwealth grant to the State towards losses arising from a prolonged industrial dispute in coal mines; (b) an annual subsidy paid since 1948-49 (£970,000 in 1958-59 and £1,119,000 in 1959-60) for travel concessions to children, students, and pensioners; and (c) £175,000 paid yearly since 1953-54 towards the cost of employees' superannuation.

Table 358. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure					Deficit
		Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
		Administration and Operation	Current Depreciation	Interest and Exchange*	Sinking Fund		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
TRAMWAYS							
1951	5,162,310	5,860,310	43,997	156,123	42,677	6,103,107	940,797
1952	5,510,001	7,059,691	44,734	174,761	43,833	7,323,019	1,813,018
1953	5,689,712	7,203,436	81,553	190,235	47,700	7,522,924	1,833,212
1954	5,625,957	6,879,979	87,267	199,696	45,587	7,212,529	1,586,572
1955	5,307,135	6,411,303	84,415	194,568	43,225	6,733,511	1,426,376
1956	4,779,219	6,140,590	70,741	192,456	44,654	6,448,441	1,669,222
1957	5,959,517	6,051,704	70,197	207,124	46,000	6,375,025	415,508
1958	4,773,497	4,985,667	87,869	207,088	45,535	5,326,159	552,662
1959	2,999,647	3,277,079	61,680	206,469	47,956	3,593,184	593,537
1960	2,094,607	2,353,541	61,455	93,710	44,600	2,553,306	458,699
OMNIBUSES							
1951	5,109,629	5,341,029	223,678	149,908	14,461	5,729,076	619,447
1952	5,680,094	6,747,309	232,610	191,799	18,599	7,190,317	1,510,223
1953	5,836,707	7,036,752	304,117	234,974	24,728	7,600,571	1,763,864
1954	6,124,078	6,926,530	380,723	278,426	28,807	7,614,486	1,490,408
1955	6,342,497	7,420,050	443,187	308,195	32,416	8,203,848	1,861,351
1956	6,462,746	8,051,781	504,670	338,739	36,436	8,931,626	2,468,880
1957	8,475,276	8,338,410	454,627	393,456	41,850	9,228,343	753,067
1958	9,222,243	9,060,843	554,780	454,381	46,655	10,116,659	894,416
1959	10,435,792	10,501,430	630,092	529,115	52,650	11,713,287	1,277,495
1960	11,040,707	11,535,814	679,714	593,470	60,040	12,869,038	1,828,331
TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES							
1950	9,299,254	9,552,502	200,571	292,773	57,438	10,103,284	804,030
1951	10,271,939	11,201,339	267,675	306,031	57,138	11,832,183	1,560,244
1952	11,190,095	13,807,000	277,344	366,560	62,432	14,513,336	3,323,241
1953	11,526,419	14,240,188	385,670	425,209	72,428	15,123,495	3,597,076
1954	11,750,035	13,806,509	467,990	478,122	74,394	14,827,015	3,076,980
1955	11,649,632	13,831,353	527,602	502,763	75,641	14,937,359	3,287,727
1956	11,241,965	14,192,371	575,411	531,195	81,090	15,380,067	4,138,102
1957	14,434,793	14,390,114	524,824	600,580	87,850	15,603,368	1,168,575
1958	13,995,740	14,046,510	642,649	661,469	92,190	15,442,818	1,447,078
1959	13,435,439	13,778,509	691,772	735,584	100,606	15,306,471	1,871,032
1960	13,135,314	13,889,355	741,169	687,180	104,640	15,422,344	2,287,030

* Includes loan management and flotation expenses.

The State tramway and omnibus services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying operating expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares were increased on several occasions between 1947 and 1951, as shown on page 396, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs. A marked improvement in 1956-57 resulted from substantial fare increases in July, 1956; revenue rose by 28 per cent. and was sufficient to pay operating expenses for the first time since 1948-49. Since 1956-57, revenue has declined steadily, with diminishing passenger traffic, and has been insufficient to cover operating expenses.

Details of the financial results of the metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

Table 359. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Metropolitan and Newcastle Services

Year ended 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure				Deficit
	Tramways	Omnibuses	Administration, Operating Expenses	Current Deprecia- tion	Capital Debt Charges	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1955	5,307,135	5,094,329	12,470,545	436,116	524,925	13,431,586	3,030,122
1956	4,779,219	5,229,252	12,763,790	486,109	555,842	13,805,741	3,797,270
1957	5,959,517	6,914,430	12,962,077	434,149	626,610	14,022,836	1,148,889
1958	4,773,497	7,716,920	12,682,876	543,891	692,094	13,918,861	1,428,444
1959	2,999,647	8,989,477	12,415,644	597,231	775,635	13,788,510	1,799,386
1960	2,094,607	9,620,440	12,473,583	643,334	726,500	13,843,417	2,128,370
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1955	...	1,248,168	1,360,808	91,486	53,479	1,505,773	257,605
1956	...	1,233,494	1,428,581	89,302	56,443	1,574,326	340,832
1957	...	1,560,846	1,428,037	90,675	61,820	1,580,532	19,686
1958	...	1,505,323	1,363,634	98,758	61,565	1,523,957	18,634
1959	...	1,446,315	1,362,865	94,541	60,555	1,517,961	71,646
1960	...	1,420,267	1,415,772	97,835	65,320	1,578,927	158,660

STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC

The following table contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

Table 360. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Passenger Traffic

Year ended 30th June	Tramways		Omnibuses		Tramways and Omnibuses		
	Metro- politan	New- castle	Metro- politan	New- castle	Metro- politan	New- castle	Total
	Thousands						
1939	295,735	18,666	57,510	5,269	353,245	23,935	377,180
1950	270,415	8,427	170,823	33,027	441,238	41,454	482,692
1951	253,170	...	166,566	42,657	419,736	42,657	462,393
1952	219,808	...	168,157	40,860	387,965	40,860	428,825
1953	210,173	...	167,855	39,756	378,028	39,756	417,784
1954	203,508	...	171,607	40,593	375,115	40,593	415,708
1955	191,958	...	177,206	40,676	369,164	40,676	409,840
1956	174,954	...	180,796	39,747	355,750	39,747	395,497
1957	144,718	...	148,364	31,211	293,082	31,211	324,293
1958	116,016	...	164,355	29,716	280,371	29,716	310,087
1959	69,320	...	194,888	28,649	264,208	28,649	292,857
1960	45,173	...	210,091	27,845	255,264	27,845	283,109

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population, industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer sub-urban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and

inner suburbs served mainly by trams and buses. In the metropolitan services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 4.8 per cent. in the five years ended 1951-52, 2.2 per cent. in the four years ended 1955-56, 17.6 per cent. in 1956-57 (following a substantial increase in fares at the beginning of the year), and 4.3 per cent. in the three years ended 1959-60. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 1.1 per cent. in the nine years ended 1955-56, 21.5 per cent. in 1956-57, and 3.6 per cent. in the last three years.

TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES

Since November, 1951, the tramway and omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile. Prior to that date, the average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Newcastle; omnibus sections averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Tramway and omnibus fares remained unchanged between 1932 and 1947, but were subsequently increased on several occasions, as shown in the next table:—

Table 361. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	Oct., 1932	July, 1947	November, 1948*		October, 1950*		Nov., 1951*†	July, 1956‡
			4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times		
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
One	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	6
Two	3	4	5	6	6	7	6	9
Three	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	1 0
Four	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	1 3
Five	6	7	8	9	10	11	10	1 3
Six	7	8	10	11	1 0	1 1	11	1 6
Seven	8	9	11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 6
Eight	9	10	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 1	1 9
Nine	10	11	1 1	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 2	1 9
Ten	11	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 3	2 0

* Maximum fare of 1s. for trams.

† Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

‡ Maximum fare of 1s. 9d. for trams.

Passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge section only (from Wynyard to North Sydney Station) paid 3d. from October, 1932, 2d. from January, 1939, and ordinary one-section fares from November, 1948. From November, 1951, the fare across the Bridge only became equivalent to the ordinary two-section fare, and the fare for a journey extending beyond the Bridge was 1d. higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

Children under 15 years of age are carried at rates which, since July, 1956, range up to 50 per cent. of the fares for adults, the maximum tram fare for children being set at 6d. School pupils up to 18 years of age travel at children's rates on journeys to and from school.

Weekly omnibus tickets are issued on the Wynyard-Epping and Wynyard-Palm Beach routes in the metropolitan district and on various routes in the Newcastle district.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES: ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT,
AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State tramway and omnibus undertaking are given below:—

Table 362. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Rolling Stock

At 30th June	Tramcars*	Trolley- buses	Omnibuses			
			Single-deck		Double- deck (Forward- engined)	Total
			Forward- engined	Underfloor- engined		
1955	1,022	25	172	101	1,041	1,314
1956	916	21	172	101	1,021	1,294
1957	823	21	172	133	1,008	1,313
1958	703	21	172	267	995	1,434
1959	409	21	172	373	969	1,514
1960	258	...	172	540	926	1,638

* Includes tramcars stored out of commission (108 in 1960).

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport was 8,871 at 30th June, 1960, the salaries and wages paid during 1959-60 amounting to £10,127,507. The number employed has declined continuously from 14,031 at the end of 1951-52, when salaries and wages amounted to £9,849,635.

Accidents which occur in the working of the tramways and omnibuses to persons other than employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. Particulars of these accidents in recent years are given in the next table. Compensations paid in respect of the casualties amounted to £80,873 in 1959-60.

Table 363. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30th June	Tramways				Omnibuses				Total	
	Passengers		Other Persons		Passengers		Other Persons		Killed	Injured
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		
1955	8	759	13	187	3	814	9	125	33	1,885
1956	2	757	9	112	3	933	4	83	18	1,885
1957	2	504	7	148	6	1,384	12	268	27	2,304
1958	1	491	5	104	4	1,069	4	77	14	1,741
1959	...	186	3	40	4	1,148	4	155	11	1,529
1960	1	198	3	36	2	1,355	6	114	12	1,703

* Excludes employees.

PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Statistics of privately-owned omnibus services outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts are not collected. Particulars of the private services within these districts are shown in the following table:—

Table 364. Private Motor Omnibus Services in Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts

Year ended 30th June	Services*	Omnibuses in Service*	Bus Miles Run	Passengers Carried	Book Value of Plant*	Revenue	Expenditure
	No.	No.	Thous.	Thous.	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT							
1955	185	579	18,604	84,408	924,555	2,288,386	2,112,116
1956	191	612	18,433	80,153	1,006,823	2,423,165	2,253,695
1957	193	648	18,819	77,407	1,065,404	2,853,431	2,562,755
1958	198	708	19,454	78,181	1,216,053	2,869,970	2,567,555
1959	198	688	19,940	77,008	1,201,192	2,841,270	2,670,257
1960	199	693	20,540	77,700	1,336,192	3,092,613	2,811,371
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT							
1955	27	76	1,984	5,100	107,045	247,913	246,748
1956	27	78	2,197	5,024	111,833	283,961	280,478
1957	27	82	1,933	4,909	100,712	293,301	287,731
1958	26	70	1,871	4,513	98,704	264,903	258,810
1959	26	94	1,918	4,612	96,588	282,626	265,242
1960	25	102	2,175	4,870	114,912	288,150	272,553
WOLLONGONG DISTRICT†							
1956	17	118	3,705	11,581	264,945	509,019	464,746
1957	17	118	3,697	11,445	257,541	529,767	480,766
1958	18	123	4,059	14,109	268,922	586,655	549,079
1959	18	134	3,637	13,836	287,977	597,341	560,331
1960	18	141	3,961	15,733	210,110	644,329	596,350

* At 30th June.

† Particulars for years before 1955-56 not available.

Employees in private omnibus services in June, 1960 numbered 1,305, 132, and 242 in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts, respectively.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 129,752 miles in 1960. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 365. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30th June, 1960

Nature of Road, Street or Lane	Metropolis*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Miles					
Cement Concrete	274	36	49	64	...	423
Bituminous Concrete ..	321	263	272	93	...	949
Bitumen	2,926	631	2,870	10,577	100	17,104
Gravel or Stone	343	581	2,005	43,748	98	46,775
Formed Only	218	500	643	24,457	1,148	26,966
Cleared Only	45	190	710	8,303	100	9,348
Natural Surface	148	187	1,007	26,463	382	28,187
Total	4,275	2,388	7,556	113,705	1,828	129,752

* This area differs from the metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Liverpool Municipality and Blacktown, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical metropolis.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. In recent years a large part of the Western Division has been incorporated into shires, and in the unincorporated portion of 36,962 square miles in June, 1960, there were only 1,828 miles of roads.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.

The activities of the Main Roads Department embrace works on main, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and ferries) and are constructed from Government funds.

Public roads, except those in the inner part of the City of Sydney, in Commonwealth territory, and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division, may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to municipal and shire councils for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met from the Developmental Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

Since December, 1960, a road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

The following table shows the mileages of classified roads in New South Wales in 1960. Parts of the mileages in the Western Division are not proclaimed main roads under the Main Roads Act, as they are within the unincorporated area, but they are classified as main roads for administrative purposes.

Table 366. Length of Classified Roads in N.S.W., 30th June, 1960

Class of Road	County of Cumberland	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
Main Roads—				
State Highways	194	5,000	1,309	6,503
Trunk Roads .. ..	...	2,877	1,304	4,181
Ordinary Main Roads	650	9,020	2,057	11,727
Total, Main Roads	844	16,897	4,670	22,411
Secondary Roads	87	...	...	87
Developmental Roads	14	2,780	70	2,864
Total, Classified Roads	945	19,677	4,740	25,362

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Main Roads Department is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, contributions by local authorities, contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, and grants and repayable advances by the State Government.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the County Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads outside the County of Cumberland; and the Developmental Roads Fund.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 417), are distributed between the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. Since February, 1952, the distribution has been on the basis of 20 per cent. to the County of Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Fund. Commonwealth Aid Roads grants (which are described on page 403), and the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are also distributed to the two Main Roads Funds in the same proportion.

The councils in the County of Cumberland (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter “Local Government”) may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable property. From 1932 to 1954, the rate was fixed at $\frac{7}{16}$ d. in the £; it was increased to the maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ in January, 1955, and has been unchanged since then. The rate payable in respect of land used principally for primary production is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. Outside the County of Cumberland, a council's share of the cost of work on main roads is usually in the form of a proportionate addition to grants from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

The full cost of approved works on main roads, half the cost on secondary roads, and a proportion (in general, up to half) of the cost on tourist roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

The proportion of the cost of works on country main roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since January, 1936, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways,

three-quarters of the cost on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. Since November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads. In a few special cases, the Department has borne the full cost of works on trunk and ordinary main roads. The Department bears, in general, up to half the cost of works on country tourist roads.

The income of the Developmental Roads Fund is derived from the Commonwealth Aid Roads grants for roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

The accounts of the Main Roads Department, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 367. Main Roads Department: Aggregate Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE *						
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc...	7,279,705	7,675,281	7,944,583	8,444,589	10,727,126	11,850,477
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants	4,132,187	4,646,788	5,165,020	6,468,726	6,926,549	7,719,608
State Government Grants	...	...	...	400,000	150,000	450,000
Government Contributions for Specific Works	375,313	413,120	275,453	358,903	447,912	549,728
Local Authorities' Contributions ..	707,230	878,621	971,198	1,119,731	1,384,927	1,649,122
Other	1,927	(—)293	27,618	45,296	46,204	83,179
Total Revenue*	12,496,362	13,613,517	14,383,872	16,837,245	19,682,718	22,302,114
EXPENDITURE †						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	6,896,403	7,157,110	7,813,332	9,371,017	10,444,734	13,808,696
Maintenance	5,546,974	5,946,283	6,174,524	6,096,227	5,908,649	6,352,014
Administration	458,428	515,715	562,056	614,098	705,745	824,203
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses ..	140,233	151,652	171,242	184,067	190,789	202,439
Other	51,133	166,854	127,790	295,895	276,270	426,421
Total Expenditure † ..	13,093,171	13,937,614	14,848,944	16,561,304	17,526,187	21,613,773

* Excludes repayable advances by the State Government (£200,000 in 1954-55, £150,000 in 1955-56, £448,073 in 1956-57, £150,000 in 1957-58, and £800,000 in 1959-60) and transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge Reserve Account (£100,000 in 1958-59 and £362,000 in 1959-60).

† Excludes—

(a) debt redemption (£33,735, £36,299, £38,677, £39,966, £340,790, and £45,990, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(b) the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.)

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

Table 368. Main Roads Department: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30th June	Revenue					Expenditure*		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	State Government Grants	Government Contributions for Specific Works	Local Authorities' Contributions	Roads and Bridges		Administration
						Construction	Maintenance	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND								
1955	1,455,941	746,038	...	23,075	700,235	1,564,907	1,014,185	112,469
1956	1,535,056	858,958	...	16,722	872,048	2,086,650	1,029,409	98,946
1957	1,577,108	949,044	...	23,637	959,385	2,261,166	1,056,470	135,454
1958	1,684,949	1,179,785	...	25,533	1,104,212	2,686,234	1,058,446	139,339
1959	2,107,259	1,300,983	50,000	45,416	1,366,062	2,587,697	937,358	174,503
1960	2,334,486	1,462,388	250,000	109,263	1,547,046	4,845,554	1,010,768	209,782
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND								
1955	5,823,764	3,028,149	...	352,238	6,995	4,970,736	4,532,789	345,959
1956	6,140,225	3,464,830	...	396,398	6,573	4,731,172	4,916,874	416,769
1957	6,367,475	3,832,676	...	251,816	11,813	5,224,128	5,118,054	426,602
1958	6,759,640	5,005,641	400,000	333,370	15,519	6,340,169	5,037,781	474,759
1959	10,619,867	5,342,266	100,000	402,496	18,865	7,442,381	4,971,291	531,242
1960	9,515,991	6,141,221	200,000	440,465	102,076	8,507,537	5,341,246	614,421
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND								
1955	...	358,000	...	...	...	360,760	...	...
1956	...	323,000	...	...	...	339,288	...	...
1957	...	383,300	...	...	...	328,038	...	...
1958	...	383,300	...	...	...	344,614	...	...
1959	...	383,300	...	...	...	414,656	...	...
1960	...	425,000	...	...	...	455,605	...	...

* Interest, exchange, and flotation expenses are met almost entirely from the Country Main Roads Fund.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, the grants were limited to fixed annual amounts and were subject to matching contributions by the States. From 1931-32 to 1958-59, the amount of the annual grants was explicitly related to the proceeds of customs and excise duties on petrol (excluding aviation fuel), without matching State contributions. From 1926-27 to 1958-59, the total annual grant was distributed among the States broadly on the basis of population and area. Details of the grants made before 1954-55 are given in earlier editions of the Year Book.

Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1954, an amount equivalent to 7d. per gallon of petrol (excluding aviation fuel) subject to customs or excise duty was to be paid into a special trust account in each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59. The payment was increased to 8d. per gallon

from April, 1956, under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1956. The annual amounts paid into the trust account were to be distributed as follows:—

- (a) The Commonwealth was to retain £950,000 (£900,000 in 1954-55), of which £800,000 was to be spent on strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property, and £150,000 (£100,000 in 1954-55) was to be spent on the promotion of road safety throughout Australia;
- (b) Of the balance, 5 per cent. was to be paid to Tasmania and the remainder was to be allocated among the other States on the basis of three-fifths in proportion to population and two-fifths in proportion to area. Of each State's allocation, 60 per cent. was to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, or on grants to local councils for such purposes, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing £1,000,000 amongst the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) could be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; the remaining 40 per cent. was to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

In terms of the Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act, 1957, further special grants were made to the States in each of the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, for expenditure on road construction and maintenance (including the purchase of road-making plant). The total grant each year was £3,000,000, of which New South Wales received £800,000.

A new scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads was established by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1959, and is to operate in respect of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to £220,000,000 (£40,000,000 in 1959-60), rising by £2,000,000 annually to £48,000,000 in 1963-64) are to be made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of £30,000,000 (£2,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by £2,000,000 annually to £10,000,000 in 1963-64) are payable on the basis of £1 for each £1 by which expenditure on roads from the States' own resources exceeds similar expenditure in 1958-59. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants for each year is payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States are to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing £1,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

Table 369. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	6,190,687	3,952,370	4,324,790	2,522,578	4,389,504	1,125,259	22,505,188
1956	7,157,980	4,580,575	5,009,361	2,925,386	5,089,383	1,303,299	26,065,984
1957	8,434,475	5,397,438	5,902,689	3,447,075	5,996,982	1,535,719	30,714,378
1958	9,564,934	6,308,906	6,633,954	3,907,129	6,706,941	1,745,888	34,867,752
1959	10,677,669	7,020,975	7,412,678	4,361,892	7,498,105	1,948,490	38,919,809
1960	12,172,682	8,659,774	8,020,846	4,923,123	7,963,040	2,183,461	43,922,926

* Actual payments during year.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

Table 370. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30th June	Main Roads Department	Public Works Department	Motor Transport Department	Chief Secretary's Department	Total Grant
	£	£	£	£	£
1955	4,132,187	2,058,500	...	...	6,190,687
1956	4,646,788	2,511,192	...	...	7,157,980
1957	5,165,020	3,269,455	...	...	8,434,475
1958	6,462,727	3,032,624	63,583	6,000	9,564,934
1959	6,926,549	3,642,120	109,000	...	10,677,669
1960	7,719,609	4,341,073	109,000	3,000	12,172,682

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Main Roads Department.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local council for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and road-way approaches, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

The total capital cost of the Bridge to 30th June, 1960 was £9,578,006, of which £1,665,444 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local authorities and £7,901,893 was provided from State loan funds. After deducting sinking fund contributions, the capital indebtedness was £6,009,003 at 30th June, 1960.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic crossing the Bridge. The rates of toll are 3d. for bicycles, motor scooters, solo motor cycles, etc., 6d. for motor cycles with side-cars, 1s. for motor cars and lorries, vans, etc. under two tons, and 2s. for lorries, etc. over two tons. The current system of single-coin tolls, with no additional charge for passengers, was introduced in April, 1960 to accelerate traffic flows.

The Government railway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The revenue and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

Table 371. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—						
Road Tolls	713,220	764,716	803,012	836,897	891,985	1,079,311
Railway Tolls	142,932	146,577	136,095	139,908	147,825	146,335
Tramway and Omnibus Tolls*	26,034	25,965	18,763	17,641	15,840	17,911
Other	16,868	22,175	25,560	26,866	24,358	22,650
Total Revenue.. ..	899,054	959,433	983,430	1,021,312	1,080,008	1,266,207
Expenditure—						
Maintenance	112,108	142,639	144,771	150,055	140,057	183,719
Collection of Road Tolls	63,196	75,467	85,283	85,214	109,137	150,691
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange	239,119	250,883	254,554	258,578	266,035	271,520
Sinking Fund	61,157	59,832	98,000	101,968	106,600	112,920
Other†	686	1,050	42,115	43,041	47,785	42,030
Major Improvements (Roadways, Toll Gates, etc.) .. ..	...	...	14,903	119,578	55,550	64,291
Other	24,207	30,786	16,987	19,708	23,928	45,554
Total Expenditure	500,473	560,657	656,613	778,142	749,092	870,725
Surplus	398,581	398,776	326,817	243,170	330,916	395,482

* Tramway services across the Bridge were discontinued in June, 1958.

† Loan flotation and management expenses.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1959-60 was estimated to include 27,614,000 road vehicle crossings (including 487,000 crossings by omnibuses), 25,493,000 rail passengers, 14,164,000 omnibus passengers, and 44,431,000 persons travelling by other vehicles.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government"; the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

Table 372. Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Main Roads Department	Other		
	£ thousand			
1950	5,013	1,814	5,555	12,382
1951	5,809	2,617	6,478	14,904
1952	8,311	3,026	8,667	20,004
1953	8,375	3,424	10,711	22,510
1954	11,012	3,709	12,157	26,878
1955	11,919	5,178	12,754	29,851
1956	12,421	6,322	15,030	33,773
1957	13,489	6,145	17,488	37,122
1958	14,574	6,814	18,259	39,647
1959	15,289	6,514	19,551	41,354
1960	18,650	7,061	21,348	47,059

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets was limited in 1937 to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas (in general, areas in which there is provision for street lighting) and, unless it could be proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. In recent years, the limit for selected streets within built-up areas has been raised to 40 miles per hour.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles. The maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 30 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 25 and 30, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. In 1951, a speed limit of 40 miles per hour outside of built-up areas was imposed on motor-cycles carrying pillion passengers.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Owners of motor vehicles have been required, since 1943, to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers, and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or part thereof, or, for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the

nearest railway station are not subject to the charge, and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways). Where a vehicle is also subject to ton-mileage charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958 (see below), the ton-mileage charges payable for a particular journey are allowed as a deduction from charges payable under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act for that journey.

Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council's decision in November, 1954 upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway, and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was passed in December, 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, in June, 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation (but not from registration fees) all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade.

Following the High Court's decision, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, was passed in April, 1958. Under this Act, ton-mileage charges are imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The proceeds of the charges are to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30th June, 1960, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 41,347, of which 36,019 were used for intrastate journeys and 5,328 (including 3,220 registered in other States) for interstate journeys.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1960, there were 3,139 inspection stations and 5,683 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 5s. for motor cycles and 7s. 6d. for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1939 and the last eleven years:—

Table 373. Motor Vehicles on the Register* in N.S.W.

At 30th June	Cars		Tourist Vehicles	Omni- buses	Lorries, etc.†	Total of Fore- going	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Tractors‡	Trailers
	Taxicabs, Hire Cars	Other							
1939	3,278	213,331	99	1,430	76,726	294,864	24,151	1,035	6,414
1950	3,735	269,250	145	3,254	159,226	435,610	42,461	5,404	24,840
1951	4,159	308,294	149	3,363	181,529	497,494	46,851	6,679	28,131
1952	4,474	338,640	142	3,429	196,295	542,980	47,552	7,771	31,429
1953	4,471	360,573	123	3,417	199,870	568,454	45,100	8,622	34,173
1954	4,446	393,951	110	3,457	210,142	612,106	42,451	10,176	37,853
1955	4,524	437,372	111	3,566	223,676	669,249	39,787	12,105	42,356
1956	4,564	478,833	105	3,586	238,823	725,911	37,039	14,371	48,117
1957	4,611	511,330	100	3,685	251,795	771,521	35,567	16,682	54,863
1958	4,588	549,900	81	3,849	266,414	824,832	34,581	16,318	62,359
1959	4,601	585,091	82	3,997	286,616	880,387	32,575	17,622	70,716
1960	4,605	623,467	78	4,171	310,583	942,904	28,773	19,165	81,476

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Lorries, utilities, vans, station waggons, etc.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

The number of cars, omnibuses, and lorries, etc., on the register reached a pre-war peak in 1939, but there was a steep decline during the war years, largely owing to petrol rationing. During the post-war years, there was a remarkable expansion, as petrol rationing was abolished and new vehicles became more readily available. In June, 1960, the number of cars (excluding taxicabs and hire cars) was 43 per cent. higher than in 1955 and almost three times as great as in 1939; the number of lorries, utilities, vans, station waggons, etc. was 39 per cent. higher than in 1955 and more than four times as great as in 1939.

The number of cars (excluding taxicabs and hire cars) registered per 1,000 of population was 163 in June, 1960 and 78 in June, 1939.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Location and Usage of Motor Vehicles on Register

Particulars of the location (based on the place where the vehicle is usually garaged) and the general purpose for which it is used (based on the rate of third-party insurance premium payable) are compiled in respect of registered motor vehicles by the Department of Motor Transport from returns supplied by certain insurance undertakings. A summary of these particulars at 31st December, 1959 is given in the next table. The figures are not strictly comparable with those in Table 373, because of the slightly different basis of classification and the presence of a small amount of duplication.

Table 374. Motor Vehicles on Register: Location and Usage, December, 1959

Class of Vehicle	Place where Vehicle is usually Garaged				Total, N.S.W.
	Metropolis	Newcastle	Greater Wollongong	Other Districts	
Cars: Private Purposes* ..	315,297	31,211	16,745	191,961	555,214
Business Purposes ..	49,217	2,336	672	7,035	59,260
Lorries, etc.†—					
Not exceeding 2 tons ..	88,653	7,000	5,397	116,221	217,271
Exceeding 2 tons ..	23,423	2,138	1,441	36,793	63,795
Miscellaneous Vehicles‡.. ..	12,841	820	688	22,439	36,788
Total of above	489,431	43,505	24,943	374,449	932,328
Motor Cycles	15,423	3,181	1,369	9,493	29,466
Trailers	33,819	4,582	2,127	33,100	73,628

* See text below.

† Unladen weights. Comprises goods vehicles and some tractors.

‡ Includes taxicabs, hire cars, "drive yourself" cars, omnibuses, ambulances, tractors, etc.

Of the total number of cars on the register in December, 1959, 90 per cent. were used for private purposes only, the balance (10 per cent.) being used for business. "Private purposes", in this instance, includes the carriage of the owner (if an individual) in connection with his business or profession (except commercial travellers, inspectors, agents, and similar occupations);

cars owned by primary producers and used in connection with primary production are also included in this category. The number of primary producers' lorries was 55,895 (including 38,746 weighing less than 2 tons), representing 20 per cent. of the total number of lorries, etc.

Of the total number of cars used for private purposes, 57 per cent. were garaged in the metropolis, 6 per cent. in the Newcastle District, and 3 per cent. in the Greater Wollongong District. The proportion of business cars located in the metropolis was 83 per cent. Of the lorries, other than primary producers' lorries, 107,892 or 48 per cent. were garaged in the metropolis.

Public Motor Vehicles

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) is 1s. 6d. flag-fall and 1s. 3d. per mile in the metropolitan district, 1s. flag-fall and 1s. 6d. per mile in Newcastle, and 1s. flag-fall and 1s. 9d. per mile in Wollongong. Elsewhere, the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab and hire car licences by ballot. In 1959-60, 14 new taxicab licences and 18 hire car licences were issued and 10 hire cars were converted to taxicabs.

The following table shows the number of public motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1939 and the last six years:—

Table 375. Public Motor Vehicles on the Register

At 30th June	Public Passenger Vehicles						Motor Vans (Metro- polis and Newcastle) †	
	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts			Other Districts				Tourist Vehicles— All Districts
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars*	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars		
1939	777	1,311	558	653	554	855	99	1,748
1955	2,123	2,479	368	1,443	1,274	403	111	1,403
1956	2,122	2,567	331	1,464	1,275	391	105	1,453
1957	2,197	2,624	318	1,488	1,286	383	100	1,445
1958	2,334	2,647	280	1,515	1,290	371	81	1,604
1959	2,409	2,659	279	1,588	1,299	364	82	1,745
1960	2,558	2,675	268	1,613	1,303	359	78	1,902

* Includes a number operating in regular services.

† Included in lorries in Table 373.

In addition, there were 876 cars and lorries licensed at 30th June, 1960 to operate in services.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last eleven years is shown in the next table:—

Table 376. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cars			Omni- buses, Tourist Vehicles†	Lorries, etc.¶	Total of Fore- going	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Tractors §	Trailers
	Taxicabs, Hire Cars †	Other‡	Total‡						
1939	569	19,924	20,493	130	7,712	28,335	2,196	209	1,505
1950	333	41,163	41,296	212	20,158	61,666	8,659	947	4,057
1951	323	46,689	47,012	84	29,076	76,172	8,855	1,105	4,473
1952	267	41,426	41,693	127	25,628	67,448	6,018	893	4,886
1953	509	30,989	31,498	123	18,436	50,057	3,042	869	4,784
1954	965	42,612	43,577	159	21,257	64,993	2,964	1,282	4,934
1955	856	55,388	56,244	98	24,776	81,118	3,437	1,736	5,808
1956	839	55,339	56,178	81	25,913	82,172	2,971	1,609	6,628
1957	716	50,820	51,536	131	22,332	73,999	2,919	1,372	7,869
1958	1,056	56,270	57,326	185	27,060	84,571	3,140	1,067	9,900
1959	1,072	57,230	58,302	254	34,103	92,659	2,690	1,266	10,988
1960	1,143	68,210	69,353	284	41,793	111,430	2,211	1,514	13,002

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† In 1953 and earlier years, relates to Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only, similar vehicles in other districts being included with "Other Cars".

‡ In 1953 and earlier years, includes public passenger vehicles outside the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.

¶ Lorries, utilities, vans, station waggon, etc.

§ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

During the early post-war years, imports of completely built-up vehicles and components for the local assembly of vehicles were expanded considerably, and there was a steady upward trend in new registrations. The fall in registrations during 1951-52 and the sharp fall in 1952-53 reflected the increase in sales tax on vehicles in October, 1951 and the imposition

of severe import restrictions in March, 1952. With increased supplies available from the local manufacture and assembly of vehicles, and with an upward trend in internal activity, new registrations rose rapidly during 1953-54 and 1954-55. A sharp increase in March, 1956 in the sales tax on vehicles and the intensification of import restrictions affected the level of registrations in 1956-57. Since then, with buoyant internal conditions, new registrations have risen steadily to a record level in 1959-60.

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor cars and lorries registered in New South Wales in the last three years:—

Table 377. New Motor Vehicles Registered in N.S.W.: Makes

Make of Vehicle	Cars *			Lorries, etc.†		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Austin: 8·3 and 9·8 h.p. ..	133	...	896	1,229	975	995
13·2 and 14·4 h.p. ..	2,516	2,436	2,882			
23·4 h.p. ..	804	400	204			
Other ..	19	44	7			
Bedford ..	...	...	...	931	1,365	1,912
Chevrolet ..	645	455	801	130	105	22
Chrysler ..	1,077	829	811	18	104	162
Chrysler-Plymouth ..	73	99	81	...	...	...
De Soto ..	22	32	27	242	27	...
Dodge ..	55	80	161	494	614	576
Fiat ..	271	735	1,011	‡	‡	‡
Ford: 10 and 16·2 h.p. ..	1,172	1,048	1,297	1,101	2,223	3,652
15·6 and 16·9 h.p. ..	605	458	509			
23·4 and 25·4 h.p. ..	4,596	5,632	5,673			
22·3 and 33·5 h.p. ..	...	...	...
42 and 51·2 h.p. ..	1,629	1,302	1,066			
Hillman ..	1,707	1,459	2,271	304	1,361	1,766
Holden ..	24,264	23,652	25,681	12,668	17,185	21,620
International ..	...	...	...	1,513	1,752	2,044
Land Rover ..	...	...	...	829	586	714
Morris: 8·3 and 9·8 h.p. ..	4,357	2,385	1,594	1,597	1,535	1,266
13·2 and 14·4 h.p. ..	857	1,883	3,732			
Other ..	366	204	105			
Peugeot ..	518	524	484	232	236	180
Renault ..	838	599	332	‡	‡	‡
Simca ..	728	672	2,057	...	...	...
Standard: 9·8 h.p. ..	1,342	1,481	418	928	1,799	1,734
Other ..	486	834	966			
Triumph Herald ..	...	...	2,082	...	...	...
Vauxhall: 15·6 h.p. ..	1,239	1,437	1,371	254	6	...
23·4 h.p. ..	841	1,235	1,324			
Volkswagen ..	4,193	5,634	8,219	1,166	1,124	1,359
Other ..	1,973	2,753	3,291	1,658	1,743	2,334
Total, All Makes ..	57,326	58,302	69,353	27,060	34,103	41,793

* Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

† Lorries, utilities, vans, station waggons, etc.

‡ Not available. Included in "Other".

The principal models of new cars registered in 1959-60 were Holden (37.0 per cent. of total cars registered), Volkswagen (11.9 per cent.), Ford Zephyr (8.2 per cent.), and Morris Major (5.4 per cent.). The principal makes of lorries, etc. registered were Holden (51.7 per cent. of total lorries, etc. registered), Ford (12.2 per cent.), International (4.9 per cent.), Bedford (4.6 per cent.), and Standard (4.1 per cent.).

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons and arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and in December, 1960 were as follows:—

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Metropolis and Newcastle</i>			<i>Other Districts</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Private Cars (including cars driven by individual owners in connection with their own business)	10	14	6	6	14	6
Business Cars	10	14	6	6	14	6
Goods Vehicles—						
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight)	12	11	6	6	12	6
Large (over 2 tons)	30	8	6	16	15	6
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—						
Small (up to 2 tons)	8	6	6	4	4	6
Large (over 2 tons)	13	17	6	4	4	6
Taxicabs	71	1	6	42	3	6
Hire Cars	29	15	6	13	13	6
Motor Cycles—						
Over 2½ h.p.	18	2	6	10	17	6
Over 1 to 2½ h.p.	5	15	6	3	13	6
Up to 1 h.p.	1	11	6	1	1	6
Trailers	16	6		16	6	

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, they must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age of licensees are: drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

Class A: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors;

Class B: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class A licences;

Class C: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class A licences;

Class D: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class A, B, and C licences;

Class E: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class A licences.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required, since April, 1956, to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences issued in New South Wales during 1938-39 and selected later years:—

Table 378. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Taxicab Drivers*	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders
1939	†	†	†	†	†	627	54,129	16,115
1946	†	†	†	†	†	4,570	429,448	30,923
1953	639,708	3,100	139,317	12,649	...	6,172	800,946	69,102
1954	670,341	3,805	150,292	15,135	...	6,568	846,141	68,098
1955	736,232	4,357	167,932	14,548	...	7,536	930,605	69,146
1956	770,808	4,279	183,023	15,054	...	8,414	981,578	67,323
1957	809,043	3,026	188,520	12,256	6,241	8,652	1,027,738	63,729
1958	851,290	3,325	180,679	17,462	26,462	8,978	1,088,196	61,276
1959	926,721	3,596	179,411	17,984	29,124	9,385	1,166,221	61,343
1960	968,326	3,804	187,675	18,835	30,985	9,583	1,219,208	56,037

* Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class B licence.

† Different classes of licences were not issued before December, 1952.

The number of learners' permits issued during 1959-60 was 244,032. These permits are current for two months.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers ;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts ;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods ;

The Funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor Taxes. The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle and, except in the case of motor cycles, are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used.

The annual rates current since February, 1952 are £1 7s. for a solo motor cycle, £2 7s. 6d. for a motor cycle with a side car or box, 3s. 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor cars with pneumatic tyres, and 5s. 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres.

For motor lorries, tractors, or trailers with pneumatic tyres, tax is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) at a rate which increases with the tare weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons ; thereafter, an amount of £3 15s. is payable for each additional 5 cwt. (or part thereof). Examples from the scale are as follows:—

Exceeding—	Not exceeding—	£ s.
20 cwt.	25 cwt.	8 10
25 cwt.	30 cwt.	10 15
30 cwt.	35 cwt.	13 15
35 cwt.	40 cwt.	17 0
40 cwt.	45 cwt.	21 5
45 cwt.	50 cwt.	26 5

The maximum tax on a tractor is £31 14s. 6d.

For vehicles with non-pneumatic tyres, the rate is 25 per cent. higher than for pneumatic-tyred vehicles. The rate for vehicles with a compression-ignition engine is the same as the ordinary rate, but until 1st December, 1957 it was double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates ; however, if charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, are being paid in respect of these vehicles, they are

taxable at 50 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees, but are required to be registered and to display number plates.

The motor taxes collected during 1959-60 amounted to £8,978,229, of which £225,550 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £8,752,679 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees current since August, 1956 are: motor cycle, 15s.; motor omnibus, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and £3 in other districts; taxicabs, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and £3 elsewhere; hire cars, £3; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, £2; other motor vehicles, £1 10s.; and traders' registration, £3 3s. 6d. for motor cycles and £13 15s. for other vehicles.

Drivers' Licences. The annual fees are £1 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, 15s. for a licence to ride a motor cycle, and 5s. for a learner's permit. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is £1.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 412.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 408. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 3s. to 10s., and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of £1. The maximum rates of charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods carried are given on page 408.

Road Maintenance Charges. In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, road charges are payable, in respect of commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales. The rate is calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The Act became effective from 1st May, 1958, and the charges collected are paid into the funds of the Main Roads Department.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc., collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund. Contributions by the Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes (which amounted in 1959-60 to £22,500) have been excluded from both receipts and disbursements.

Table 379. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Disbursements

Item	Year ended 30th June				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	7,960,063	8,212,720	8,536,931	8,698,495	8,978,229
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	1,956,506	2,687,413	2,961,914	3,180,001	3,440,395
Omnibus Service Licence Fees... ..	23,073	23,150	25,679	28,070	28,666
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act	940,865	1,185,199	1,315,434	1,336,489	1,446,906
Road Maintenance Charges ... ..	...	...	140,979	2,385,111	3,145,034
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ... ..	...	...	63,583	109,000	109,000
Other	101,238	109,962	128,608	131,674	146,781
Total Receipts*	10,981,745	12,218,444	13,173,128	15,868,840	17,295,011
DISBURSEMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	998,788	1,517,138	1,588,901	1,642,887	1,698,207
Other	1,122,214	1,304,336	1,574,051	1,506,856	1,814,315
Provision of Traffic Facilities	159,002	177,698	203,025	209,199	240,407
Paid to Road-making Authorities	7,945,776	8,278,775	8,747,698	11,373,409	12,388,171
Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds	1,012,911	262,174	763,583	14,585	1,014,868
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ... ..	...	36,000	235,879	230,374	867,620
Total Disbursements*	11,238,691	11,576,121	13,113,137	14,977,310	18,023,588

* Excludes contributions by Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes.

The value of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1959-60, £1,648,207 was paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and £50,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In 1959-60, the Commissioner for Railways received £1,000,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £25 (£10 for many years until May, 1960), must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties reported in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 380. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	All Accidents Re-reported*	Casualties							
		County of Cumberland		Newcastle Transport District		Balance of State		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1939	11,906	275	5,759	35	439	242	2,190	552	8,388
1950	16,189	288	6,375	13	428	260	3,602	561	10,405
1951	19,878	321	6,944	23	468	355	4,405	699	11,817
1952	22,662	333	7,583	32	496	376	4,558	741	12,637
1953	24,382	296	6,890	15	536	352	5,033	663	12,459
1954	29,514	300	8,236	27	701	401	5,723	728	14,660
1955	35,315	377	8,951	38	737	383	6,271	798	15,959
1956	38,823	380	9,490	32	769	396	6,788	808	17,047
1957	39,725	380	9,703	36	801	358	6,817	774	17,321
1958	44,164	363	10,678	32	775	400	7,925	795	19,378
1959	47,856	393	11,089	25	811	415	7,954	833	19,854
1960	52,151	469	12,746	36	923	434	8,661	939	22,330

* Includes accidents without casualties.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased steadily during the last ten years. With the number of vehicles on the register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered remained comparatively stable and, in the case of fatalities, tended to decline.

Table 381. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30th June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1950	1.18	21.87	23.05	1.78	33.08	34.86
1951	1.27	21.46	22.73	2.16	36.49	38.65
1952	1.21	20.59	21.80	2.24	38.16	40.40
1953	1.03	19.29	20.32	1.97	37.01	38.98
1954	1.06	21.43	22.49	2.14	43.05	45.19
1955	1.08	21.58	22.66	2.31	46.13	48.44
1956	1.01	21.21	22.22	2.29	48.37	50.66
1957	0.90	20.18	21.08	2.16	48.27	50.43
1958	0.87	21.18	22.05	2.17	52.97	55.14
1959	0.85	20.30	21.15	2.24	53.37	55.61
1960	0.90	21.35	22.25	2.48	58.92	61.40

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 33.5 per cent. of road deaths in 1959-60 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 35.8 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 21.2 per cent. from vehicles overturning or leaving the roadway. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 50.9 per cent., 17.3 per cent., and 24.0 per cent.

Causes of Road Accidents

Most road accidents are attributable to human failure rather than to defective equipment or external causes (weather, road condition, etc.). In 1959-60, 60.1 per cent. of the deaths and 63.2 per cent. of the injuries were the result of human failure on the part of motor drivers and riders, while pedestrians and vehicle passengers were held responsible for 22.3 per cent. of the deaths and 11.4 per cent. of the injuries. Mechanical defects in vehicles caused only 6.7 per cent. of the deaths and 8.0 per cent. of the injuries.

The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in each of the last two years:—

Table 382. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Principal Causes

Cause	1958-59			1959-60		
	All Accidents Reported	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	All Accidents Reported	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
Motor Drivers and Riders—						
Excessive speed	1,930	127	1,259	1,789	141	1,234
Inattentive driving or riding ..	6,882	114	2,290	8,030	109	2,967
Driver or rider intoxicated ..	1,833	34	726	1,990	38	777
Inexperience	761	7	425	761	18	433
Not giving way at intersection	9,063	47	2,937	10,191	55	3,476
Turning to right without care ..	2,364	14	851	2,924	20	963
Overtaking improperly	1,349	24	430	1,332	23	477
Not keeping to left	2,540	70	1,120	3,181	79	1,503
Other causes	6,977	96	2,011	7,156	81	2,291
Total	33,699	533	12,049	37,354	564	14,121
Pedestrians and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,143	74	1,103	1,114	104	1,050
Passing behind or in front of vehicle	268	25	250	359	33	337
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated	286	18	256	310	23	292
Children under seven years not under supervision ..	455	14	449	547	20	539
Children playing on roadway ..	26	4	22	18	1	19
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion	59	...	59	45	5	40
Person falling from moving vehicle	86	3	87	83	2	86
Other causes	240	21	211	213	21	188
Total	2,563	159	2,437	2,689	209	2,551
Pedal Cyclists	603	13	598	574	21	566
Horse Riders and Drivers ..	7	1	4	6	...	1
Vehicle defects	3,664	53	1,720	3,790	63	1,795
Road fault, shying horses, and other causes	7,320	74	3,046	7,738	82	3,296
Total, All Causes	47,856	833	19,854	52,151	939	22,330

The most important single cause of road casualties is "not giving way at intersection". Other important causes are "inattentive driving or riding", "vehicle defects", "excessive speed", "not keeping to left", carelessness on the part of pedestrians, and intoxication.

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed or injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of the fatal cases and one-sixth of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

Table 383. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed and Injured

Year ended 30th June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1955	147	116	44	268	223	...	798
1956	165	91	44	273	230	5	808
1957	188	88	34	250	208	6	774
1958	192	60	30	261	250	2	795
1959	228	68	34	271	228	4	833
1960	244	49	46	336	259	5	939
PERSONS INJURED							
1955	3,567	2,040	1,105	3,241	5,970	36	15,959
1956	4,119	1,912	1,078	3,283	6,608	47	17,047
1957	4,325	1,917	1,273	3,205	6,573	28	17,321
1958	5,247	1,896	1,295	3,257	7,590	93	19,378
1959	5,600	1,831	1,183	3,477	7,723	40	19,854
1960	6,745	1,673	1,130	3,909	8,828	45	22,330

* Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1959-60:—

Table 384. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1959-60

Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	13	7	412	329	0.66	0.37	21.24	17.87
5 and under 17	67	27	2,084	1,163	1.56	0.65	49.10	28.76
17 " " 30	231	26	6,606	1,849	6.88	0.82	199.26	59.44
30 " " 40	110	21	2,481	866	3.84	0.76	87.67	32.22
40 " " 50	84	28	1,722	796	3.36	1.13	69.90	32.90
50 " " 60	75	28	1,154	672	3.93	1.49	61.22	36.58
60 and over	153	69	1,066	784	7.36	2.59	51.97	30.03
Not stated	...	...	208	138	...	...	*	*
Total	733	206	15,733	6,597	3.86	1.09	82.89	34.82

* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

Time and Place of Road Accidents

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1959-60, there were 9,028 accidents (17 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 126 persons being killed (13 per cent. of the total)

and 3,816 injured (17 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 210 or 22 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately two-fifths of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1959-60, there were 453 persons killed (48 per cent. of the total) and 8,719 injured (39 per cent. of the total) at such locations, as compared with 234 killed and 8,207 injured at intersections.

ROAD SAFETY

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council in 1959-60 was £47,818, including a Commonwealth grant of £22,500.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June, 1960 at 222 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The following table shows the number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the last six years. The majority of convictions are for minor offences, such as infringement of parking regulations. Since the introduction in 1954 of a scheme whereby persons charged with minor traffic offences may elect to plead guilty and pay their fines by post without a court appearance, the total number of convictions recorded has increased substantially.

Table 385. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Charges and Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year	Summary Convictions							Total Offences Charged
	Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences		Licensing, Registration, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†	Total	
	Drunken Driving	Other	No Court Appear- ance*	Other				
1955	4,166	57,359	61,179	16,724	8,146	4,021	151,595	157,139
1956	4,124	62,547	163,921	18,423	10,632	4,954	264,601	269,819
1957	4,155	65,999	237,811	39,908	8,799	3,449	360,121	366,632
1958	4,344	75,307	315,058	42,165	10,109	3,026	450,009	459,367
1959	4,480	82,495	321,157	41,352	9,786	3,346	462,616	472,275
1960	4,803	91,013	351,685	37,580	10,034	3,322	498,437	506,955

* Fine paid without court appearance.

† Includes offences by pedestrians

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 498,437 convicted in 1960, 192 were imprisoned (including 49 for drunken driving), 489,956 were fined, and 8,289 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1960 were 181 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 59 were withdrawn or discharged, 108 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 14 were convicted summarily.

Except for first offenders in certain cases, conviction of certain driving offences automatically disqualifies a person from holding a driver's licence for at least one year, and the Courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1959-60, the number of persons disqualified was 4,510, of whom 2,691 were convicted of drunken driving, 446 of dangerous driving, 374 of driving while disqualified, and 468 of exceeding the speed limit.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances. During 1959-60, 1,156 licences were cancelled, in 1,025 cases because of criminal or traffic convictions and in 103 cases because of physical disabilities.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1960. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the 1944 Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (to which Australia is a party—see page 427) and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States and within the territories of the Commonwealth. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth air navigation regulations within each State.

The Commonwealth air navigation regulations are administered by the Department of Civil Aviation. The regulations cover the registration of the aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, the licensing of aircraft services, aircraft operating crews, aerodromes, and flying training schools and the rules of the air.

The Department of Civil Aviation is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an Air Traffic Control Service, a Search and Rescue Service, and, in conjunction with the Director of Meteorology, meteorological services for aircraft.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw, as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. The Act also applies, with modifications, the principles of that Convention (as amended by the Hague Protocol) to certain classes of internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-60, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. The charges for flights made in regular public transport operations are based on the weight of the aircraft and the route flown, and are payable in respect of each flight. In other cases, the charges are based on the weight of the aircraft and the purpose for which it is used, and are payable in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.

International Flights and Air Services

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an overseas country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flights across and landing in Australian territory, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

The provisions of the N.S.W. State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1955, with regard to the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles (see page 408) also apply to commercial aircraft. However, this power has not been used except to license commercial aircraft (interstate or intrastate) over New South Wales territory. At 30th June, 1960, the number of aircraft licensed by the Department of Motor Transport was 228; of these, 58 were licensed to fly in regular services and 170 for charter or aerial work.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate Commonwealth-owned air services between the States and to and within the Commonwealth Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intrastate operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1959-60, its revenue amounted to £14,622,213 and its net operating profit to £352,938.

Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952-1957

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. The 1957 Act also established a rationalisation committee (comprising a representative of each airline and a co-ordinator appointed by the Minister for Civil Aviation) to deal with disagreements between the two airlines on such questions as routes, timetables, and fares and freight rates; appeal from a decision may be made to the independent chairman.

Airlines Equipment Act, 1958

The Airlines Equipment Act, passed by the Commonwealth in October, 1958, provided for further financial assistance to the Australian National Airlines Commission and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. for the purchase of new aircraft. The Act also empowers the Commonwealth to limit the aircraft capacity being provided on competitive routes by these two operators, and to direct them to dispose of aircraft capacity considered to be excessive.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Fiji.

An International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators in 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings licensed to operate regular international services by a government eligible for membership of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. Australia is represented by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.; associate members include Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty. Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments) and facilitating international air transport.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in January, 1961.

OVERSEA SERVICES

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows: London (two freighter services and four other services per week via India, and two services weekly via North America); San Francisco (twice weekly); Vancouver (weekly); Tokyo (twice weekly); Hong Kong (twice weekly); Johannesburg (fortnightly); Noumea (fortnightly); Norfolk Island (fortnightly). The London via North America services originate at Melbourne. These services are operated mainly by Boeing 707, Lockheed Electra, and Super-Constellation aircraft.

Since July, 1960, the air services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, formerly operated by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., have been operated by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty. Ltd. Trans-Australia Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the services from Lae (in New Guinea) to Hollandia (fortnightly) and Honiara (6 every 4 weeks).

Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Australian and New Zealand Governments in equal shares, operates services by Lockheed Electra aircraft between Sydney and Auckland (five weekly), Sydney and Christchurch (twice weekly), Sydney and Wellington (three weekly), Melbourne and Christchurch (weekly), Melbourne and Auckland (weekly), and Brisbane and Auckland (weekly during winter and spring).

Several overseas airlines operate international services terminating in Australia. British Overseas Airways Corporation conducts a service between Sydney and London, and South African Airways operates fortnightly between Perth and Johannesburg. Pan-American World Airways Incorporated operates between Sydney and Los Angeles, and a weekly service between Sydney and Vancouver is conducted by Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd. Air India International, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, and Transports Aériens Intercontinentaux also link Sydney with Europe. Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. operates services between Sydney and Hong Kong.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,859; Singapore, 4,224; Tokyo, 5,677; Vancouver, 8,379; Johannesburg, 8,039; Norfolk Island, 1,048; Lae, 2,029; Noumea, 1,233.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is a network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight and mail between the capital cities and important towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide, and Darwin. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 100 direct return flights to Melbourne, 58 to Brisbane, and 21 to Adelaide.

In addition to these direct inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are 42 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, and 49 in 1960. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Merimbula and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, Inverell, and Goodooga in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to fifteen return trips per week. The principal aircraft types used on the interstate services are Lockheed Electra and Viscount. The bulk of the intrastate traffic is carried by Fokker Friendship and Douglas DC3 aircraft.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The statistics given in the following table were compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation, and relate to regular air services terminating in New South Wales and operated by Australian-owned airlines. They exclude services to Sydney operated by overseas airlines. Overseas, interstate, and

intrastate services are shown separately ; but where a journey extends over more than one of these services, the particulars of passengers, freight, and mail carried are duplicated in the statistics. The overseas services include all traffic carried over stages outside Australia ; and since intrastate business handled by interstate airlines is generally not recorded separately, the figures for interstate services include a proportion of intrastate traffic. Traffic between Sydney and Canberra is included in intrastate services.

Table 386. Regular Air Services Terminating in N.S.W. and Operated by Australian-owned Airlines

Year ended 30th	Miles Flown	Revenue Passengers	Revenue Passenger-miles	Freight		Mail	
				Tons (gross)*	Ton-miles *	Tons (gross)*	Ton-miles *
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		Thous.
OVERSEA SERVICES							
1950	8,017	56,346	152,858	1,106	3,937	645	3,420
1951	9,740	83,647	226,876	1,949	6,113	835	4,756
1952	9,765	86,110	240,854	1,851	5,825	1,007	5,457
1953	10,626	89,161	252,788	1,899	7,271	1,154	6,058
1954	10,644	95,621	272,534	2,215	8,110	1,363	7,651
1955	10,942	109,515	311,014	2,607	9,402	1,424	7,913
1956	11,717	123,981	375,291	2,865	10,375	1,467	8,436
1957	13,279	144,175	463,432	2,817	11,069	1,596	9,424
1958	14,268	149,854	473,269	2,996	13,474	1,703	9,626
1959	15,783	158,986	513,275	3,254	15,198	1,615	8,793
1960	16,059	207,153	687,017	4,753	24,143	1,970	10,295
INTERSTATE SERVICES							
1950	14,314	687,806	288,418	19,463	8,913	1,429	654
1951	15,644	753,890	317,758	21,296	10,274	1,002	458
1952	15,844	809,547	337,264	18,826	9,289	796	377
1953	14,587	753,374	312,522	21,962	10,961	918	433
1954	15,001	774,479	328,409	27,115	12,975	990	477
1955	15,370	848,097	366,766	27,819	13,878	1,088	545
1956	15,990	904,663	399,803	28,700	14,592	1,206	592
1957	16,397	999,458	449,703	26,279	13,958	1,248	633
1958	15,653	998,895	455,208	23,714	11,958	1,317	671
1959	14,784	1,009,675	459,771	19,652	9,609	1,224	628
1960	15,615	1,208,998	527,895	21,111	10,183	2,476	1,207
INTRASTATE SERVICES							
1950	2,520	152,632	29,181	1,330	283	21	4
1951	2,537	173,085	32,240	1,544	362	21	4
1952	2,683	189,763	36,718	1,236	313	17	3
1953	2,641	194,175	37,084	1,774	416	23	5
1954	3,192	213,726	44,183	2,534	618	33	12
1955	3,696	247,721	51,696	3,635	857	44	15
1956	3,628	238,718	50,978	3,632	872	39	14
1957	3,327	254,182	55,615	3,005	792	44	14
1958	3,281	280,824	61,867	3,099	803	47	16
1959	3,625	319,830	66,701	3,181	785	52	15
1960	4,026	345,723	73,739	3,194	796	199	50
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1950	24,851	896,784	470,457	21,899	13,133	2,095	4,078
1951	27,921	1,010,622	576,874	24,789	16,749	1,858	5,218
1952	28,292	1,085,420	614,836	21,913	15,427	1,820	5,837
1953	27,854	1,036,710	602,394	25,635	18,648	2,095	6,496
1954	28,837	1,083,826	645,126	31,864	21,703	2,386	8,140
1955	30,008	1,205,333	729,476	34,061	24,137	2,556	8,473
1956	31,335	1,267,362	826,072	35,197	25,839	2,712	9,042
1957	33,003	1,397,815	968,750	32,101	25,819	2,888	10,071
1958	33,202	1,429,573	990,344	29,809	26,235	3,067	10,313
1959	34,192	1,488,491	1,039,747	26,087	25,592	2,891	9,436
1960	35,700	1,761,874	1,288,651	29,058	35,122	4,645	11,552

* In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation in 1960 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1960, on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 387. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passenger Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for First Class Travel at 30th June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1960
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Oversea Terminals—						
Norfolk Island ..	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	2 0
Port Moresby ..	46 11 0	51 5 0	51 5 0	51 5 0	51 5 0	4 4
Auckland ..	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	53 15 0	4 1
Amsterdam ..	408 15 0	428 15 0	428 15 0	461 5 0	461 5 0	15 9
London (via India) ..	411 5 0	431 5 0	431 5 0	463 15 0	463 15 0	15 10
Hong Kong ..	137 10 0†	144 8 0†	190 0 0	208 15 0	208 15 0	9 9
Johannesburg ..	300 0 0	315 0 0	331 5 0	365 0 0	365 0 0	13 2
San Francisco*	312 10 0	312 10 0	328 3 0	350 9 0	350 9 0	20 9
Tokyo ..	218 15 0	229 14 0	241 5 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	11 5
Interstate Terminals—						
Melbourne ..	9 9 0	9 18 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	11 13 0	10½
Brisbane ..	10 0 0	10 10 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	12 7 0	10½
Adelaide (direct) ..	16 9 0	17 5 0	18 17 0	18 17 0	21 1 0	1 4½
Perth (via Adelaide) ..	43 12 0	45 15 0	49 2 0	49 2 0	54 16 0	3 2
Hobart ..	17 10 0	18 10 0	19 17 0	19 17 0	22 4 0	1 4½
Darwin (via Brisbane)	51 15 0	54 7 0	54 7 0	54 7 0	59 4 0	3 10½
Intrastate Terminals—						
Bathurst ..	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 19 0	4
Bourke ..	9 6 0	9 10 0	9 16 0	10 0 0	11 3 0	8
Broken Hill ..	12 17 0	13 0 0	13 10 0	13 15 0	15 6 0	10
Canberra ..	3 11 0	3 15 0	3 19 0	3 19 0	4 9 0	6
Coff's Harbour ..	6 1 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	7 11 0	6
Coonamble ..	6 8 6	6 12 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 16 0	7
Cowra ..	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	3 17 0	4
Deniliquin ..	8 7 0	8 15 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	10 2 0	9
Dubbo ..	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	5 15 0	5
Forster ..	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 13 0	5
Grafton ..	6 10 0	7 18 6	8 2 6	8 7 0	7 3 0	7
Lord Howe Island ..	14 1 6	14 15 6	14 15 0	14 15 0	16 9 0	10
Moree ..	7 4 6	7 10 0	7 16 0	8 0 0	8 19 0	7
Moruya ..	3 6 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	6
Narrandera ..	7 1 0	7 6 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	8 8 0	9
Newcastle ..	2 5 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 16 0	8
Parkes ..	4 5 6	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	5 12 0	5
Tamworth ..	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 19 0	6
Tooraweenah ..	5 1 6	5 8 0	5 16 0	5 18 0	6 11 0	6
Wagga Wagga ..	5 2 0	5 15 0	6 1 0	6 1 0	6 16 0	9
West Wyalong ..	5 18 0	5 18 0	5 18 0	5 18 0	6 13 0	6

* Also Vancouver.

† Tourist class only.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually about 10 per cent. less than double. Tourist fares are available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the tourist fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was £330 in June, 1960. The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different airlines.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked. These reports are the basis of the following statistics.

The casualties during the last ten years in all civil aviation accidents to aircraft on the Australian Register (irrespective of location of accident) are summarised in the next table. The figures relate to all types of civil flying, including regular public transport services, charter and aerial work, instructional and private flying, and gliding.

Table 388. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Total Casualties	Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Total Casualties
1951	13	35	48	1956	22	27	49
1952	37	22	59	1957	24	36	60
1953	5	19	24	1958	28	31	59
1954	36	27	63	1959	21	30	51
1955	27	19	46	1960	43	44	87

The following table gives particulars of accidents on regular domestic air transport services during the last ten years:—

Table 389. Accidents and Casualties on Regular Domestic Air Transport Services, Australia*

Year 31st Dec- ember	Number of Accidents			Casualties				Total Passenger- miles Flown	Passenger Fatalities per 100 million Passenger- miles Flown
	Fatal	Other	Total	Fatal		Serious Injury			
				Passen- gers	Crew	Passen- gers	Crew		
								Million	
1951	2	3	5	5	4	...	...	748	0·7
1952	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	730	...
1953	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	718	...
1954	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	769	...
1955	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	844	...
1956	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	903	...
1957	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	946	...
1958	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	945	...
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	...
1960	1	1	2	25	4	...	...	1,777	2·12

* Includes services between Australian mainland and Territory of Papua and New Guinea and services within the Territory.

During the post-war years, Australian airliners operating on regular overseas services were involved in only one accident (in 1953), which caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.

The following table shows the number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and licensed pilots in Australia at intervals since 1939:—

Table 390. Registered Aircraft and Licensed Pilots, Australia

At 30th June	Registered Aircraft	Registered Aircraft Owners	Licensed Pilots†	At 30th June	Registered Aircraft	Registered Aircraft Owners	Licensed Pilots†
1939	296	149	1,432	1955	887	414	3,790
1950	779	359	2,114	1956	934	437	4,121
1951	838	351	2,393	1957	1,054	485	4,448
1952	786	343	2,862	1958	1,180	570	4,636
1953	821	369	3,106	1959	1,246	642	4,899
1954	845	384	3,504	1960	1,360	745	5,147

† Excludes student pilots.

A classification of the licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in recent years is given in the next table:—

Table 391. Civil Aviation, Australia: Classification of Licensed Personnel

Particulars	At 30th June			Particulars	At 30th June		
	1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960
Pilots*—							
Private	2,628	2,801	3,001	Flight Navigators	176	177	168
Commercial	963	1,057	1,110	Radio Operators	1,886	2,259	2,706
Airline Transport	1,045	1,041	1,036	Flight Engineers	176	189	193
Total	4,636	4,899	5,147	Ground Engineers	2,016	2,266	2,382

* Excludes student pilots (3,710 at 30th June, 1960).

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private persons or undertakings, or by local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department makes grants for development and maintenance purposes to local authorities which own licensed aerodromes used by regular services or deemed to be of significant benefit to civil aviation.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 27 Commonwealth-owned civil aerodromes and 29 licensed aerodromes in New South Wales. There was also a Commonwealth-owned flying boat base at Rose Bay in Sydney Harbour.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 392. Government and Licensed Civil Aerodromes in New South Wales

At 30th June	Government	Licensed	Total	At 30th June	Government	Licensed	Total
1951	29	24	53	1956	36	17	53
1952	30	14	44	1957	33	19	52
1953	34	17	51	1958	34	19	53
1954	29	17	46	1959	35	19	54
1955	33	16	49	1960	27	29	56

Air Traffic Control

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units have been progressively introduced.

Aero Clubs and Flying Schools

Aero clubs and flying schools are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. The grants are made on the basis of the number of hours flown by club aircraft and the number of members licensed as pilots. The Commonwealth grants to aero clubs and flying schools in New South Wales amounted to £52,121 in 1959-60.

Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

COMMUNICATION

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed for postal and other services in 1950, 1951, 1956, and 1959.

Table 393. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30th June	Earnings				Working Expenses	Interest Payable to C ['] wealth Treasury	Profit or Loss			
	Postal Branch	Tele-graph Branch	Tele-phone Branch	All Branches			Postal Branch	Tele-graph Branch	Tele-phone Branch	All Branches
	£ thousand									
1950	15,360	4,571	20,297	40,228	40,103	1,280	(-) 1,154	(-) 722	721	(-) 1,155
1951	17,681	5,549	24,262	47,492	48,699	1,450	(-) 1,813	(-) 818	(-) 26	(-) 2,657
1952	23,054	6,382	32,751	62,187	60,089	1,435	(-) 544	(-) 900	2,107	663
1953	24,164	5,602	35,255	65,021	64,608	1,351	(-) 2,417	(-) 1,453	2,932	(-) 938
1954	25,406	5,541	38,370	69,317	67,943	1,221	(-) 1,849	(-) 1,219	3,221	153
1955	26,800	5,440	41,708	73,948	72,777	1,320	(-) 2,254	(-) 800	2,905	(-) 149
1956	29,627	5,456	46,091	81,174	80,692	907	(-) 2,402	(-) 1,202	3,179	(-) 425
1957	32,478	6,060	51,731	90,269	86,274	878	(-) 1,526	(-) 638	5,281	3,117
1958	34,014	6,249	56,505	96,768	91,913	845	(-) 1,954	(-) 330	6,294	4,010
1959	36,463	6,459	62,381	105,303	98,447	813	(-) 851	(-) 42	6,936	6,043
1960*	43,261	6,975	75,350	125,586	109,811	15,347	728	(-) 429	129	428

* The basis of the Post Office commercial accounts was altered in 1959-60. The principal changes were new methods of charging for superannuation, depreciation, and interest. Interest became payable to the Treasury, at the long-term bond rate, on the net funds provided by the Treasury; in 1959-60, £14,427,000 of the total interest payable was in respect of the Telephone Branch.

The permanent full-time staff of the Department in New South Wales has been expanded in recent years, as shown in the next table:—

Table 394. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W. and A.C.T.

At 30th June	Permanent Staff	Semi-Official and Non-Official Postmasters and Employees	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Other Employees	Total Employees
1955	18,197	2,379	523	2,001	12,761	35,861
1956	18,670	2,432	508	2,175	12,569	36,354
1957	21,061	2,453	505	2,163	11,604	37,786
1958	21,858	2,465	490	2,127	11,074	38,014
1959	22,461	2,444	467	2,125	10,686	38,183
1960	22,806	2,428	426	2,057	10,143	37,860

Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,540 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1960, of which 512 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials), 1 semi-official, and 2,027 non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per weight of mail carried, though in some cases a subsidy on a flight-mileage basis is paid. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for Australia as a whole, £5,613,485 (including £4,522,315 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1959-60.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or oversea, and articles received from oversea, in 1938-39 and the last six years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 395. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W. and A.C.T.

Year ended 30th June	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)
	Thousand			
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1955	475,930	6,464	104,389	6,010
1956	502,661	6,514	106,182	6,393
1957	513,233	6,084	108,712	6,200
1958	545,194	4,910	114,848	6,384
1959	556,236	5,038	109,412	6,804
1960	550,589	4,460	109,450	5,909
POSTED FOR DELIVERY OVERSEA				
1939	11,919	207	2,632	115
1955	14,760	566	9,671	324
1956	15,754	638	9,545	351
1957	16,753	655	9,887	360
1958	18,783	981	10,136	406
1959	23,788	616	9,592	428
1960	34,403	592	9,813	352
RECEIVED FROM OVERSEA				
1939	15,240	246	9,562	155
1955	36,718	773	19,863	313
1956	41,346	852	23,124	317
1957	43,223	930	27,814	300
1958	45,482	994	30,185	343
1959	44,482	1,072	29,668	369
1960	48,594	1,067	35,146	396

For letters up to one ounce in weight posted to places within Australia, its territories, the British Commonwealth, or the Republic of Ireland, the postage rate was increased from 2d. to 2½d. in December, 1941, to 3d. in December, 1950, to 3½d. in July, 1951, to 4d. in October, 1956, and to 5d. in October, 1959; the rate for each additional ounce has been 3d. since October, 1959. Since this date, the rates for letters to all other places has been 8d. for the first ounce and 5d. for each additional ounce. Letters and articles posted to places within Australia may be registered against loss or damage, the fees (in addition to postage) ranging from 2s. (compensation up to £5) to 3s. 3d. (£50 compensation).

All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places within Australia and most oversea countries. All enveloped mail not exceeding 10 in. x 5 in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in size is sent by air (if delivery would thereby be expedited) to places within Australia and its territories free of air mail fees; for other articles, a fee of 3d. per oz. is charged in addition to ordinary postage. For letters sent to places outside Australia and its territories, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per ½ oz. range from 8d. for New Zealand, 1s. 6d. for the more distant Eastern countries, 2s. for Canada, U.S.A., and the Middle East, 2s. 3d. for the United Kingdom, Europe, and Africa, to 2s. 6d. for Central and South American countries. Aerogrammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 10d. (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to all oversea countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 44,712 and 6,978, respectively, in New South Wales in June, 1960.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal notes are payable only within Australia, and the maximum amount of a single postal note is £1. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 396. Money Order Business in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W. and Payable in—				Paid in N.S.W. and Issued in—		
	N.S.W.	Other Australian States	Oversea Countries	Total Issued	Australia	Oversea Countries	Total Paid
	£ thousand						
1955	28,332	1,963	346	30,641	30,579	392	30,971
1956	31,826	2,931	418	35,175	34,473	393	34,866
1957	34,052	2,544	419	37,015	36,832	361	37,193
1958	35,796	2,271	460	38,527	38,453	383	38,836
1959	41,745	2,422	450	44,617	44,717	368	45,085
1960	47,551		462	48,013	48,223	403	48,626

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows particulars of the postal note business in New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 397. Postal Note Business in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
	Thous.	£ thous.	Thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1955	8,624	4,400	8,518	3,651	575	4,226
1956	9,814	4,590	9,691	3,801	632	4,433
1957	9,440	4,163	8,513	3,462	613	4,075
1958	7,233	3,802	7,318	3,144	643	3,787
1959	7,076	3,678	7,380	3,075	645	3,720
1960	6,070	3,301	6,561	2,839	641	3,480

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Telegraphs

The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio-telegraph.

The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words is 2s. 9d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 3s. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 3d. is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within Australia in 1938-39 and recent years. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

Table 398. Telegraph Business, N.S.W. and A.C.T.

Year ended 30th June	Telegraph Stations	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia		Year ended 30th June	Telegraph Stations	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia	
		Number	Revenue Received			Number	Revenue Received
			£				£
1939	3,061	6,242,494	400,687	1955	3,287	8,755,494	1,452,801
1950	3,125	13,126,824	1,212,004	1956	3,282	8,568,596	1,395,188
1951	3,147	12,458,053	1,426,033	1957	3,285	7,970,689	1,566,303
1952	3,176	9,729,387	1,582,126	1958	3,086	7,494,813	1,606,765
1953	3,248	8,669,376	1,377,378	1959	3,042	7,316,086	1,598,001
1954	3,256	8,458,641	1,428,732	1960	3,001	7,094,935	1,469,627

Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into

use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 399. Telephones, N.S.W. and A.C.T.

At 30th June	Exchanges	Lines Connected	Instruments Connected				Instruments per 1,000 of Population
			Subscribers'	Public Telephones	Other Local	Total	
1939	2,010	189,915	250,511	4,223	2,512	257,246	93
1946	2,034	236,943	323,965	5,043	3,455	332,463	112
1955	2,320	421,175	592,625	7,000	6,275	605,900	172
1956	2,325	449,035	633,984	7,369	6,896	648,249	181
1957	2,306	478,707	680,047	7,739	7,516	695,302	190
1958	2,323	514,683	733,349	7,938	8,036	749,323	201
1959	2,278	544,160	778,938	8,380	8,395	795,713	209
1960	2,218	576,431	827,230	8,911	9,408	845,549	218

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party-line) telephone service, the annual ground rent (from October, 1959) ranges from £6 12s. 6d. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 2,000, to £14 12s. 6d. for a residence service and £17 17s. 6d. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward local call is 4d. for both subscribers and public telephones. A service connection fee of £10 for a new telephone service was introduced in October, 1956.

CABLE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned and the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board) to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides Australia's overseas telegraph, telex, and photo-telegraph services and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, the overseas telephone services. In addition to these services, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communications with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of stations within Australia and its territories.

The following table gives particulars of international telegram traffic between Australia and overseas countries during the last six years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 400. International Telegram Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries

Year ended 30th June	From Australia to—					To Australia from—				
	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands	Other Countries	Total
	Thousand words									
1955	17,862	3,149	3,968	12,537	37,516	22,164	3,015	4,457	11,020	40,656
1956	14,608	3,424	4,113	12,545	34,690	20,808	3,164	4,566	11,916	40,454
1957	15,519	3,670	4,379	14,338	37,906	20,739	3,757	4,646	12,235	41,377
1958	13,494	3,344	4,028	12,936	33,802	17,983	3,296	4,830	11,927	38,036
1959	14,970	3,897	3,896	14,164	36,927	18,528	3,544	4,781	11,632	38,485
1960	12,704	4,603	4,615	14,225	36,147	17,795	4,146	5,446	12,553	39,940

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which was introduced in October, 1958 and is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many overseas countries. Direct radiotelephone circuits are provided by the Commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of radio telephone services between Australia and most overseas countries. The growth of these services in recent years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 401. International Telex and Radiotelephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	United Kingdom	Other British C ['] wealth Countries	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	Other British C ['] wealth Countries	Other Countries	Total
	Paid minutes							

INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE

1959	16,953	1,481	18,130	36,564	12,581	1,056	23,086	36,723
1960	66,163	9,258	89,918	165,339	52,873	6,853	110,158	169,884

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES

1956	33,761	58,636	57,594	149,991	23,982	58,243	45,548	127,773
1957	47,717	63,022	61,272	172,011	31,273	81,985	54,550	167,808
1958	47,814	73,709	61,486	183,009	43,325	82,190	52,904	178,419
1959	61,968	76,633	79,058	217,659	48,864	86,811	67,478	203,153
1960	66,783	93,535	101,005	261,323	53,149	102,844	85,581	241,574

Direct phototelegraph circuits are operated between Australia and Canada, New Zealand, Singapore (relaying to Japan), the United Kingdom (relaying to most European countries, South Africa, and Ceylon), and the United States of America. In 1959-60, 805 phototelegrams were transmitted from Australia and 5,891 were received from overseas countries.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations authorised by the Postmaster-General, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia (including the Territory of Papua and New Guinea). The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting stations and listeners' licences are given later in the chapter.

Table 402. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30th June, 1960

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †
Transmitting and Receiving—			Transmitting and Receiving—		
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical ..	33	113	Aeronautical ..	§	544
Services with other Countries (O.T.C.) ..	52	88	Land Mobile ..	9,802	24,260
Outpost ..	199	1,628	Harbour Mobile ..	139	398
Other ..	287	863	Outpost ..	§	1,013
			Ships ..	§	2,442
Land Stations¶—			Amateur Stations ..	1,287	3,987
Aeronautical ..	22	97	Receiving Only—		
Base Stations—			Fixed Stations ..	82	398
Land Mobile ..	1,004	2,740	Mobile Stations ..	1	55
Harbour Mobile ..	20	78			
Coast ..	18	96			
Special Experimental	58	173			

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

§ Not available.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1960, and comprise national and commercial services. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Postmaster-General, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards approved by the Board, and (c) programmes provided by the commercial stations serve the best interests of the public. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Postmaster-General, it allocates frequencies and operating power and controls the formation of networks of broadcasting and television stations.

National Services

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises seven part-time members, one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Before March, 1949, the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licences, supplemented when necessary by government grants. Since then, estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General, and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcast Act, 1946, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30th June, 1960, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from 16 stations in New South Wales (including 2 in Sydney) and 2 in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting in November, 1956, when two stations were established, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne. Since then, a station has been established in each of the other State capitals.

Commercial Services

Commercial broadcasting stations must be licensed by the Postmaster-General's Department. The annual licence fee is £25 plus, for the second and following years, one per cent. of the gross earnings of the station during the preceding financial year. Commercial stations derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. At 30th June, 1960, there were 37 commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial television stations must also be licensed by the Postmaster-General. The fee is £100 per annum plus, for the second and following years, one per cent. of the gross earnings of the station in the preceding financial year. The stations derive their income from the televising of advertisements and other publicity. The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September, 1956. At 30th June, 1960, there were two commercial stations operating in each of the cities Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, and one each in Perth and Hobart.

Listeners' and Viewers' Licences

Each person in possession of one or more broadcast receiving sets must hold a broadcast listener's licence. The annual fee for a licence is £2 15s. in areas within 250 miles of specified broadcasting stations (Zone 1), and £1 8s. elsewhere (Zone 2). Licences are granted at fees of 10s. for Zone

i and 7s. for Zone 2 to any person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a war service pension for total and permanent incapacity, provided that any such person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed the maximum amount of income and pension allowed under the Social Services Consolidation Act and the Repatriation Act. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 403. Broadcast Listeners' Licences, N.S.W. and A.C.T.

At 30th June	Licences in Force							Fees Collected during year ended June
	Ordinary	Pensioners' (Concession rate)	Blind Persons' (Free)	Schools (Free)	Total of Foregoing	For Receivers in excess of one*	Total Licences	
1939	432,310	...	719	...	433,029	...	433,029	£ 453,766
1950	655,255	25,278	778	1,960	683,271	64,997	748,268	700,124
1951	649,042	27,234	897	2,059	679,232	74,526	753,758	699,639
1952	697,054	41,591	818	1,892	741,355	...	741,355	1,045,375
1953	686,261	52,804	830	2,107	742,002	...	742,002	1,398,341
1954	704,863	61,480	916	2,219	769,478	...	769,478	1,439,854
1955	678,324	65,080	731	1,915	746,050	...	746,050	1,388,621
1956	701,614	71,862	765	2,043	776,284	...	776,284	1,438,599
1957	694,045	80,176	802	2,049	777,072	...	777,072	1,774,221
1958	694,230	87,715	863	2,089	784,897	...	784,897	1,951,893
1959	727,654	96,779	919	2,101	827,453	...	827,453	2,115,539
1960	724,639	105,072	934	2,014	832,659	...	832,659	2,023,081

* Licences were required for each receiver from July, 1942 to December, 1951.

A television viewer's licence must be obtained by each person possessing one or more television receivers at any one address. The annual licence fee is £5. Licences are granted at one-quarter the ordinary fee to pensioners, under the conditions set out above for broadcast licences, and free to schools and blind persons over 16 years of age.

The number of television viewers' licences in force in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 404. Television Viewers' Licences, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Licences in Force					Fees Collected during year ended June
	Ordinary	Pensioners' (Concession Rate)	Blind Person's (Free)	Schools (Free)	Total Licences	
1957	28,255	657	...	...	28,912	£ 142,097
1958	138,425	4,923	55	19	143,422	698,213
1959	287,282	13,444	120	25	300,871	1,448,750
1960	385,479	23,654	171	30	409,334	1,994,473

SOCIAL CONDITION

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Commonwealth and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Commonwealth benefits are excluded.

Table 405. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales*

Item	1938-39	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Commonwealth—	£	£	£	£	£
Age and invalid pensions	6,414,899	50,499,578	53,815,996	60,639,302	64,352,498
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..	...	129,129	140,988	147,712	150,307
Maternity allowances	167,710	1,299,413	1,285,755	1,298,501	1,423,554
Child endowment .. ..	...	21,466,863	24,610,073	22,606,107	26,856,255
Widows' pensions .. ..	...	3,920,282	4,297,736	4,825,767	5,138,992
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits .. ..	...	2,692,325	3,499,373	2,694,183	2,352,017
Community rehabilitation .. ..	...	153,893	176,502	187,955	189,964
Total, Commonwealth ..	6,582,609	80,161,483	87,826,423	92,399,527	100,463,587
State—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc. .	430,369	2,552,808	2,523,189	2,761,156	3,012,652
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children	350,278	530,305	577,083	635,136	640,891
Widows' pensions	630,321	82,037	70,302	63,027	53,838
Legal aid	3,446	31,482	57,540	42,565	48,900
Care of aboriginals	76,454	205,028	204,576	239,541	250,658
Unemployment relief	608,579	...	...	...	...
Food relief	1,419,836	151,591	148,386	132,972	134,981
Family allowances	1,363,833	...	...	...	...
Administration	264,550	157,733	170,423	208,896	230,263
Housing	23,168	1,406,677	401,927	337,174	278,019
Contribution to miners' pensions ..	...	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	51,939	53,146	48,705	48,220	47,980
Total, State	5,222,773	5,250,807	4,282,131	4,548,687	4,778,182
Total in New South Wales* ..	11,805,382	85,412,290	92,108,554	96,948,214	105,241,769

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries. Certain State benefits have been discontinued since 1938-39.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are maternity allowances, child endowment, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and age, invalid, and widows' pensions. These services are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1959. Particulars of the pension benefits are given in the chapter "Pensions", and the other benefits are described below.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand (in 1949) and the United Kingdom (in 1954) for reciprocity in relation to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Under the National Health Service, the Commonwealth also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

National Welfare Fund

A National Welfare Fund has been established to finance the payment of Commonwealth social and health services benefits.

The Fund has operated since July, 1943. At first, it was used to finance funeral benefits for pensioners and maternity allowances, but from July, 1945, all except a few minor social and health benefits have been paid from the Fund. The Fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to meet the cost of administering the benefits or of capital works associated with the benefits.

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. Since 1952-53, the Fund has received from Consolidated Revenue an amount equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund has increased only by interest on its investments.

The income and expenditure of the Fund in Australia in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 406. National Welfare Fund: Income and Expenditure in Australia

Year	Income		Expenditure	Credit Balance at 30th June
	Transfers from Revenue	Interest on Investments		
	£	£	£	£
1955-56	214,865,671	2,086,435	214,865,671	193,124,340
1956-57	223,922,596	1,937,970	223,922,596	195,062,310
1957-58	247,485,256	1,957,466	247,485,256	197,019,776
1958-59	278,227,024	1,977,466	278,227,024	198,997,242
1959-60	299,363,249	2,001,942	299,363,249	200,999,184
1960-61	330,604,498	2,017,213	330,604,498	203,016,397

Particulars of disbursements from the Fund in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 407. National Welfare Fund: Benefits Paid in Australia

Type of Benefit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£ thousand				
Aged and Invalid Pensions	109,210	121,577	129,571	147,005	157,926
Funeral Benefits to Pensioners ..	341	325	346	353	367
Widows' Pensions	8,862	9,832	10,777	12,137	13,468
Maternity Allowances	3,482	3,560	3,599	3,652	3,898
Child Endowment	57,037	58,734	67,540	62,532	74,303
Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits	4,000	7,331	8,652	7,253	7,140
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	568	608	670	681	693
Hospital Benefits	9,813	10,823	14,802	18,599	20,668
Medical Benefits	6,146	7,085	7,780	9,292	9,976
Pharmaceutical Benefits	9,924	12,911	18,455	20,761	20,543
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,999	3,199	3,807	4,113	4,200
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	1,793	2,123	2,517	3,574	7,338
Nutrition of Children	2,607	2,756	3,069	3,359	3,560
Tuberculosis Campaign	6,216	5,766	5,849	5,363	5,126
Rental Rebates .. .. .	...	...	...	...	352
Other	925	855	793	689	1,046
Total Expenditure	223,923	247,485	278,227	299,363	330,604

Maternity Allowances

Maternity allowances in respect of births of living or viable children in Australia have been paid by the Commonwealth since 10th October, 1912.

Only one allowance is granted where more than one child is born at a birth, but, since April, 1944, the allowance has been paid at an increased rate in such cases. If a child is stillborn or dies within twelve hours after birth, allowance is not payable unless the period of intra-uterine life was at least 5½ calendar months.

Maternity allowance is paid in respect of births which occur on ships proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories, if the mother is residing in Australia at date of claim and intends to remain here. Allowance is not paid in the case of births which occur outside Australian territorial waters and for which the mother is entitled to a similar benefit under the law of any other country. Allowance is payable, under certain conditions, to qualified Australians temporarily absent from Australia, and to aliens and aboriginal natives in Australia.

Maternity allowance is payable at the rate (since August, 1956) of £15 where there is no other child under 16 years of age, £16 where there is one or two such children, and £17 10s. where there are three or more. In cases of plural births, £5 is added in respect of each additional child born. Since 1944, the allowance has not been subject to a means test.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory), and the number of confinements, in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 408. Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales*

Year ended June	Amount of Allowance †	Confinements (approximate)	Claims passed for Payment		Amount Paid
			Number	As proportion of Confinements	
	£	No.		Per cent.	£
1951	15 to 17½	73,200	72,003	98	1,149,164
1952	15 to 17½	74,500	72,688	98	1,182,358
1953	15 to 17½	76,200	74,011	97	1,195,046
1954	15 to 17½	75,300	72,380	96	1,173,058
1955	15 to 17½	74,700	77,401	100	1,262,819
1956	15 to 17½	76,400	76,552	100	1,222,596
1957	15 to 17½	78,500	78,454	100	1,268,967
1958	15 to 17½	81,400	80,357	99	1,299,412
1959	15 to 17½	82,500	81,565	99	1,285,755
1960	15 to 17½	83,000	82,552	100	1,298,501
1961	15 to 17½	87,000	87,262	100	1,423,554

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† For plural births, £5 is added for each additional child born.

In 1960-61, there were 969 claims granted in respect of twins and 8 in respect of triplets.

Child Endowment

The Commonwealth system of child endowment was introduced in July, 1941. Endowment is payable, irrespective of the amount of family income, for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under 16 years of age, and for children under 16 years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under 16 years of age has been payable since June, 1950.

To qualify for endowment, the claimant and the child must be resident in Australia at the date of claim. If not Australian-born, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth for support.

The rates of endowment are 5s. per week (since June, 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, and 10s. per week (since November, 1948) for each other child in the family under 16 years of age and for each child under 16 in an approved institution. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 409. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Family Units receiving Endowment†					Approved Institutions		Endowment Paid during year ended 30th June
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Annual Liability		Number	Endowed Children	
		Total	Per Family Unit	Total	Per Family Unit			
1951	458,829	930,697	2·028	£ 18,233,345	£ 39·739	111	6,392	£ 16,872,169
1952	476,684	971,586	2·038	19,064,344	39·994	112	6,904	17,793,919
1953	491,848	1,005,887	2·045	19,759,038	40·173	112	6,743	20,012,263
1954	501,272	1,031,898	2·059	20,312,812	40·523	115	8,425	19,137,687
1955	499,072	1,034,865	2·074	20,418,554	40·913	117	6,438	19,591,156
1956	511,359	1,060,544	2·074	20,926,477	40·923	117	5,650	22,209,602
1957	524,239	1,092,858	2·085	21,599,201	41·200	119	5,606	20,975,500
1958	537,374	1,124,122	2·092	22,241,310	41·388	123	5,973	21,466,863
1959	549,822	1,155,786	2·102	22,902,750	41·654	123	5,930	24,610,073
1960	557,882	1,179,713	2·115	23,420,072	41·979	126	6,337	22,606,106
1961	566,568	1,208,525	2·133	24,056,266	42·460	130	7,108	26,856,255

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Figures for 1951 to 1954 are slightly overstated.

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

Table 410. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales*

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30th June						
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1	189,463	194,114	198,212	203,397	207,515	209,766	210,812
2	171,104	174,551	177,505	179,967	182,638	183,389	184,992
3	83,874	86,976	89,881	92,718	95,486	97,458	99,678
4	34,284	35,083	36,925	38,258	39,791	41,717	43,987
5	12,441	12,423	12,982	13,886	14,665	15,383	16,278
6	4,874	5,155	5,515	5,728	6,086	6,338	6,758
7	1,838	1,933	2,025	2,187	2,280	2,377	2,489
8	790	761	795	792	883	973	1,044
9	287	263	286	310	327	321	350
10 and over	117	100	113	131	151	160	180
Total Family Units	499,072	511,359	524,239	537,374	549,822	557,882	566,568
Endowed Children	1,034,865	1,060,544	1,092,858	1,124,122	1,155,786	1,179,713	1,208,525

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1st July, 1945. The benefits are payable to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for the benefits.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, maternity allowances, war pensions, Commonwealth hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of benefit and permissible income (current since October, 1957) are as follows:—

				Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
				s. d.	s.
Married Person (Any Age)	..	..		65 0	40
Single person: 21 years and over	..	..		60 0	40
18 to 20 years	..	..		47 6	20
16 to 17 years	..	..		35 0	20

Additional benefit of 47s. 6d. per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 10s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under age 16 and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefits may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who, by reason of age, disability, or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the last ten years are shown below:—

Table 411. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30th June			Amount of Benefits Paid £
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1952	7,680	3,258	10,938	3,376	1,237	4,613	55,135
1953	76,668	11,972	88,640	12,044	2,585	14,629	2,686,297
1954	18,854	4,599	23,453	1,876	934	2,810	1,247,215
1955	5,152	2,475	7,627	569	473	1,042	254,558
1956	8,126	2,591	10,717	1,592	733	2,325	216,400
1957	23,217	5,683	28,900	4,719	1,523	6,242	672,431
1958	41,010	9,491	50,501	8,706	2,997	11,703	1,732,137
1959	43,605	12,210	55,815	8,563	3,529	12,092	2,429,242
1960	24,431	9,539	33,970	3,498	2,127	5,625	1,606,916
1961	42,046	11,875	53,921	15,312	4,412	19,724	1,332,960
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1952	14,904	4,648	19,552	1,913	620	2,533	262,244
1953	15,435	4,692	20,127	2,500	913	3,413	546,432
1954	16,972	5,671	22,643	2,374	946	3,320	697,949
1955	17,512	5,804	23,316	2,412	954	3,366	676,148
1956	16,945	5,516	22,461	2,307	807	3,114	644,464
1957	15,720	5,189	20,909	2,144	764	2,908	643,269
1958	16,171	5,325	21,496	2,463	880	3,343	797,567
1959	17,226	6,132	23,358	2,585	996	3,581	927,534
1960	16,925	6,174	23,099	2,602	1,007	3,609	948,088
1961	16,552	5,944	22,496	2,524	878	3,402	886,945
SPECIAL BENEFIT†							
1952	710	347	1,057	169	320	489	33,502
1953	640	247	887	652	422	1,074	72,932
1954	889	481	1,370	274	493	767	132,797
1955	783	481	1,264	182	565	747	126,650
1956	815	430	1,245	198	485	683	125,394
1957	930	456	1,386	221	451	672	116,925
1958	785	571	1,356	260	509	769	162,621
1959	757	623	1,380	218	517	735	142,597
1960	621	611	1,232	184	513	697	139,178
1961	592	547	1,139	190	501	691	132,112
TOTAL							
1952	23,294	8,253	31,547	5,458	2,177	7,635	350,881
1953	92,743	16,911	109,654	15,196	3,920	19,116	3,305,661
1954	36,715	10,751	47,466	4,524	2,373	6,897	2,077,961
1955	23,447	8,760	32,207	3,163	1,992	5,155	1,057,356
1956	25,886	8,537	34,423	4,097	2,025	6,122	986,258
1957	39,867	11,328	51,195	7,084	2,738	9,822	1,432,625
1958	57,966	15,387	73,353	11,429	4,386	15,815	2,692,325
1959	61,588	18,965	80,553	11,366	5,042	16,408	3,499,373
1960	41,977	16,324	58,301	6,284	3,647	9,931	2,694,182
1961	59,190	18,366	77,556	18,026	5,791	23,817	2,352,017

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants in training for employment, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of physical handicap or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, and to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16. Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training, and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work within three years. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may participate upon reimbursement of the cost of their treatment and training.

During treatment, a person continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended, and a rehabilitation allowance, together with a training allowance and appropriate wife's and child's allowances, is paid instead. Other allowances and expenses are payable, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1959-60, 271 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 234 were placed in employment.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services, which were reorganised in 1956, are administered by the State Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, through its Social Welfare Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, children's allowances, and miscellaneous services.

Primary Social Aids

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of food relief, cash sustenance and cash supplementation, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Commonwealth benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Commonwealth assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

Payments are made at the following rates per fortnight:—

Man or woman, 21 years and over—	s.
With no dependent children under 16 years	50
With one or more dependent children over 12 months and under 16 years	60
Man and spouse—	
With no dependent children under 16 years	90
With one or more dependent children over 12 months and under 16 years	100

In each of the above cases, a permissible income of 40s. per fortnight from other sources is allowed. Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age, receive lesser payments and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

Payments to cash sustenance recipients may be augmented by supplementary payments, dependent upon individual circumstances. Certain groups of women with children, to whom Commonwealth assistance is not paid, receive a supplementary payment of 75s. per fortnight. The groups comprise divorcees where the father is not supporting his children; wives who have been deserted less than six months; women whose husbands are in gaol with a period served of less than six months; unmarried mothers; deserted wives, divorcees, and de jure widows with only illegitimate children; wives with husbands in mental hospitals and ineligible for Commonwealth special benefit; and de jure widows not residually qualified for Commonwealth pensions and ineligible for Commonwealth special benefit.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of food relief and cash sustenance include clothing and footwear, additional milk and special foods for infants and nursing mothers, special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition, and medical treatment.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to £151,206 in 1959-60.

Secondary Social Aids

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet special needs. They include the provision of surgical aids, artificial limbs, spectacles and hearing aids, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to £77,849 in 1959-60.

Emergency Aids

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, are available for aged persons and for certain cases of particular need to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week.

Expenditure on the emergency aids amounted to £47,500 in 1959-60.

Children's Allowances

Allowances for children may be paid to a mother or father who is widowed, deserted, or divorced, or whose spouse is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age pensioner. Assistance in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. The allowances are paid for children up to school-leaving age of 15 years; but if a child is an invalid or is otherwise incapacitated, or if the case has unusual features which call for special consideration, the allowance may be continued for a period beyond school-leaving age.

The rate of allowance varies in accordance with the claimant's means, and ranges from 2s. to 22s. 6d. per week for the first child and up to 12s. 6d. per week for each other eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children during 1959-60, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	1,559
Deserted Wives, Divorcees	997
Unmarried Mothers	241
Husbands Incapacitated	808
Husbands in Gaol	151
Other	141
Total	<hr/> 3,897 <hr/>

The number of children for whom allowances were paid during 1959-60 was 9,940, and expenditure amounted to £238,996.

Miscellaneous Social Aids

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to £118,954 in 1959-60.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children. Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1910-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in 1939 and later years is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

Table 412. Children under State Supervision at 30th June

Classification	1939	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
State Wards—						
Boarded out, adopted, apprenticed, or with own parents	3,643	2,001	2,344	2,516	2,779	2,924
In depots, homes or hostels	333	673	676	706	774	773
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters	679	768	932	1,115	1,018	1,068
Children living in own homes	9,787	5,756	5,960	6,363	6,726	7,204
Children in licensed foster homes and institutions	1,207	1,435	1,311	1,303	1,280	1,221
Children on probation from courts or institutions	1,728	2,643	3,057	3,592	3,862	4,246
After-care—Ex-institution inmates		463	526	659	697	776
Total	17,377	13,739	14,806	16,254	17,136	18,212

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1959 was 3,697, viz., 1,973 boys and 1,724 girls. Of these, 773 were in depots, homes or hostels, 2,536 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 245 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, 56 were apprenticed, and 87 were restored to their parents.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental field officers exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents. Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £201,411 in 1959-60.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer, homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science, and homes for sub-normal children, for sick in invalid wards, for babies, and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1959-60 comprised 18 hostels and homes and 2 special training homes.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. Allowances may be paid to institutions which were in existence when the Child Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents, or other blood relatives, must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1959-60, the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 88, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 832. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 283 and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 207.

RELIEF OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 452.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

The following table shows the number of children licensed during recent years to be employed in public entertainment or to engage in street-trading. The increase after 1958 in the number licensed for public entertainment reflects the use of children in television films:—

Table 413. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30th June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Under age 12	Aged 12 to 14	Aged 15 or over	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1954	95	310	254	128	23	405	523	108	631
1955	42	316	194	148	16	358	456	86	542
1956	56	404	247	197	16	460	460	78	538
1957	63	220	132	133	18	283	410	89	499
1958	56	248	129	151	24	304	277	75	352
1959	207	320	301	211	15	527	337	115	452

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 414. Child Welfare Department: Children Adopted

Year ended 30th June	Sex		Age		Relationship of Adopting Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Boys	Girls	Under 1 year	1 year and over	Natural Parent	Other Relative	Not Related	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1954	704	737	541	900	698	104	639	1,441
1955	555	530	542	543	401	60	624	1,085
1956	514	498	470	542	365	69	578	1,012
1957	507	465	548	424	280	41	651	972
1958	725	681	525	881	636	87	683	1,406
1959	825	734	648	911	677	72	810	1,559

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of adopting families in 1959-60 was 1,018; of these, 545 were families with children, and 473 were childless. The adopting parents in 1959-60 included 6 with an income of less than £500 per annum, 449 with an income from £500 to £999, 283 with from £1,000 to £1,249, and 280 with an income of £1,250 or more.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Windsor, Mittagong, Muswellbrook, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Court, Sydney, are shown on page 600 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1957.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1959, the Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts made 1,486 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,110 for maintenance of child, and 41 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-52, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1960 was 652. During the year, there were 466 arrivals and 478 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 415. Child Welfare Department: Expenditure and Receipts

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure*						Receipts †	
	Allowances to Invalid Husbands, Deserted Wives, etc.	Allowances for Children Boarded Out	Head Office—Administration		State Institutions			Total
			Salaries and Wages	Other	Salaries and Wages	Other		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1939	244,915	87,143	39,466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
1955	166,026	74,037	208,912	57,197	320,366	206,079	1,032,617	83,307
1956	173,311	80,495	247,124	59,977	348,630	211,950	1,121,487	78,897
1957	165,272	115,463	263,591	74,640	374,874	235,848	1,229,688	77,179
1958	161,654	155,949	309,952	90,712	403,470	246,512	1,368,249	99,773
1959	170,234	175,287	333,989	98,967	447,426	236,294	1,462,197	105,050
1960	175,971	201,411	362,035	109,506	491,022	258,892	1,598,837	115,638

* Excluding items (e.g., rates) charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Of the total expenditure of the Department in 1959-60, £749,914 or 47 per cent. was expended on institutions.

Table 415 does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled £103,769 in 1958-59 and £409,869 in 1959-60.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

The State maintains two homes for the aged and infirm—one for men and one for women. The institutions are also used for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State homes during the year 1959 was 1,884. In the hospitals attached to the institutions, 2,871 cases of illness were treated during 1959—males 2,563 and females 308—and at the end of the year 958 patients remained under treatment.

Several societies are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection. Charities failing to observe the provisions of the Act may be de-registered.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the orthodox benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral donations, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation but are concerned only with the dispensing of medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1959, there were 14 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 25 single societies with no branches, and 21 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 146,495 (121,329 men, 11,451 women, and 13,715 juveniles). Members of medical funds and of hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 238,933 and 134,895, respectively.

The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness, 15s. for the second six months, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period of six months; a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for sums up to £100, and in some of them it is possible to assure for £500, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £15—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits.

In most cases, the form of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contributions) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral, and medical benefits in respect of the following men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year	Amount £	Year	Amount £	Year	Amount £
1938-39	76,117	1953-54	132,468	1956-57	126,881
1951-52	107,133	1954-55	148,840	1957-58	132,248
1952-53	113,286	1955-56	126,269	1958-59	133,462

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1960, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit—e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1960, 240 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 130 societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Eight community settlement societies have been registered, but only two were on the register at 30th June, 1960.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, comprising more than 1,250,000 acres set apart in 1944; it embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands, extending about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (34,392 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively, and the Blue Mountains National

Park (155,000 acres) and Brisbane Water National Park (15,000 acres) are within 100 miles of Sydney. A national park of 14,000 acres has been established in the Warrumbungle Mountains, situated in the north-western part of the State. Other national parks of smaller area have been established at Gloucester Tops and Barrington (near Dungog) and in the vicinity of the dams at Wyangala (near Cowra), Burrinjuck (near Yass), and Keepit (near Gunnedah).

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1958, local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £2,654,000.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a number are only temporary. Local Land Boards investigate the requirements for commons in country centres. In this way, the size of many commons has been reduced, and areas have been made available from them for rural pursuits.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the Gardens. In 1960-61, admissions to the grounds numbered 828,698, and to the aquarium 291,408. The receipts of the zoological department of the Taronga Park Trust amounted to £189,224 in 1960-61, excluding an annual State grant of £3,250, and expenditure amounted to £163,104. Exhibits at 30th June, 1961 comprised 925 mammals, 2,412 birds, 117 reptiles, and 1,036 fish.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. Provision is made for ten other members, comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and two members (one a full-blood and the other a full-blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood) representing the aboriginal race.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children whose parents are unable to care for them.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the better-class aboriginals, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, the Board may issue to any person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. In 1959-60, 125 exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a home for each family, a school, a ration store where required, and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing, and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations, and are usually supervised by non-resident officers on a part-time basis.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1960, the enrolment at these homes was 42 and 56 respectively. A home for young children is maintained at Bombaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 416. Aborigines Welfare Board: Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates, and Expenditure

At 30th June	Aboriginal Stations			Aboriginal Reserves			Exemption Certificates Granted †	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June	
	Number	Resident Aborig- inals	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations *	Number	Resident Aborig- inals	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations *		From Revenue	From Loans (New Bldgs., etc.)
								£	£
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	43	57,588	5,270
1955	16	2,919	317	30	1,961	116	99	173,548	44,055
1956	16	2,860	318	27	1,928	66	110	174,967	13,640
1957	16	2,878	379	29	1,880	64	137	181,585	4,772
1958	16	2,980	388	29	2,066	181	117	194,072	18,484
1959	16	2,889	344	29	2,549	132	128	200,724	2,677
1960	16	2,821	290	31	2,621	115	125	225,613	40,000

* Included in "resident aborigines".

† Year ended 30th June.

Aboriginals are eligible for Commonwealth age, invalid, and widows' pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits, but the child endowment payments may be administered by the Aborigines Welfare Board if this is considered to be in the best interests of the mother and children.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 100 of this volume.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1933, 1947, and 1954, is shown below. Those not stating religion represented 12.4, 11.1, and 8.9 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses.

Table 417. Religions of the Population, N.S.W.

Religion	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion		
	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,143,493	1,293,964	1,446,571	49·63	48·78	46·97
Catholic, Roman* ..	489,163	268,496	289,637	} 24·14	25·52	27·05
Catholic* ..	66,943	408,497	554,816			
Presbyterian ..	257,522	262,166	302,984	11·18	9·88	9·70
Methodist ..	203,042	246,876	275,188	8·81	9·31	8·81
Baptist ..	29,981	34,935	40,283	1·30	1·32	1·29
Greek Orthodox ..	3,916	7,226	29,133	·17	·28	·93
Congregational ..	20,274	19,331	21,280	·88	·73	·68
Lutheran ..	5,956	5,915	17,033	·26	·22	·55
Salvation Army ..	9,610	10,871	12,825	·42	·41	·41
Church of Christ ..	8,658	10,269	10,567	·38	·39	·34
Seventh Day Adventist ..	5,912	7,157	10,476	·26	·27	·34
Other Christian ..	38,419	46,465	75,015	1·66	1·75	1·76
Total Christian ..	2,282,889	2,622,168	3,085,808	99·09	98·86	98·83
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew ..	10,305	13,194	19,583	·45	·50	·63
Other ..	1,823	1,409	1,704	·08	·05	·05
Indefinite, No Religion ..	8,796	15,537	15,231	·38	·59	·49
No reply ..	297,034	332,530	301,203			
Total Population	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529			

* So described on individual census schedules.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December, 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls

Act in respect of imported films. This Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinematograph films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court.

In 1960, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 523 and their aggregate seating capacity was 372,662, representing an average of 713 per theatre; 133 of the theatres (with an average seating capacity of 1,158) were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 390 (with an average capacity of 561) in other districts. In addition, there were 14 drive-in and 36 open-air theatres in the State showing 35 mm. films. There were also 6 touring theatres showing 35 mm. films and 35 theatres (including a touring theatre) for 16 mm. films.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Trotting, in particular, has become popular since an amendment of the law in 1948, which authorised the conduct of night trotting races and betting at them.

Racecourses are licensed by the Chief Secretary under the Gaming and Betting Act, which prescribes that licences may be issued only to non-proprietary associations. So far as the actual conduct of races is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the New South Wales Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

There are certain limits on the number of race meetings which may be held and the racecourses which may be licensed within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and within 40 miles of the principal post office in Newcastle. In other parts of the State, the following rules apply:—

- (i) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for horse racing or the number of meetings which may be held for this class of racing, except that 12 meetings per annum is the limit for licensed racecourses beyond 40 miles but within 65 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney;
- (ii) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for trotting, but meetings are restricted to 12 per annum at each course;
- (iii) Only one course may be licensed for greyhound racing in any one country town, and meetings at each of these courses are limited to 40 per annum.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting, and greyhound races on licensed racecourses. Under the Totalisator Act, in force since 1916, racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows for recent years the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made).

Table 418. Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover

Year ended June	Totalisator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalisator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	£	£		£	£
1950	9,701,635	74,774,000	1956	13,644,841	113,224,800
1951	11,550,451	82,073,200	1957	13,213,104	113,169,600
1952	16,343,841	115,484,600	1958	13,830,598	113,147,200
1953	14,189,928	110,080,000	1959	14,340,214	100,201,200
1954	14,201,809	114,401,900	1960	14,690,918	110,792,300
1955	13,100,536	112,875,700	1961	13,677,112	111,911,000

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay an annual licence tax on them. The general rate of tax is £50 for each 6d. machine, £100 for each 1s. machine, and £500 (£250 before January, 1960) for each of the first five 2s. machines and £700 (£350 before January, 1960) for each in excess of five. Further particulars of the tax are given in the chapter "Public Finance". Until 1958-59, all proceeds of the tax were paid to the Hospital Fund; since 1959-60, part of the proceeds (£125,000 in 1959-60 and £250,000 in each subsequent year) have been paid to the Housing Account and the balance to the Hospital Fund.

At 30th June, 1961, the number of clubs licensed to operate poker machines was 1,228, and the number of machines licensed was 10,851. During 1960-61, tax amounting to £1,676,869 was collected, including £22,292 pre-paid in respect of the following year.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries, with cash prizes, have been conducted in New South Wales since August, 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "mammoth" or "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July, 1947 and November, 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November, 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, 10s. in the special lotteries, and £1 in the jackpot lotteries; in the first six Opera House lotteries, the price was £5, and in the later lotteries £3. The first prize is £6,000 for ordinary lotteries, £12,000 for the special lotteries, £30,000 for jackpot lotteries, and £100,000 for Opera House lotteries.

From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House Lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Appeal Fund.

Table 419. State Lotteries

Year ended June	Lotteries Filled during each Year						Administrative Expenses	
	Number				Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *		Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes
	Ordinary	Special	Mammoth or Jackpot	Opera House				
1952	252	38	...	...	£ 8,830,000	£ 5,627,205	£ 3,202,795	£ 266,307
1953	272	57	...	...	10,330,000	6,580,500	3,749,500	317,128
1954	265	66	...	...	10,587,500	6,742,990	3,844,510	373,958
1955	256	66	9	...	11,240,000	7,162,810	4,077,190	398,596
1956	261	74	9	...	11,777,500	7,504,180	4,273,320	413,161
1957	251	79	19	...	12,752,500	8,161,590	4,590,910	435,997†
1958	242	83	19	3	14,205,000	9,122,210	5,082,790	469,525
1959	229	86	20	2	13,597,500	8,725,150	4,872,350	546,865
1960	221	91	19	6	14,527,500	9,232,250	5,295,250	552,272
1961	209	97	20	14	16,797,500	10,540,850	6,256,650	631,428

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

† Revised.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions. During the year ended 30th June, 1960, 165 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 6d. to £10 per ticket. Of the 4,157,352 tickets sold, 4,007,926, or 96 per cent., were at prices of 10s. or less. Total income amounted to £972,413 and expenditure was £646,663, leaving net proceeds of £325,750. The main items of expenditure were prizes £309,536, advertising, postage, etc., £166,238, and salaries, commissions, etc., £147,300.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Substantial amendments in respect of trading hours, registrations of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels were enacted in 1946 and 1954. The 1954 amendment incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see page 470 of this issue).

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts. Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits and for annual renewal thereof (current in June, 1961) are summarised in Table 420.

Table 420. Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Publican's Licence	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £500*	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.*†
Club Certificate of Registration ..	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding £1 per member at date of application; maximum, £500.	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals until midnight by licensee or club.	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
Australian Wine Licence‡ ..	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £50.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet Licence¶	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £20.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand Licence	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	£2 per day	.....

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may }

‡ Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

The Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised local government authorities to conduct community hotels. A council may establish a community hotel by purchase of existing licensed premises, or a new licence may be applied for in respect of premises owned by the council. The profits

Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Spirit Merchant's Licence ..	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, £30; other districts, £20.	2 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district, £50; other districts, £25.	As for new licence.
Restaurant Permit	Supply of light Australian wines and malted liquors with meals between noon and 2.30 p.m., and between 6 p.m. and midnight.	£30	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms—			
Licence	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations	As for publican's licence	As for publican's licence.
Permit	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor with meals on trains ..	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers to be consumed with meals on State Railways.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps or works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issued by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		

approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

¶ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

of a community hotel must be applied towards a public purpose, e.g., hospital, library, facilities for recreation, health or welfare. Since 1946 approval has been given for the establishment of community hotels at Forster (in 1948), Randwick Municipality (1950), Griffith (1952), Leeton (1953), and Comboyne (1954), but these approvals have been allowed to lapse.

Number of Liquor Licences

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943. There was no change between 1943 and June, 1955, but the number has since fallen to 2,018. Australian wine licences were reduced from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943 and 346 in 1960.

Compensation has been paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of Year Book No. 50. The Fund was exhausted in 1958-59, and any compensation payments since then have been met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

Table 421. Liquor Licences at 31st December

Kind of Licence	1929	1939	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Publicans'	2,142	2,038	2,026	2,025	2,022	2,021	2,018	2,018
Club	80	84	790	928	1,051	1,125	1,174	1,229
Australian Wine	363	348	347	347	347	347	347	346
Spirit Merchants'	255	237	603	590	582	580	582	581
Packet	8	4	...	7	7	10	15	15
Booth or Stand*	3,057	2,255	6,008	6,554	6,132	6,433	7,001	7,090
Brewers'	9	6	8	7	8	7	6	6
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor	35	43	44	43	} 56	46	46	44
Australian Wine	19	11	11	12				
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs*	164	249	516	424	383	426	423	438
Restaurants .. .. .	...	...	156	166	171	180	212	215

* Number issued during the year.

The increase since 1939 in club licences and permits to supply liquor with meals reflects the legislation of 1946 and 1954 (see above). The number of spirit merchants' licences in 1960 was more than double the number in 1939.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in 1939 and later years:—

Table 422. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence							
	Publicans'	Club	Australian Wine	Spirit Merchants'	Packet	Railway Refreshment	Restaurant Permits	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8,812,282	215,887	244,959	479,927	726	40,184	...	9,793,965
1946	18,317,477	512,920	659,134	1,481,885	111	88,779	...	21,060,306
1953	42,203,509	2,891,251	930,535	4,169,444	1,839	124,949	155,472	50,476,999
1954	46,319,358	3,251,200	812,835	4,513,136	...	135,415	196,361	55,228,305
1955	51,217,790	4,523,880	657,349	4,198,740	...	117,584	213,970	60,929,313
1956	58,369,446	6,808,741	712,133	4,130,446	...	100,301	248,258	70,369,325
1957	61,987,131	8,450,431	703,515	4,189,906	3,726	89,918	273,149	75,697,776
1958	61,016,796	9,388,768	720,037	4,369,632	2,643	100,098	301,955	75,899,929
1959	60,402,952	10,454,340	730,809	4,502,458	3,472	110,899	332,468	76,537,398
1960	63,511,344	12,080,092	767,129	4,811,315	3,184	125,509	387,011	81,685,584

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 423. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1939	1946	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fees assessed on purchases—								
Publicans'	421,647	673,635	2,560,889	2,918,472	3,099,357	3,050,839	3,020,148	3,175,567
Club	4,000	6,955	226,194	340,438	422,522	469,935	522,717	604,005
Australian Wine	4,868	9,678	13,327	14,243	14,070	14,394	14,616	15,343
Spirit Merchants'	10,473	22,322	85,845	84,114	85,561	89,053	91,771	98,049
Packet	17	5	43	54	75	53	69	64
Railway Refreshment	1,674	4,013	5,354	4,439	3,945	4,419	4,928	5,613
Restaurant Permit .. ..	...	...	10,698	12,413	13,657	15,158	16,623	19,351
Other Fees—								
Booth or Stand	5,326	5,395	13,535	12,243	13,106	14,003	14,180	13,414
Brewers'	250	250	300	350	300	275	275	325
Permits to supply liquor with meals	1,288	1,120	6,374	7,807	8,889	8,599	8,872	9,722

Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the day of any general election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales or of the Commonwealth Parliament, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.) since 1st February, 1955. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Since 1955, the Licensing Court has been given authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises, where local circumstances warrant it. This discretionary power

of the Court is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m., between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., or for a period longer than eleven hours. Liquor may be supplied until midnight with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda. A summary of the voting is shown below:—

Table 424. Voting at Referenda on Closing Hours for Hotels and Registered Clubs

Choice of Closing Hours	Number of Formal Votes Recorded			Proportion of Total Formal Votes		
	1916	1947	1954	1916	1947	1954
6 p.m.	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	Per cent. 62·4	Per cent. 62·5	Per cent. 49·7
7 p.m.	4,830	...	...	0·9	...	...
8 p.m.	21,134	...	...	3·8	...	...
9 p.m.	178,842	26,954	...	32·1	1·6	...
10 p.m.	1,405	604,833	902,532	0·3	35·9	50·3
11 p.m.	3,193	...	...	0·5	...	...
Total	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100·0	100·0	100·0

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 425. Intoxicants: Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.

Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants	Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants
	Beer	Wine	Spirits *			Beer	Wine	Spirits *	
	Thousand gallons			£ thous.		Thousand gallons			£ thous.
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	17,440	1955	93,727	3,757	1,844	95,100
1939	35,379	1,640	884	16,620	1956	92,501	4,152	1,811	106,900
1951	66,021	5,643	1,949	58,800	1957	94,972	3,964	1,715	115,900
1952	70,080	4,606	1,420	71,000	1958	94,323	4,108	1,758	115,200
1953	75,731	4,518	1,239	77,300	1959	92,817	4,178	1,972	116,200
1954	84,215	4,194	1,517	84,600	1960	97,528	4,299	2,163	126,700

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices, not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

Much of the increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants since 1939 has been due to increased taxation. Excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942, to 7s. 2d. in September, 1951, and to 9s. 10d. in March, 1956. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, and 1956. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories".

Sales of Wine and Brandy

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by wholesalers operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover both local and interstate sales from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in this State, but exclude sales to agents or wholesalers in other States, overseas exports, and ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from wholesalers in other States.

Table 426. Wholesale Sales of Wine and Brandy*, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30th June				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.
Wine—					
Sherry: Flor	70	70	67	79	71
Other Dry	386	370	352	351	338
Sweet	1,510	1,404	1,383	1,412	1,231
Dessert Wines: Sweet White	347	346	313	284	308
Sweet Red	464	448	413	444	517
Table Wines: Dry White ..	248	272	241	275	312
Dry Red	347	401	463	437	475
Sweet†	159	156	236	327	316
Sparkling‡: White	52	54	58	68	72
Red¶	90	86	90	74	73
Vermouth	49	49	51	58	58
Total Wine	3,722	3,656	3,667	3,809	3,771
	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.
Brandy	305	324	330	362	366

* Includes wine and brandy imported from overseas. In 1960–61, 19,000 gallons of wine and 19,000 proof gallons of brandy were imported from overseas.

† Includes Pearl types and Sauternes.

‡ Includes natural fermentation and carbonated.

¶ Includes wine cocktails.

DRUNKENNESS

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1939:—

Table 427. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged *	Persons Dis- charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†						Per 10,000 of Popula- tion
			Fined	Impris- oned	Other‡	Total			
						Males	Fe- males	Persons	
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	210
1953	72,765	118	12,157	244	60,246	69,122	3,525	72,647	215
1954	72,591	50	11,105	29	61,407	68,837	3,704	72,541	212
1955	81,199	742	13,239	54	67,164	76,277	4,180	80,457	230
1956	77,867	672	13,288	375	63,532	72,461	4,734	77,195	217
1957	76,700	747	13,731	99	62,123	70,965	4,988	75,953	210
1958	69,085	731	16,259	104	51,991	64,022	4,332	68,354	185
1959	69,516	315	13,560	345	55,296	64,824	4,377	69,201	184
1960	69,259	668	12,806	401	55,384	65,159	3,432	68,591	179

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 4,480 in 1959 and 4,803 in 1960.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months; or he may be placed in a State penal institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Director of Psychiatric Services. Judges, magistrates, and the Master in Protective Jurisdiction may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master in Protective Jurisdiction, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognizances to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals. At 30th June, 1960, the number under the supervision of the Director of Psychiatric Services was 274 (217 men and 57 women). The number admitted for the first time in the year 1959-60 was 281, including 212 males and 69 women.

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables, or engage in Sunday trading.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 428. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
Pawnbrokers'	48	48	53	49	£ 480	£ 480	£ 530	£ 490
Moneylenders'	566	665	785	899	*	*	*	*
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,744	1,652	1,574	1,445	2,316	2,325	2,167	2,054
Secondhand Dealers' and Collec- tors'	2,860	2,661	2,714	2,658	1,751	1,577	1,645	1,662
Tobacco	25,634	27,121	28,145	29,927	6,409	6,780	7,036	7,482
Sunday Trading	10,403	10,212	10,701	10,326	10,655	10,389	10,937	10,512
Billiards	34	30	25	23	330	300	250	230
Fishermen's	2,613	2,848	2,557	2,378	2,613	2,848	2,557	2,378
Fishing Boat	2,552	2,625	2,470	2,585	3,822	3,822	3,480	3,670

* Not available.

For pawnbrokers' licences, the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1960, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 142 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 10,910.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed urban areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog; dogs in rural districts are not registered. In 1960, dog licences issued numbered 118,707 and the fees totalled £14,840.

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, and business agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act, 1941-1957. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments). Business sub-agents employed by or acting for a business agent must also be licensed.

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £16), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual fee £6), (3) district licences in respect of a particular police district outside the metropolitan area (annual fee £3), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified

in the licence. In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act. An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker.

Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting licences to auctioneers and business agents resident in reciprocating States of Australia or in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is £2, and for a business agent's licence £3. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, real estate agent, or business agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee £6), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee of £2, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee is £10,000. Contributions to the fund amounted to £13,733 in 1959-60, and the balance in the fund was £72,122 at 30th June, 1960.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 429. Auctioneers and Agents: Applications for Licences

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Auctioneers—						
General	501	593	610	569	560	591
Country	509	560	684	684	606	607
District	1,299	1,322	1,337	1,284	1,314	1,296
Primary Products	10	9	8	15	20	26
Total, Auctioneers' Licences	2,319	2,484	2,639	2,552	2,500	2,520
Stock and Station Agents	2,658	2,660	2,662	2,717	2,542	2,629
Real Estate Agents	4,485	4,515	4,797	5,102	5,251	5,946
Business Agents .. .. .	...	...	...	1,103	1,516	1,797
Business Sub-agents .. .. .	...	...	...	411	590	717
Corporations	322	312	348	401	456	532
Individual Licensees (including employees of corporation)	5,723	5,770	6,165	6,677	8,407	8,276
Real Estate Salesmen—Certificate of registration issued	443	497	498	939	1,694	2,805

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists

of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and four members who are elected for a term of five years, one by the municipal and shire councils, one by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1960, the fire brigades comprised 1,352 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 322 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 174 officers and permanent firemen and 2,242 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 430. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expenditure
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Government	Local Government	Insurance Companies			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1955	54	196	250	228,099	228,099	1,368,594	25,807	1,850,599	1,889,996
1956	54	197	251	294,253	294,253	1,765,518	17,764	2,371,788	2,350,262
1957	54	199	253	301,130	301,130	1,806,780	16,755	2,425,795	2,608,250
1958	54	200	254	344,745	344,745	2,068,470	15,162	2,773,122	2,762,222
1959	60	201	261	355,381	355,381	2,132,289	20,323	2,863,374	2,810,786
1960	63	201	264	362,323	362,323	2,173,938	28,323	2,926,907	3,114,685

Of the Board's expenditure in 1960, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented £2,124,246 or 68 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised £75,566, superannuation £193,014, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure £721,859. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1960 included land and buildings valued at £980,277 and fire appliances valued at £782,104.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales, statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the Government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

An age pension scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1901, and an invalid pension scheme in 1908. These schemes were discontinued when age and invalid pensions were introduced by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth commenced to pay age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) in July, 1909, and age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions in December, 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1961.

Payment of the age and invalid pensions is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. The pensions are restricted, in general, to natural-born or naturalised British subjects. No person may receive at the same time both an age pension and an invalid or widows' pension or a tuberculosis allowance.

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or over not receiving age pensions, who have resided in Australia for at least five years and became permanently incapacitated or blind in or during temporary absence from Australia; pensions are also payable to persons whose incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, provided that they have resided here for at least twenty years.

Under the means test, which was introduced in its present form in March, 1961, the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of his property in excess of £200. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual basic rate of pension the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed £182. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced firstly by the annual income in excess of a prescribed amount (£182 from October, 1954), and then, as a separate deduction, by £1 for each complete £10 of property in excess of £200, and no pension was payable if the value of property exceeded £2,250.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the following types of income are excluded—income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to £26 per annum for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Free board and lodging received is assessed as income at not more than £32 10s. per annum.

In assessing the value of a person's property for purposes of the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his permanent home, his furniture and personal effects, the surrender value (up to £750) of life assurance policies, the capital value of annuities, the present value of reversionary interests, and war gratuities.

For purposes of the means test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons have been eligible since 1954 for the maximum rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid and war pensions.

The maximum basic rate of age or invalid pension has been £5 5s. per week (£273 per annum) since October, 1961. Supplementary assistance of 10s. per week (£26 per annum) has been available since October, 1958 to single pensioners and to married couples where only one is a pensioner and the other is not receiving a wife's allowance (see below); only those who pay rent and are considered to be entirely dependent on their pension are eligible for this assistance.

Allowances are payable to the wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the same means test that applies to age or invalid pensions, is 47s. 6d. per week, or £123 10s. per annum. Where a pensioner is an invalid and is maintaining one or more children under 16 years of age, an allowance of 15s. per week (£39 per annum) is payable, free of the means test, for the first child, and additional pension of up to 10s. per week (£26 per annum) is payable, subject to the means test, for each other child.

A pensioner who is an inmate of an approved benevolent home is paid so much of his pension as does not exceed 35s. per week. Except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward, the balance of the inmate's pension is paid to the institution for his maintenance.

Funeral benefit has been payable since July, 1943 in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners. The benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or £10, whichever is the less.

Changes since 1951 in the maximum rates of pension and allowances and in limits of income and property are shown in the following table:—

Table 431. Age and Invalid Pension Rates

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension		Maximum Additional Amounts Payable Weekly to Pensioners who are Invalids			Limit of Annual Income for Maximum Pension *	Absolute Limit of Property †
	Per Annum	Per Week	Wife	First Child	Each Other Child		
	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	£	£
1951: October	156 0	60 0	30 0	11 6	...	78	1,000
1952: September	175 10	67 6	35 0	11 6	...	78	1,000
1953: October	182 0	70 0	35 0	11 6	...	104	1,250
1954: October	182 0	70 0	35 0	11 6	...	182	1,750
1955: October	208 0	80 0	35 0	11 6	...	182	1,750
1956: October	208 0	80 0	35 0	11 6	10	182	1,750
1957: October	227 10	87 6	35 0	11 6	10	182	1,750
1958: October	227 10	87 6	35 0	11 6	10	182	2,250
1959: October	247 0	95 0	35 0	11 6	10	182	2,250
1960: October	260 0	100 0	35 0	11 6	10	182	2,250
1961: October	273 0	105 0	47 6	15 0	10	182	4,750

* Limit which, assuming the value of property is nil, permits payment of maximum pension.

† Limit which, assuming income is nil, precludes payment of any pension.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in each of the last eleven years. The number of pensioners has increased steadily during the post-war years, mainly as a result of the changing age composition of the population and the modification of the means test. The rise in total payments reflects the increase in the number of pensioners and higher rates of pension.

Table 432. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Pensioners at 30th June				Payments		
	Age	Invalid	Inmates of Benevolent Homes	Total	To Pensioners †	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners	Total
					£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1951	141,658	32,709	1,341	175,708	20,805	51	20,856
1952	145,057	32,396	1,250	178,703	25,019	56	25,075
1953	154,936	33,546	1,618	190,100	30,475	58	30,533
1954	164,706	35,611	1,498	201,815	33,953	89	34,042
1955	174,308	38,226	876	213,410	36,874	80	36,954
1956	181,120	40,588	892	222,600	42,465	50	42,515
1957	186,233	42,649	†	228,882	45,318	101	45,419
1958	206,511	28,885	†	235,396	50,402	98	50,500
1959	212,315	32,435	†	244,750	53,725	91	53,816
1960	217,478	35,769	†	253,247	60,536	103	60,639
1961	223,045	38,648	†	261,693	64,249	103	64,352

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including payments for wives and children of pensioners who were invalids.

‡ Included in "Age" or "Invalid".

The following table shows the number of new claims for age or invalid pensions and the sex of pensioners in each of the last six years:—

Table 433. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims†	Pensioners			New Claims†	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1956‡	23,476	65,562	115,558	181,120	6,554	23,792	16,796	40,588
1957	21,178	67,225	119,008	186,233	6,218	25,401	17,248	42,649
1958	22,053	65,384	141,127	206,511	6,756	15,157	13,728	28,885
1959	23,034	67,212	145,103	212,315	7,477	17,087	15,348	32,435
1960	21,716	67,671	149,807	217,478	7,941	18,390	17,379	35,769
1961	29,412	70,068	152,977	223,045	8,685	19,924	18,724	38,648

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† During year ended 30th June.

‡ Excludes pensioners in benevolent homes.

At 30th June, 1961, allowances were being paid for 5,865 wives and 4,248 first children of pensioners who were invalids.

The claims for funeral benefit admitted in recent years were as follows:—

Year	Claims Granted	Amount Paid	Year	Claims Granted	Amount Paid
1955-56	13,179	£ 131,330	1958-59	14,150	£ 140,988
1956-57	13,955	136,524	1959-60	14,813	147,712
1957-58	12,928	129,129	1960-61	15,073	150,307

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June, 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March, 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (see page 452).

Under the Commonwealth scheme, widows' pensions are payable, subject to a means test, to widows resident in Australia during the five years (in certain circumstances one year) immediately prior to the date of claiming pension. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who are 45 or more years of age and have ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer have a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances following their husband's death.

The term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

Dependent children are those under 16 years of age under custody, care, and control of the widow or being maintained by her. (Child endowment is paid for all such children in the family.) Any child adopted after widowhood (or desertion, etc.) is not taken into account.

The means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions was introduced in its present form in March, 1961. Under the means test, pension at the maximum annual basic rate is reduced by the excess over £182 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus a property component. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced by the annual income in excess of £182 and, as a separate deduction in the case of a Class B widow only, by a proportion of her property in excess of £200; no pension was payable to either class of widow if the value of property exceeded £2,250. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

The types of income and property disregarded for purposes of the means test are the same as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to £26 per annum is allowed for each dependent child under 16 years of age. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of £13 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been £286 per annum (£5 10s. per week) since September, 1961. If the value of property exceeds £2,250, the property component included in the *means as assessed* is equal to £1 for each complete £10 of property in excess of £1,000; if the value of property is £2,250 or less, no property component is included. Additional pension (up to £39 per annum since September, 1961) is payable, subject to the means test, in respect of each dependent child after the first. The pension of a Class A widow may be continued while she has a dependent child up to 18 years of age attending a school or university full-time.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been £240 10s. per annum (£4 12s. 6d. per week) since September, 1961. The property component included in the *means as assessed* for a Class B pension is equal to £1 for each complete £10 of property in excess of £200. Class B pensioners who are not less than 50 years of age and are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pension as does not exceed 31s. 6d. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been £4 12s. 6d. per week since September, 1961. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child.

Widow pensioners who pay rent and are considered to be entirely dependent on their pension may receive supplementary assistance of 10s. per week.

The maximum basic rates of pension payable from the various dates of change since the inception of the Commonwealth scheme are shown below:—

Table 434. Widows' Pensions: Maximum Basic Rates per Week

Month of Change	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Month of Change	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942: June	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	1950: Oct.	55 0	42 0	47 6	42 0
Oct.	30 6	25 6	25 6	...	1951: Oct.	65 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
1943: Jan.	31 0	26 0	26 0	...	1952: Sept.	72 6	55 0	55 0	55 0
Apr.	31 6	26 6	26 6	...	1953: Nov.	75 0	57 6	57 6	57 6
Aug.	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	1955: Nov.	85 0	67 6	67 6	67 6
1945: Oct.	37 6	...	32 6	...	1957: Oct.	92 6	75 0	75 0	75 0
1947: July	42 6	32 0	37 6	32 0	1959: Oct.	100 0	82 6	82 6	82 6
1948: Oct.	47 6	37 0	42 6	37 0	1960: Oct.	105 0	87 6	87 6	*
					1961: Sept.	110 0	92 6	92 6	*

* Class D, which related to wives whose husbands had been imprisoned for at least six months, was abolished in October, 1960. These women are now eligible for a Class A or Class B pension.

The next table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) during the last eleven years:—

Table 435. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales *

Year ended 30th June	Pensions Current at 30th June							Payments during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Classes C and D	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate	
		s. d.		s. d.			s. d.	£
1951	7,651	52 3	9,194	39 8	130	16,975	45 5	1,971,798
1952	7,533	61 11	8,844	47 5	109	16,486	54 1	2,315,178
1953	7,815	69 5	8,863	52 1	134	16,812	60 2	2,630,192
1954	7,844	73 6	8,667	55 7	164	16,675	64 0	2,766,555
1955	8,109	74 4	8,761	56 3	196	17,066	64 10	2,826,624
1956	8,297	84 3	8,911	66 0	219	17,427	74 8	3,171,885
1957	8,660	92 7	9,534	65 9	273	18,467	78 4	3,656,303
1958	8,149	100 6	10,397	73 4	126	18,672	85 2	3,920,282
1959	8,670	101 0	10,817	73 8	131	19,618	85 9	4,297,736
1960	9,369	108 3	11,209	81 0	138	20,716	93 4	4,825,767
1961	9,957	112 11	11,937	87 1	39	21,933	98 10	5,138,992

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, to ex-members of the Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as a result of war service, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died as a result of war service. The pensions

are payable in respect of service in the 1914-18 war, the 1939-45 war, the Korea and Malaya operations, and the Far East Strategic Reserve.

The rate of pension payable to incapacitated ex-members of the Forces is determined according to the degree of incapacity. The full general rate of pension current since October, 1959, ranges from £5 10s. to £6 8s. per week according to the member's service rank, plus £1 15s. 6d. per week for the member's wife and 13s. 9d. for each child under 16 years of age. A special rate of pension (£12 15s. per week since September, 1960) is payable to ex-members who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e., who are unable, because of war disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), to those who have been totally blinded as a result of war service, and (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Where an ex-member suffers certain disabilities (e.g., amputation of a limb or limbs, or total loss of vision in one eye), amounts ranging from 18s. to £7 5s. per week are payable in addition to the pension assessed for the degree of incapacity.

The pension payable to the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £5 10s. to £6 8s. per week according to the member's service rank. An allowance of £3 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rates of pension for the children of a member whose death resulted from war service are £1 11s. 6d. per week for the first child under 16 years of age and £1 2s. 6d. per week for each other child under 16. Where both parents are dead, the pension is £3 3s. per week for each child under 16 years of age.

Pension is also payable in certain circumstances to the widowed mother of an unmarried member and to the parents of a member whose death resulted from war service.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test, but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war, and women who have served abroad or embarked for service abroad, and who are above the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, and those who are permanently unemployable or are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of age or sphere of service. Pension is also payable for the wife and up to four children of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

Since October, 1960, the maximum fortnightly rate of service pension has been £10 for the pensioner and, in the case of permanently unemployable and tubercular pensioners, £3 10s. for the pensioner's wife, £1 3s. for the first child, and 5s. for each of up to three other children under 16 years of age. A permanently unemployable or tubercular pensioner with two or more dependent children is eligible for a further £1 per fortnight for each child after the first.

Particulars of war and service pensions in New South Wales are shown below:—

Table 436. War and Service Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions				Average Pension per week			Amount Paid during year ended 30th June
	Members of Forces	Dependants		Total	Members of Forces	Dependants		
		Of Incapaci- tated Members	Of Deceased Members			Of Incapaci- tated Members	Of Deceased Members	
No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	
WAR PENSIONS								
1951	65,157	97,882	17,109	180,148	32 7	7 9	52 7	9,395,694
1952	66,436	102,350	16,943	185,729	35 10	7 9	54 2	10,887,742
1953	66,787	105,848	16,806	189,441	39 7	9 1	56 8	11,510,681
1954	67,366	109,757	16,900	194,023	42 6	9 2	60 0	12,224,553
1955	67,975	113,282	16,902	198,159	45 4	9 2	66 11	14,100,305
1956	68,403	116,313	16,995	201,711	48 9	9 3	74 6	14,501,426
1957	69,080	119,287	16,957	205,324	49 6	9 4	75 9	15,297,734
1958	69,609	122,405	17,197	209,211	54 5	9 4	82 0	16,824,229
1959	70,314	125,366	17,429	213,109	56 0	9 4	83 4	16,813,419
1960	71,528	128,612	17,730	217,870	61 4	9 6	89 8	18,167,145
1961	72,592	130,012	18,169	220,773	65 6	9 8	93 10	18,951,456
1961—								
'39 W.†	56,482	114,629	10,469	181,580	51 0	8 3	82 10	11,745,456‡
'14 War	16,110	15,383	7,700	39,193	108 0	20 0	108 9	7,206,000‡
SERVICE PENSIONS								
1956	8,177	3,961	...	12,138	65 4	26 6	...	1,472,949
1957	9,162	4,415	...	13,577	64 7‡	26 4	...	1,727,099
1958	9,999	4,511	...	14,510	69 11‡	24 10	...	1,899,624
1959	10,558	4,434	...	14,992	68 10‡	23 5	...	2,233,721
1960	10,906	4,388	...	15,294	74 0‡	23 4	...	2,359,860
1961	11,933	4,360	...	16,293	79 4‡	24 0	...	2,734,907

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including service in Korea, Malaya, and the Far Eastern Strategic Reserve (pensions covering 2,511 members and their dependants).

‡ Estimated.

‡ Includes additional pension payable for children after the first; see text above table.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Secretary for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the cases of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The maximum weekly rate of pension has been £6 2s. 6d. for a retired mine worker and £5 12s. 6d. for a widow since October, 1960. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—£5 7s. 6d. for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and 15s. for one child only (or in some cases a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £5 10s. a week, except that where the average weekly earnings of a dependant exceed the allowance payable for him, they are deemed to be the amount of allowance only.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, which is subject to concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc., has been 9s. since November, 1959. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of £80,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in recent years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June, 1961, was 8,516.

Table 437. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME—							
Contributions—							
State Treasury	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners..	1,273,449	1,215,836	1,210,310	1,366,056	1,336,702	1,351,802	1,402,933
Mine Workers	303 595	288,204	274,531	306,686	301,183	303,875	315,999
Interest	79,044	97,721	112,093	128,564	160,928	189,660	215,024
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	105	125	3
Total	1,736,088	1,681,761	1,676,934	1,881,306	1,878,918	1,925,462	2,013,959
EXPENDITURE—							
Pensions	1,283,716	1,336,063	1,346,410	1,394,535	1,444,119	1,546,996	1,614,123
Administration, etc.	22,673	24,106	26,581	26,599	28,569	29,225	33,542
Provision for Reserve	185,000	200,000	200,000	300,054	158,000	158,000	168,000
Total	1,491,389	1,560,169	1,572,991	1,721,188	1,630,688	1,734,221	1,815,665
SURPLUS	244,699	121,592	103,943	160,118	248,230	191,241	198,294

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1960-61, contributions by mine owners totalled £317,287, and subsidy payments £316,470. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 732 in June, 1961.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in any year.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. Married women are not in general eligible to become contributors, and female contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

The value of the pension unit is £45 10s. per annum. The maximum number of pension units was raised in 1959 from 36 (pension of £1,638 per annum) to 54 (pension of £2,457 per annum).

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which her husband was entitled, unless the contributor elected in December, 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age on the death of the father is £52, or, where both parents are deceased, £156 per annum.

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Fund. Other new employees who are 45 or more years of age, and whose contributions for the first two pension units, based on a retiring age of 65 years, would exceed 5 per cent. of their salary, may elect to contribute to either the Superannuation Fund or the Provident Account.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment after ten or more years' service, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the contributions paid plus compound interest thereon at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (3 per cent. before July, 1960) per annum. Except in the case of contributors retiring at age 60 or later, the minimum benefit payable is equal to half the contributor's annual salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the Account, benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, to his children under 16 years of age. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (3 per cent. before July, 1960) per annum. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years:—

Table 438. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30th June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions		Pension Payments	Contributors *	Contributions		Benefits Paid
		Employees	Government			Employees	Government	
		£	£	£		£	£	£
1954	78,351	3,799,400	2,245,087	2,917,944	10,843	432,162	191,146	315,423
1955	79,142	4,302,156	2,679,169	3,445,837	11,483	486,922	240,404	405,448
1956	80,859	4,908,219	2,994,086	3,884,892	12,188	549,220	314,887	517,364
1957	85,243	5,157,042	3,265,377	4,348,778	12,367	589,035	433,747	702,031
1958	91,514	5,492,231	3,797,134	4,990,585	12,817	623,340	476,747	773,312
1959	96,322	5,773,310	4,224,803	5,592,610	12,735	644,399	611,102	985,826

* At 30th June.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service. However, the scheme makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rank and age on retirement. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and

dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are related to the member's rank, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the Commonwealth Public Service superannuation scheme.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund; the amount of £3,832,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By legislation in 1944, the period for repayment was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required by the legislation to pay £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of units for which employees' contributions commenced before 1st July, 1944; the final instalment (£332,000) under this provision was paid by the Treasurer in 1958-59.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been £45 10s. per annum since 1955. In May, 1960, pensions of two to ten units were increased by amounts ranging from £65 per annum for a two-unit pension to £13 for a ten-unit pension, the additional cost being placed on the employer. The maximum number of pension units was increased in July, 1960 from 36 (pension of £1,638) to 48 (pension of £2,184 per annum).

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at five-eighths of the rate for which her husband contributed. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner at the rate of £52 per annum up to 18 years of age.

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge, an employee receives a refund of his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

At 30th June, 1960, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered 39,712 and comprised 28,593 men and 3,931 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 7,188 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 10,185. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

Table 439. State Superannuation Fund: Contributors and Pensions

At 30th June	Contribu- tors	Pensions Current					
		Officers		Widows	Children	Total	
		Men	Women			Number	Amount per annum
							£
1955	32,445	3,800	1,790	2,971	354	8,915	2,192,864
1956	33,405	3,824	1,828	3,064	413	9,129	2,364,251
1957	34,647	3,942	1,858	3,123	470	9,393	2,601,259
1958	36,139	4,088	1,933	3,217	449	9,687	2,950,003
1959	38,403	4,192	2,025	3,293	460	9,970	3,300,698
1960	39,712	4,268	2,080	3,381	456	10,185	3,968,151

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in recent years are given in the next table. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1960 was £87,279,321.

Table 440. State Superannuation Fund: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended June	Receipts					Expenditure			
	Contributions by Employees	Payments by Employers *	Interest	Other	Total Receipts	Pensions	Refunds	Admini- stration, etc.	Total Expen- diture
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	2,648,697	3,549,367	1,892,914	1,399	8,092,377	1,944,876	317,735	53,367	2,315,978
1956	2,998,903	4,109,403	2,221,914	949	9,331,169	2,273,203	359,550	57,436	2,690,189
1957	3,166,950	4,371,819	2,627,884	796	10,167,449	2,478,950	394,581	56,735	2,930,266
1958	3,319,516	4,899,089	3,115,042	1,042	11,334,689	2,776,620	414,730	65,465	3,256,815
1959	3,293,341	5,064,779	3,649,177	729	12,008,026	3,121,404	385,317	65,695	3,572,416
1960	3,540,295	5,226,085	4,197,687	848	12,964,915	3,501,313	476,001	79,426	4,056,740

* Includes annual contributions, pension subsidies, and repayments by the State Treasurer (see page 487).

Non-contributory pensions (not included in the previous tables) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1960 was 60; the beneficiaries were 3 retired officers and 57 widows. Of these pensions, 42 amounting to £6,619 per annum were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 18, aggregating £2,944 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 12 retired officers and to widows of 8 deceased officers at 30th June, 1960. The annual amount of these pensions was £6,932.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. From 1st May, 1955, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-sixth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st May, 1955, whichever is the less. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the next table. Contributors numbered 5,309 in June, 1961.

Table 441. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Year ended 30th June	Receipts				Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Consolidated Revenue	Other	Total	Pensions and Gratuities	Other	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1956	204,622	688,038	3,388	896,048	895,655	348	896,003	1,416
1957	217,659	753,000	3,122	973,781	972,170	937	973,107	1,448
1958	223,922	801,500	4,543	1,029,965	1,030,278	302	1,030,580	1,473
1959	242,492	922,000	2,633	1,167,125	1,167,342	213	1,167,555	1,474
1960	276,332	834,500	3,410	1,114,242	1,114,198	132	1,114,330	1,503
1961	294,650	947,000	4,450	1,246,100	1,241,312	4,495	1,245,807	1,523

Government Railways Superannuation Board

The Government Railways Superannuation Account, which was established in 1910, embraces employees of the Railways Department and employees of the Department who have transferred, with a continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other governmental authorities (the Government Transport and Motor Transport Departments and the Electricity Commission). Employees contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of wages or salary, and the employing authorities provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an officer has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary over the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of £800 per annum. The scheme is administered by a Board representing employers and employees.

The following table shows the number of pensions current and particulars of receipts and expenditure from the Account in recent years. In June, 1961, the number of contributors was 45,408.

Table 442. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Contributions by-		Other	Total	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds	Other	Total	
		Railways Department	Other Employing Authorities						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.	
1956	685,334	2,352,000	651,983	1,945	3,691,262	3,675,084	1,386	3,676,470	14,042
1957	701,858	2,407,822	635,621	2,794	3,748,095	3,776,439	979	3,777,418	14,196
1958	664,662	2,743,056	662,703	1,591	4,072,012	4,077,923	448	4,078,371	14,524
1959	668,534	3,066,631	703,394	1,989	4,440,548	4,443,201	485	4,443,686	14,628
1960	628,885	3,208,587	755,453	3,987	4,596,912	4,547,722	507	4,548,229	14,760
1961	592,425	3,388,179	805,447	4,256	4,790,307	4,771,172	512	4,771,684	14,954

Government and Motor Transport Departments—Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than total incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Board

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Under the scheme, employees are required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment assurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund is available for those employees who are debarred from assurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the assurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, for the most part in equal proportions.

The scale of compulsory assurance cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary, but since September, 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding £650 have been required to effect cover of at least £1,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of £6,000 (£2,000 before September, 1959).

For employees contributing to the provident fund, the minimum contribution is 7 per cent. of their salary. Since September, 1959, there has been provision for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent. of salary.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident fund, in each of the last six years:—

Table 443. Local Government Superannuation Scheme

At 31st March	Assurance Provisions			Provident Fund		
	Employees Covered	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact	Average Assurance Cover per Employee	Contributors	Accumulated Funds	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1956	16,814	18,406,200	1,095	15,924	1,447,905	91
1957	19,370	22,974,107	1,186	21,205	2,286,692	108
1958	21,429	26,229,412	1,224	21,510	3,101,773	144
1959	22,985	29,062,705	1,264	24,313	3,878,301	160
1960	23,851	37,351,196	1,566	24,794	4,774,235	193
1961	24,832	43,981,800	1,771	26,199	6,280,070	240

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the scheme are shown in the following table:—

Table 444. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Death and Retirement Benefits

Year ended 31st March	Death Benefits		Retirement Benefits		Total Benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£		£
ASSURANCE PROVISIONS						
1956	47	37,136	1,009	89,776	1,056	126,912
1957	57	46,857	919	94,652	976	141,509
1958	66	68,333	920	98,717	986	167,050
1959	83	77,691	959	100,492	1,042	178,183
1960	79	71,715	1,325	144,504	1,404	216,219
1961	74	85,683	1,698	189,161	1,772	274,844
PROVIDENT FUND						
1956	52	9,566	1,747	170,433	1,799	179,999
1957	71	12,461	4,064	311,002	4,135	323,463
1958	121	23,082	5,473	543,357	5,594	566,439
1959	119	26,628	5,435	566,652	5,554	593,280
1960	145	41,437	6,719	789,150	6,864	830,587
1961	122	34,211	6,862	1,016,798	6,984	1,051,009

PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATION

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital and medical benefits, has given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis, and has instituted, in conjunction with the State Governments, an anti-poliomyelitis campaign. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Food Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc., must be registered before engaging in their profession.

State and Commonwealth Departments of Health

The New South Wales Department of Public Health is under the control of the Minister for Health, with an Under-Secretary as permanent head for administrative purposes. It is organised as follows:—

- (a) Director-General of Public Health. This branch of the Department includes the Board of Health, divisions for maternal and baby welfare (baby health centres), tuberculosis, occupational health, pathological laboratories, epidemiology, dental services, and the school medical service, and the Government Analyst. The branch also supervises the work of local government authorities relating to public health matters, administers the Pure Food Act and laws relating to sanitation, controls the State hospitals and homes and the State tuberculosis sanatoria, and conducts the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales.
- (b) Director of Psychiatric Services—control of mental hospitals and inebriate institutions.
- (c) Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—control and administration of the estates of patients in mental hospitals.
- (d) Hospitals Commission of New South Wales—supervision of public hospital services.
- (e) Ambulance Transport Service Board—supervision of district ambulance services throughout New South Wales.
- (f) N.S.W. State Cancer Council—for cancer education and research.
- (g) A number of Boards established for the registration of the following professions: dental, medical, nursing, optometrical, pharmacy, and physiotherapy.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis benefits, health benefits for age and other types of pensioners, the quarantine services, and various serum and health laboratories throughout Australia. It also supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, and, in association with the University of Sydney, conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

Local Government Health Services

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire, or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Food Act.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in Table 445. The table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth in the administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

Payments by the Commonwealth to the State for benefits in respect of patients in public hospitals and mental institutions, and sufferers from tuberculosis, are classified as Commonwealth expenditure. In compiling Table 445, the amount of these payments has been deducted from the gross expenditure by the State.

Table 445. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales*

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth—					
Hospital Benefits	4,070,831	4,338,035	6,377,643	8,177,465	8,756,732
Medical Benefits	2,715,955	3,117,205	3,383,799	3,949,884	4,228,059
Tuberculosis Campaign	2,150,161	2,178,349	2,149,666	1,771,440	1,628,426
Pharmaceutical Benefits	4,061,253	5,402,279	7,537,874	8,341,133	7,868,703
Nutrition of Children	1,109,115	1,156,198	1,209,152	1,306,206	1,300,814
Benefits to Pensioners: Medical	1,385,244	1,456,409	1,717,793	1,875,917	1,890,326
Pharmaceutical	825,873	965,308	1,137,894	1,576,522	3,250,424
Poliomyelitis Vaccine†	650,242	536,927	403,911	241,364	475,000
Other	114,719	130,297	166,987	225,552	336,209
Total, Commonwealth	17,083,393	19,281,007	24,084,719	27,465,483	29,734,693
State—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc.	12,887,587	14,092,582	14,209,560	17,438,716	17,730,488
Mental Hospitals and Institutions	4,567,226	4,750,937	5,161,787	5,798,877	6,409,529
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	41,988	48,218	55,221	98,113	91,410
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	218,085	219,148	233,294	318,647	350,544
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.	241,518	288,492	262,197	304,933	336,577
Medical Examination and Health of School Children	201,586	234,066	280,992	271,349	370,595
Administration, Medical Services, etc. of Health and Child Welfare Departments	1,054,672	1,107,918	1,228,159	1,360,788	1,618,825
Encouragement of National Fitness	71,527	89,568	109,696	148,046	139,421
Other	25	7,328	...	...	...
Total, State	19,284,214	20,838,257	21,540,906	25,739,469	27,047,389
Total in New South Wales*	36,367,607	40,119,264	45,625,625	53,204,952	56,782,082

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

† Represents the total expenditure by the Commonwealth on the production of vaccine. This expenditure cannot be allocated between the various States.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the medical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1953, the Commonwealth Government subsidises the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The amount of Commonwealth benefit varies according to the nature of the medical service rendered, and ranges from 6s. for a consultation with a general practitioner to £22 10s. for a major operation. Commonwealth benefits are paid through the registered organisations.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves are generally in the form of cash payments, and vary according to the contribution paid by the member and the nature of the service rendered. Weekly contributions to the organisations range from 1s. 3d. to 2s. for a single person, and from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for a person with dependants, according to the amount of benefit for which insurance is required. In respect of certain basic medical services, the benefit provided by a registered benefits organisation must at least equal the amount of Commonwealth benefit.

In 1960-61, Commonwealth benefits paid under the scheme in New South Wales amounted to £4,112,952, and the benefits paid by the registered benefits organisations amounted to £5,874,225. There were 26 registered organisations in the State in June, 1961.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1950, a comprehensive range of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs is made available to all persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs are supplied by an approved chemist, upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The drugs were originally supplied free of charge, but since March, 1960, the patient has been required to pay the first 5s. of the cost of a prescription. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the scheme in New South Wales in 1960-61 totalled £6,937,535, including £892,418 paid to the State in respect of drugs issued to patients in public hospitals. The number of prescriptions in 1960-61 was 8,487,940.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS

A scheme of free medical services for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1951. Persons eligible for benefit under the scheme are those who receive an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension and satisfy a means test on income, those who receive a tuberculosis allowance, and their dependent wives and children (under 16 years of age).

The scheme provides for free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home, but excludes specialist services. Practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Commonwealth on a fee-for-service basis.

Since August, 1951, the pensioners and their dependants eligible for free medical services have also been entitled to the free supply of medicines prescribed by a medical practitioner.

At 30th June, 1961, the number of pensioners and their wives registered for benefit in New South Wales was 269,856. In 1960-61, expenditure by the Commonwealth on the free medical services in New South Wales amounted to £1,890,327, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to £3,250,424.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the hospital benefits scheme, which was inaugurated in 1946, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance towards the cost of in-patient hospital treatment. Commonwealth ordinary hospital benefit is provided in respect of all patients in public and approved private hospitals. Additional Commonwealth hospital benefit is payable to persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. The Commonwealth benefits are available to persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to hospital and to Australian residents who receive hospital treatment while temporarily living overseas.

The ordinary hospital benefit in respect of patients in public (including State) hospitals is provided in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and the States. Under these agreements, the Commonwealth pays benefit to the States for each day a patient is in a public hospital, at the

rate of—

12s. per day in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) who have registered under the Commonwealth medical scheme for pensioners and who are not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and are not patients in a State benevolent home ; and

8s. per day in respect of other patients.

The States ensure that the patients' hospital accounts are reduced by the amount of the benefit. In New South Wales, pensioners who are public ward patients in public hospitals are not required to contribute to their maintenance.

Persons seeking admission as public ward patients in public hospitals in New South Wales must satisfy a means test. Those seeking admission as intermediate or private ward patients must show that they can pay the prescribed charges. Since October, 1960, the standard daily charges payable in public hospitals have been 44s. for public ward patients (subject to reduction according to their ability to pay), 68s. (plus charges for dispensary, X-ray, and other special services) for intermediate ward patients, and 92s. (plus charges for special services) for private ward patients.

The Commonwealth ordinary hospital benefit provided in respect of patients in approved private hospitals is payable, at the rate of 8s. for each day a patient is in the hospital, to the proprietor of the hospital. The patient's account must be reduced by the amount of the benefit. Approval or renewal of approval of a private hospital may be granted by the Commonwealth Minister for Health, upon application by the proprietor, for a period not exceeding a year, and may be revoked at any time.

Commonwealth additional hospital benefit is payable only to persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. In general, the benefit is payable for each day a contributor or an eligible dependant of the contributor is a patient in a public or approved private hospital. The rates of additional benefit are 4s. per day to contributors who have insured for an organisation benefit of at least 6s. but less than 16s. per day, and (since January, 1958) 12s. per day to contributors who have insured for an organisation benefit of 16s. or more per day. Commonwealth additional benefit is paid to the contributor through his registered organisation.

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in January, 1959, registered organisations are authorised to provide benefit to contributors who are 65 or more years of age or whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit or chronic and pre-existing ailments. This benefit is payable, for an unlimited period of hospitalization, at the "standard rate" of 16s. per day or at the rate for which the contributor has insured, whichever is the less ; the combined Commonwealth ordinary and additional benefit and organisation benefit may not, however, exceed the hospital charge. Originally, the benefit was payable only in respect of patients treated in a hospital "recognised" for Special Account purposes, but since January, 1960, it may also be paid in certain circumstances in respect of particular patients in hospitals which are not recognised. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which registered organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The following table shows the Commonwealth benefits paid to the State (for patients in public hospitals), to approved private hospitals, or through registered benefits organisations and the benefits paid by registered hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 446. Hospital Benefits Paid in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Benefits Paid—				Benefit Organisation Benefits
	To State (for Public Hospitals)	To Private Hospitals	Through Benefit Organisations *	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£
1956	2,325,028	804,687	849,614	3,979,329	2,743,953
1957	2,200,000	865,935	980,613	4,046,548	4,258,485
1958	1,975,036	882,372	1,480,299	4,337,707	4,509,044
1959	2,352,319	933,550	3,091,444	6,377,313	5,354,146
1960	2,770,877	1,043,753	3,584,404	7,399,034	6,194,954
1961	2,627,468	1,160,713	3,789,195	7,577,376	6,634,704

* Excludes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Account deficits.

The greater part of the benefits paid by the Commonwealth to the State (for patients in public hospitals) is used by the State to supplement moneys made available to the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales for subsidies to public hospitals to assist in meeting maintenance expenses. The amount of annual subsidy paid to each public hospital is determined by the Commission.

HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTION FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales provides hospital benefits on a contributory basis in respect of treatment in recognised public and private hospitals.

The Fund is controlled by a committee of 24 members, 19 of whom are appointed by the boards of public hospitals, 3 by the Hospital Saturday Fund of New South Wales, 1 by the New South Wales branch of the British Medical Association, and 1 by the Hospitals Commission.

A contributor to the Fund elects to pay contributions at one of several rates. For each rate there is a corresponding benefit which the contributor (and each eligible dependant) is entitled to receive from the Fund for a maximum period of twelve weeks in any twelve consecutive months. Particulars of rates of contribution and benefits payable are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Contribution Rate (weekly)—												
For Family		1	6		2	0		3	0		4	0
For Single Person ..			9		1	0		1	6		2	0
Benefit Payable (weekly) ..	5	12	0	8	8	0	12	12	0	16	16	0

Details of the operation of the Fund in recent years are shown in the following table. A Special Account (see page 496) was established by the Fund in January, 1959.

Table 447. Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Claims Approved	Income				Expenditure	
		Contributions	Investments	Towards Special Account Deficits	Total*	Benefits*	Administrative Expenses
	No.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1956	208,371	3,031	49	...	3,080	2,113	320
1957	233,501	3,844	70	...	3,914	3,170	370
1958	251,423	4,427	88	...	4,515	3,605	401
1959	271,962	4,957	119	...	5,076	4,228	491
1960	297,823	5,411	139	676	6,226	4,805	554
1961	310,321	5,814	183	945	6,942	5,256	664

* Excludes hospital benefit disbursed on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals, which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located (with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds), or by charitable organisations; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments and for the care of the aged; and a State lazaret.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

In New South Wales, a private hospital may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

The number of private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 448. Private Hospitals: Number and Accommodation

At 31st December	Hospitals			Beds*		
	Metropolis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.
1955	108	80	188	2,346	599	2,945
1956	106	69	175	2,372	530	2,902
1957	111	69	180	2,598	579	3,177
1958	120	64	184	2,871	594	3,465
1959	136	62	198	3,192	557	3,749
1960	139	62	201	3,270	578	3,848

* Excludes cots (170 in 1960).

Most private hospitals are small. At 31st December, 1960, there were 57 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 70 with 11 to 20 beds, and 74 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 50, 54, and 35, respectively.

The next table gives a classification of private hospitals in New South Wales at 31st December, 1960, according to the nature of the cases admitted:—

Table 449. Types of Private Hospitals, 1960

Nature of Cases Admitted	Number of Hospitals			Number of Beds*		
	Metro- polis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Metro- polis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.
Medical and Surgical ..	37	11	48	1,038	143	1,181
Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in	19	18	37	733	145	878
Medical and Post- operative	72	10	82	1,368	122	1,490
Lying-in	4	9	13	13	62	75
Other	7	14	21	118	106	224
Total	139	62	201	3,270	578	3,848

* Excludes 170 cots.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons or are hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Repatriation Commission.

Some of the public hospitals are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the homes for the infirm (see page 458). Some are under the aegis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1959, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Public Hospitals Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis, the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society, the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents or incurables, the dental hospital, the hospitals conducted by religious organisations, and the Royal Flying Doctor Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who may contract for private or intermediate accommodation.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospital Commission are shown below:—

Table 450. Public Hospitals: Number and Accommodation

At 30th June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Other Districts	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- politan	Other Districts	Total
1950	55	196	251	1,122	2,760	14,375	7,816	10,441	18,257
1951	54	201	255	993	2,733	14,810	7,757	10,779	18,536
1952	55	202	257	1,008	2,802	14,952	7,905	10,857	18,762
1953	58	203	261	1,152	2,965	14,988	8,201	10,904	19,105
1954	56	203	259	1,062	3,084	15,089	8,253	10,982	19,235
1955	59	203	262	1,104	3,224	15,436	8,574	11,190	19,764
1956	59	205	264	1,112	3,585	15,503	8,753	11,447	20,200
1957	62	206	268	1,161	3,816	16,016	9,333	11,660	20,993
1958	63	207	270	1,183	4,083	16,359	9,763	11,862	21,625
1959	62	207	269	1,206	4,466	16,948	10,397	12,223	22,620
1960	61	206	267	1,250	4,639	16,994	10,527	12,356	22,883

The number of beds available in public hospitals increased by 25 per cent. between 1950 and 1960, with metropolitan hospitals (35 per cent. more beds) expanding more rapidly than those in other districts (18 per cent. more beds). Accommodation in intermediate wards rose during this period by 68 per cent., but the number of beds in private wards increased by only 11 per cent. and in public wards by 18 per cent. In 1960, the average accommodation in public hospitals was 86 beds (173 in metropolitan hospitals and 60 in hospitals in other districts).

In addition to the accommodation provided by the public hospitals to which Table 450 relates, beds in the State hospitals (the Garrawarra Hospital at Waterfall, the auxiliary hospital at Randwick, the David Berry Hospital, the Strickland Convalescent Hospital, and those at the homes for the infirm) numbered 1,644 in 1960.

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals in New South Wales:—

Table 451. Public Hospitals: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30th June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
						s. d.		
1950	343,997	4,744,815	12,999	927,459	2,511,339	38 2	48,291	463,733
1951	362,665	4,944,420	13,547	991,710	2,698,485	44 8	51,681	480,778
1952	376,343	4,978,953	13,604	1,046,507	2,835,714	58 6	56,617	519,500
1953	394,509	5,092,645	13,952	1,084,875	2,930,649	64 2	60,989	544,690
1954	398,863	5,092,318	13,952	1,083,857	2,919,637	67 6	61,516	576,372
1955	406,901	5,196,388	14,237	1,090,879	2,929,266	70 6	62,288	579,329
1956	414,132	5,210,229	14,236	1,077,618	2,822,631	78 4	63,873	581,098
1957	424,618	5,320,062	14,576	1,073,044	2,762,791	84 0	66,411	590,862
1958	450,030	5,472,519	14,993	1,107,073	2,806,753	86 11	69,343	600,316
1959	468,836	5,768,765	15,762	1,132,024	2,909,829	90 4	71,728	614,149
1960	480,482	5,850,748	15,992	1,155,822	3,017,883	98 1	73,164	621,761

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 453. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1959-60 was more than two and a half times the average cost in 1949-50.

The number of in-patients treated during 1959-60 was 40 per cent. greater than in 1949-50, and their average stay in hospital was 12.2 days, as compared with 13.8 days in 1949-50. The number of out-patients treated was 25 per cent. greater in 1959-60 than in 1949-50.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

Table 452. Public Hospitals: In-patients

Year ended 30th June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1955	406,901	11,800	380,099	391,899	6,302	8,700	15,002
1956	414,132	12,260	387,605	399,865	5,974	8,293	14,267
1957	424,618	12,869	396,862	409,731	6,190	8,697	14,887
1958	450,030	13,211	421,276	434,487	6,540	9,003	15,543
1959	468,836	14,057	437,617	451,674	7,330	9,832	17,162
1960	480,482	13,972	449,637	463,609	7,114	9,759	16,873

The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included in the table.

Table 453. Public Hospitals: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income for Maintenance					Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid*	Subscriptions and Donations	Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	8,025,592	169,512	1,488,127	207,194	9,890,425	9,939,274
1951	10,341,292	128,341	1,594,651	236,266	12,300,550	12,201,348
1952	13,139,649	128,788	1,856,780	249,853	15,375,070	16,174,354
1953	14,878,567	132,770	3,876,972	279,578	19,167,887	18,158,905
1954	14,054,376	114,390	4,784,788	293,154	19,246,708	19,083,885
1955	14,523,544	127,591	5,142,451	285,629	20,079,215	20,316,032
1956	14,580,317	133,521	6,792,368	299,273	21,805,479	22,607,817
1957	16,298,129	143,196	7,765,598	343,873	24,550,796	24,685,869
1958	18,159,568	145,728	8,233,850	378,098	26,917,244	26,293,579
1959	19,104,241	146,393	9,079,673	466,103	28,796,410	28,718,425
1960	22,093,400	148,682	9,854,954	488,419	32,585,455	32,367,816

* Includes Commonwealth hospital benefits disbursed by the State.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, which accounted for 68 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1959-60. Patients' fees accounted for 30 per cent. of the total.

Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1959-60, salaries and wages accounted for £21,316,542 (or 66 per cent.) and drugs, surgical appliances, provisions, and fuel, light, and power for £6,484,692 (or 20 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 453 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £3,805,900 in 1958-59 and £3,097,072 in 1959-60.

The paid staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1960 totalled 29,400, and included 809 medical officers and 13,658 nurses. In addition, honorary appointments numbered 4,952, including 4,496 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 16,700 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 12,700 to hospitals in other districts.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, free medical and surgical treatment is provided by the Repatriation Commission for ex-service personnel in respect of disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service. Any member of the forces suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to medical treatment. There is also a medical benefits scheme which provides for treatment of certain dependants of deceased members of the forces whose death has been accepted as due to war service.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Commission are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Repatriation Sanatorium (Lady Davidson Hospital) at Turramurra. At the Repatriation General Hospital, the number of beds available in June, 1961 was 1,206 and the average daily number of beds occupied in 1960-61 was 1,088; corresponding figures for Lady Davidson Hospital were 170 and 90. In addition, there is a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital and a treatment centre for tuberculous females at Queen Victoria Homes, Thirlmere, as well as an Out-patients Clinic in the Grace Building in Sydney. Out-patient treatment is also provided in some circumstances at repatriation hospitals.

The Commission's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the British Medical Association, enables ex-service personnel to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders are undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, which came into operation in March, 1959, and replaced the Lunacy Act, 1898-1955.

A person appearing to suffer from a mental disorder is admitted to an admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners. If the practitioners recommend that the person be detained for further observation and treatment, a magistrate may, after hearing evidence, direct his admission to a mental institution, as a "temporary" patient, for a period not exceeding six months. At the end of the six months, a "temporary" patient who has not already been discharged is examined by a Mental Health Tribunal, which comprises a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor. The Tribunal determines whether the patient should be discharged, detained for a further three months as a "temporary" patient, or reclassified as a "continued treatment" patient. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued detention is necessary.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to a mental institution on their own application or, if under 21 years of age, on the application of a parent or guardian. A voluntary patient may not be detained for more than seven days after application for his discharge has been made.

The estates of persons admitted to a mental institution or proved to be incapable, through mental illness, of managing their affairs are controlled and administered by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Estates of voluntary patients are controlled by the Master only on the written request of the patient.

The State Government maintains thirteen mental hospitals (including a psychiatric clinic, a psychiatric centre, and a convalescent hostel) for the reception and treatment of mental patients. Admission centres have been established in Sydney, Newcastle, Orange, and Kenmore. There are also two private hospitals (Mt. St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, for female patients, and St. John of God Hospital, Richmond, for males) authorised under the Mental Health Act for the reception and treatment of mental patients.

Most of the State mental hospitals have been proclaimed as inebriate institutions, but in practice, inebriates are treated in the hospitals at Kenmore, Morisset, and Orange.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government.

Under the State Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955, the Commonwealth undertakes to make to each State a grant (subject to a prescribed maximum) equal to one-third of the expenditure by the State on buildings and equipment of mental institutions at any time after 1st July, 1955. The maximum sum payable to New South Wales under this Act is £3,830,000, and the total expenditure by the State necessary to qualify for the maximum grant is £11,490,000. The actual payments to New South Wales in the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 amounted to £1,472,361, in respect of State expenditure amounting to £4,417,084.

The statistics in the next three tables relate to persons classified as "temporary" or "continued treatment" patients (and comparable groups of patients before March, 1959) at State mental hospitals (excluding admission centres) and authorised private mental hospitals in New South Wales. They include both resident patients and patients on leave from the hospitals, but exclude voluntary patients and the few patients from this State in South Australian hospitals. At 30th June, 1960, there were 953 "temporary" patients (426 males and 527 females) and 11,712 "continued treatment" patients (5,892 males and 5,820 females) at the hospitals; in addition, there were 1,707 voluntary patients and 94 patients in admission centres.

Table 454 shows the number of mental patients in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 454. Mental Hospitals: Number of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Ad- missions	Re- admiss- ions	Dis- charges and Deaths, etc.	On Register at 30th June					
				Number			Proportion per 1,000 of Population		
				Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4.39	4.11	4.25
1950	1,649	221	1,670	5,898	6,125	12,023	3.68	3.85	3.76
1951	1,992	235	1,745	6,138	6,367	12,505	3.72	3.91	3.81
1952	2,013	295	1,940	6,300	6,573	12,873	3.74	3.97	3.85
1953	2,006	245	2,145	6,334	6,645	12,979	3.72	3.95	3.84
1954	1,889	289	1,988	6,402	6,767	13,169	3.72	3.97	3.85
1955	1,978	314	2,039	6,533	6,889	13,422	3.73	3.97	3.85
1956	2,105	353	2,113	6,712	7,055	13,767	3.76	3.99	3.87
1957	1,930	300	2,256	6,694	7,047	13,741	3.71	3.95	3.83
1958	1,884	366	2,230	6,722	7,039	13,761	3.66	3.86	3.76
1959	1,984	444	2,398	6,798	6,993	13,791	3.61	3.73	3.67
1960	1,981	514	3,621	3,318	6,347	12,665	3.37	3.37	3.37

* See text above table.

The fall during 1959-60 in the number of mental hospital patients reflects the increased number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved and the reclassification of a number of patients as voluntary patients.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:—

Table 455. Mental Hospitals: Recoveries, Deaths, etc. of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Patients Recovered			Patients Relieved			Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER									
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1955	299	395	694	122	173	295	448	482	930
1956	300	441	741	156	173	329	456	466	922
1957	312	505	817	189	200	389	481	497	978
1958	300	434	734	192	261	453	430	516	946
1959	306	432	738	235	326	561	436	561	997
1960	456	631	1,087	562	658	1,220	474	532	1,006
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF RESIDENT PATIENTS									
1939	4.14	4.73	4.42	2.54	2.01	2.29	6.49	6.65	6.57
1955	5.45	6.28	5.85	2.22	2.75	2.50	8.17	7.66	7.90
1956	5.10	7.44	6.28	2.49	2.92	2.79	7.79	7.86	7.81
1957	5.31	8.56	6.94	3.22	3.39	3.31	8.19	8.43	8.31
1958	5.12	7.44	6.28	3.28	4.48	3.87	7.36	8.85	8.09
1959	5.10	7.35	6.22	3.92	5.55	4.73	7.27	9.55	8.40
1960	7.74	10.72	9.23	9.54	11.18	10.36	8.05	9.04	8.55

* See text above Table 454.

There has been a marked increase in the proportion of mental patients discharged as recovered or relieved, the proportion rising from 6.71 per cent. in 1938-39 to 20.41 per cent. in 1959-60. The proportion of females who recover is considerably higher than that of males.

A comparative statement of the ages of mental patients under care during 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Table 456. Mental Hospitals: Ages of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Age (in years) of Patients under care during Year†								
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Total Patients
1939	534	549	1,592	2,221	2,752	2,606	2,013	1,310	13,577
1955	596	415	1,608	2,531	2,916	2,821	2,628	2,203	15,718
1956	604	422	1,733	2,577	2,918	2,906	2,713	2,230	16,106
1957	552	442	1,703	2,573	2,954	2,913	2,785	2,331	16,256
1958	533	509	1,693	2,581	3,006	2,929	2,802	2,341	16,395
1959	475	559	1,796	2,685	3,094	2,955	2,687	2,316	16,567
1960	439	544	1,795	2,757	3,153	3,015	2,678	2,285	16,666

* See text above Table 454.

† Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals (299 males and 81 females in 1959-60).

At 30th June, 1960, there were 12,951 beds in the State mental hospitals and 230 beds in the authorised private hospitals in New South Wales. The resident medical staff in the State mental hospitals totalled 70, and the nursing staff 2,441 (1,172 males and 1,269 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

Table 457. State Mental Hospitals and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure (from Revenue)		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government		Total†	Salaries and Wages	Other	Total
			Hospital Benefits	Mental Institution Benefits *				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	174,581	33,671	29,359	97,035	334,646	1,060,100	933,884	1,993,984
1951	114,211	43,355	29,953	198,165	385,684	1,325,637	1,011,623	2,337,260
1952	125,329	56,533	31,318	203,505	416,685	1,657,148	1,383,781	3,040,929
1953	209,007	58,245	33,078	208,888	509,218	1,830,099	1,602,472	3,432,571
1954	210,702	55,617	33,181	209,772	509,272	1,936,789	1,675,202	3,611,991
1955	220,388	46,751	30,171	106,524	403,834	2,056,966	1,705,251	3,762,217
1956	231,940	56,877	28,716	...	317,533	2 320,442	1,878,958	4,199,400
1957	323,452	62,177	26,908	...	412,577	2,568,382	1,998,844	4,567,226
1958	391,872	52,767	25,885	...	470,524	2,670,620	2,080,317	4,750,937
1959	426,001	55,287	24,949	...	506,237	2,873,749	2,288,038	5,161,787
1960	449,811	69,584	24,679	...	544,074	3,296,512	2,502,365	5,798,877

* Benefits paid under (Commonwealth) Mental Institutions Benefits Act, 1948, at the rate of 1s. per bed-day, in respect of patients in mental hospitals.

† Excludes grants by Commonwealth under States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955 (see page 504). The grant in 1959-60 was £359,061.

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £714,939 in 1958-59 and £1,174,543 in 1959-60.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902-52—leprosy, plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, diphtheria, infantile diarrhoea, acute anterior poliomyelitis, ankylostomiasis, ascariasis, brucellosis, chorea (rheumatic), infectious hepatitis, meningococcal infection, puerperal fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, dengue fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, virus encephalitis, ornithosis, leptospirosis, staphylococcal mastitis, staphylococcal pneumonia, and all staphylococcal diseases of infants under four weeks of age.

The following table shows the notifications of the principal infectious diseases during recent years. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Table 458. Infectious Diseases: Cases Notified

Disease	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Ankylostomiasis	295	18	33	71	20	37	78
Ascariasis	213	68	54	44	33	58	81
Brucellosis	9	5	12	16	23	7	8
Diarrhoea, Infantile	252	277	259	212	193	237	298
Diphtheria	360	140	70	56	28	14	10
Encephalitis, Virus	33	30	34	19	25	25	19
Hepatitis, Infectious	1,610	2,489	4,422	2,400	3,261	3,183	4,925
Leptospirosis	8	2	22	10	18	9	13
Meningococcal Infection	198	128	112	97	72	75	62
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	555	222	240	58	23	16	9
Puerperal Fever	17	43	41	46	54	56	67
Rheumatic Fever	228	202	156	106	105	59	73
Scarlet Fever	703	619	574	485	703	478	415
Staphylococcal Mastitis	*	*	*	*	*	38	10
Staphylococcal Pneumonia	*	*	*	*	*	97	64
Staphylococcal Diseases in Infants under 4 weeks of age	*	*	*	*	*	201	127
Tuberculosis	2,156	1,909	1,690	1,649	1,399	1,166	1,533
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	31	17	19	12	27	11	9

* Notifiable from 19th September, 1958.

Tuberculosis

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. In certain cases, tuberculous sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948, the Commonwealth pays a single comprehensive allowance to tuberculous persons, who are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. Since October, 1961, the maximum weekly rates of allowance have been £12 2s. 6d. for a man with a dependent wife, £7 7s. 6d. for a person whose only dependants are children, 15s. (in addition to child endowment) for the first and 10s. for each other dependent child under 16 years of age, and £7 7s. 6d. for a person without dependants if living at home and £5 5s. if maintained in an institution. The allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property; it is reduced by the amount of income in excess of £7 in the case of a married couple and £3 10s. in the case of a person without dependants. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 670 in June, 1961, and the amount of allowances paid in 1960-61 was £327,994.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions (the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Repatriation Sanatorium, Turramurra). Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions are under the control of the Director-General of Public Health, and they include Randwick Chest Hospital and an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.

Chest clinics are attached to ten public hospitals in the metropolitan area and seventeen in other districts. Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. An amendment of the Public Health Act in 1952 made it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination.

Anti-Poliomyelitis Campaign

In November, 1955, the State agreed to co-operate with the Commonwealth in the conduct of an anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales. The Commonwealth undertook to supply vaccine free of charge, and the State accepted responsibility for the other costs of the campaign.

The State Department of Public Health, which directed the campaign, arranged for local government authorities to set up vaccination centres in their areas and to provide medical and other staff for the centres. The authorities were permitted to make a small charge for the vaccination, except where hardship would be caused, and the State undertook to meet costs not covered by these charges. The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service undertook the preparation and sterilization of all equipment needed, and was reimbursed for the expenditure incurred.

Salk vaccine produced in the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories was used for the vaccinations. The vaccine was required to meet most stringent tests before being issued, and supplies were interrupted at times during the campaign because batches of the vaccine failed to pass the tests. Three injections of the vaccine are necessary; the second injection is given about four weeks after the first, and the third is given not less than thirty-two weeks after the first.

The first group to be vaccinated comprised children under 15 years of age and persons subjected to special risk. No child was to be vaccinated without the consent of parents or guardians, and no child under three months of age was to be given the vaccine. Supplies of the vaccine were distributed first to local authorities in the Sydney Metropolitan area, Newcastle, and Greater Wollongong; distribution to authorities in the rest of the State commenced in August, 1956.

By the end of 1959, a total of 4,097,817 injections had been given. A first injection had been given to 1,465,477 children and other persons, and of these, 1,421,459 had received their second and 1,210,881 their third injection.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act, but it is considered that notification is not fully effective.

Table 459. Venereal Disease

Year	Number of Notifications, by Type of Disease						Attendances at Clinics
	Syphilis	Gonorr- hoea	Other	Total			
				Males	Females	Persons	
1954	255	1,042	110	1,239	168	1,407	38,288
1955	275	1,398	124	1,597	200	1,797	39,940
1956	240	1,584	103	1,718	209	1,927	47,043
1957	241	2,108	129	2,217	261	2,478	49,522
1958	234	2,024	144	2,169	233	2,402	47,468
1959	379	2,292	152	2,528	295	2,823	50,278

Leprosy

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1959 was 7 (4 males and 3 females); the cost of the lazaret during the year 1959-60 was £10,889.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS**MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE**

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1959-60, for instance, 73,164 or 90 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 621,761, as compared with 5,850,748 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The opening of new obstetric units in metropolitan hospitals has reduced attendances at the ten pre-natal clinics conducted at baby health centres by medical staff of the State Health Department's Division of Maternal and Baby Welfare.

Assistance with the control of staphylococcal infection is given to obstetric hospitals, and a Department of Health booklet dealing with control of the infection and the care of premature babies has been distributed to all

hospitals which admit obstetric cases and to all medical practitioners in New South Wales. Notification of cases of staphylococcal infections of infants under four weeks of age and of staphylococcal mastitis is compulsory.

Mobile transfusion units, organised by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the major obstetric hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, are available when required for maternity cases. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult obstetric cases.

A special medical committee investigates every maternal death occurring in the State.

Two voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies and the Australian Mothercraft Society) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses instruct the mothers in the care and management of their babies.

Service and sustenance expenses of the nursing staff are provided by the State, and the costs of maintaining premises and equipment are in most cases borne by local bodies. A subsidy of 75 per cent. of the cost of building and equipping new centres is available when a new centre is considered to be warranted.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Table 460. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	No. of Centres	Nursing Staff (full-time)	New Cases Enrolled	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure in Year ended 30th June following
1954	315	186	48,285	1,063,357	£ 189,683
1955	323	175	49,155	1,032,852	201,960
1956	335	169	50,407	1,010,404	205,801
1957	343	163	52,544	1,041,273	207,063
1958	350	160	52,477	1,049,039	221,453
1959	358	189	*	1,015,018	302,197

* Not available.

In 1959, first visits by nurses to the homes of newly-born babies numbered 18,981, and subsequent visits totalled 9,253. The 358 centres in this year included 111 in the metropolitan area.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 543). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £9,000 and £1,000, respectively, from the State Government.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1960 included 46 medical officers, 8 psychiatrists, 3 part-time ear, nose, and throat surgeons, 11 psychologists, 43 nurses, 11 social workers, and 17 special therapists.

The aim of the school medical service is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to schools in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Children in the kindergarten in primary schools and in first and fourth years in secondary schools are fully examined, and children in other classes are examined as necessary. The vision and hearing of all pupils is tested in 4th class primary schools. In 1959, a full medical examination was given to 73,734 children and 61,779 were reviewed.

The school medical service conducts six child guidance clinics (five in the metropolitan area and one at Newcastle), a child health centre in Sydney, speech therapy clinics at nine metropolitan and two country schools, and two hearing clinics and an asthma clinic at the head office of the service.

The school dental service had a staff of 36 dental officers and 23 dental assistants at the end of 1960. The service is provided by travelling dental clinics. In 1959, 30,635 children were examined and 15,653 of these were treated.

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1959 was £1,234,770.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 30 years in the

metropolitan and south coast areas. The Society maintains three hospitals for crippled children, and three special schools for physically handicapped children in the metropolitan area, and holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Hospitals Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) and the Spastic Centre's Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest) undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1959-60 was £148,046. In addition, the State received an amount of £10,077 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies in 1959-60 amounted to £31,974.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The Society also conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc. in New South Wales.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which

provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 100,000 persons for accidents, etc. in 1959, and had 2,750 members at the end of the year.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1959-60 included £9,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1959-60 the amount was £245,000. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1959-60 was 368,152, and the mileage travelled was 5,094,000.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

Table 461. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Optometrists, Pharmacists, etc. on Register

At 31st December	Medical Practitioners	Dentists	Optome- trists	Physio- thera- pists	Pharma- cists	Dealers in Poison (not Pharma- cists)	Drug Dealers	
							Manu- facturers	Distri- butors
1955	4,837	1,931	538	733	2,949	252	42	134
1956	4,984	1,949	531	752	3,116	241	38	132
1957	5,203	1,931	521	788	3,293	232	41	135
1958	5,423	1,929	518	853	3,464	245	36	124
1959	5,631	1,912	517	894	3,684	238	38	119
1960	5,834	1,877	508	932	3,898	228	39	125

Persons (other than pharmacists) dealing in poisons, or engaged in the manufacture or distribution of dangerous drugs such as opium, are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Four classes of nurses are registered (general, mental, midwifery, and infants'), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

Table 462. Nurses: New Registrations during Year

Year	General	Mid-wifery	Mental	Infants'	Year	General	Mid-wifery	Mental	Infants'
1950	1,184	696	57	6	1955	1,520	677	62	3
1951	1,212	617	77	6	1956	1,744	627	62	1
1952	1,353	696	60	6	1957	1,736	696	55	6
1953	1,349	833	58	3	1958	1,849	820	70	10
1954	1,404	773	63	11	1959	1,890	866	107	9

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions) and the Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institute (which provides industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them). Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind children at Homebush and Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 476. Provision for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education".

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are seven crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan area, one at Newcastle, one at Orange and one at Wollongong. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

Table 463. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31st December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	6,327	4,801	11,128	15.2	15.6	15.4
1956	19,166	14,898	34,064	7,029	5,329	12,358	33.9	34.6	34.2
1957	18,734	14,583	33,317	6,864	5,325	12,189	36.7	35.8	36.3
1958	18,279	14,071	32,350	6,810	5,380	12,190	36.6	36.5	36.6
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	7,490	5,862	13,352	37.3	38.2	37.7
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	7,760	6,049	13,809	37.7	38.1	37.9
							39.6	39.1	39.4

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

In New South Wales, the Department of Education is responsible for public primary and secondary education, and post-school technical education is under the control of the Department of Technical Education. There are also numerous private educational institutions, the majority of which are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney (established in 1850), the University of New South Wales (established as the University of Technology in 1948), and the University of New England (a college of the University of Sydney prior to 1954) are maintained partly by government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with amendments, is the basis of the State system of education. This system aims at making education secular, free, and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course in the primary schools provides education of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health, and physical education. Beyond the primary stage, there are various types of courses in secondary education.

The full secondary course extends over five years, with the Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and the Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. Certain subjects (e.g., English) are regarded as basic. Other subjects may be selected by the pupil; these include foreign languages, science, art, home science (for girls), and technical and commercial subjects.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools, and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are

available at the University of Sydney, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science, and at the University of New England, where degree courses in rural science and agricultural economics have been established.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both public and private schools.

The Department of Education provides classes for the training of migrants in English and Civics.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

Associated with the Council is a Standing Committee on Education, composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by the Council, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, and to co-operate with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Commonwealth Office of Education, established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945, advises the Prime Minister in regard to education and financial assistance to the States and other authorities for educational purposes. It is required to maintain liaison with the State educational authorities.

Its responsibilities also include international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), technical aspects of the education of migrants, educational research and statistics, and training arrangements for certain government-sponsored Asian students. The Office acts as the national co-ordinating body in the administration of the British Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

The number of sponsored Asian students in New South Wales at 30th June, 1960 was 352, comprising 146 at the University of Sydney, 101 at the University of New South Wales, 16 at the University of New England, and 89 at other institutions.

The Office also provides the secretariat for the Universities Commission, which administers the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme and similar schemes.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT TRAINING FOR EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL

Re-establishment training of ex-service personnel is provided by the Repatriation Department under three distinct schemes—the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which caters for those who served in the 1939-45 war, and is now in its final stages; the Korea and Malaya Training Scheme, which provides for those who served overseas in connection with operations in those countries; and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme.

Training is available on either full-time or part-time basis in professional, industrial (or technical), and rural courses. Full-time trainees may receive allowances ranging from £6 19s. 6d. per week for a single trainee to £9 3s. 6d. per week for a trainee with dependants. Allowances are also provided for fares, fees, books, and equipment. Industrial trainees are placed in subsidised employment at award wages on reaching 40 per cent. proficiency in their trade.

The schemes are administered by the Repatriation Department with the co-operation of the Office of Education, the Department of Labour and National Service, and the Department of the Interior. State educational institutions are used for training purposes.

At 31st March, 1960, 3,257 persons were receiving training under the three schemes in New South Wales.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the State on education and encouragement of science, art, and research in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

Table 464. Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30th June	Education		Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research		Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head of Population
	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)		
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0
1952	20,513,482	4,423,318	436,557	8,479	25,381,836	7 13 3
1953	25,095,988	4,018,754	517,729	4,587	29,637,058	8 16 1
1954	27,270,125	5,280,514	537,320	310	33,088,269	9 14 4
1955	31,581,350	6,401,177	602,478	...	38,585,005	11 3 1
1956	34,557,384	6,706,769	623,156	...	41,887,309	11 17 8
1957	37,188,807	7,453,493	646,013	...	45,288,313	12 12 5
1958	40,381,735	9,227,158	814,096	6,402	50,429,391	13 15 6
1959	45,054,662	11,542,997	977,715	33,753	57,609,127	15 9 0
1960	50,360,272	14,952,982	1,071,413	191,110	66,575,777	17 10 9
1961	57,538,443	15,467,976	1,151,325	222,683	74,380,427	19 3 10

The rapid increase in expenditure in recent years has been partly due to increased costs, and partly to an expansion in school enrolments and in educational facilities.

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc., in the last five years are given below:—

Table 465. Classification of Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Education—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Schools and Administrative Expenses ..	29,339,002	31,463,504	34,836,944	38,481,126	42,611,555
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students ..	1,662,262	1,914,558	2,229,100	2,518,282	2,767,438
Bursaries and Scholarships	93,600	97,654	97,385	97,464	99,076
Total, Primary and Secondary Education ..	31,094,864	33,475,716	37,163,429	41,096,872	45,478,069
Technical Education	3,250,051	3,456,978	3,710,609	4,352,224	6,474,746
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges ..	250,798	290,504	318,306	330,306	370,677
Conservatorium of Music	48,732	54,161	52,904	60,164	64,888
Aid to Universities—					
University of Sydney	898,700	1,128,700	1,436,700	1,480,700	1,799,700
University of New England	353,100	503,100	748,100	830,850	953,291
University of New South Wales	1,048,729	1,196,115	1,345,578	1,868,500	2,017,500
Aid to Other Educational Institutions, etc. ..	243,833	276,461	279,036	340,656	379,572
Total, Education	37,188,807	40,381,735	45,054,662	50,360,272	57,538,443
Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—					
Public Library and Library Board	424,647	492,339	718,904	753,004	821,539
Australian Museum	70,150	79,642	89,732	108,373	102,394
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	52,369	51,451	58,771	70,931	72,462
National Art Gallery	33,684	36,860	41,140	48,355	59,462
Observatory	13,013	16,404	15,868	15,350	15,718
Subsidies to Associations, etc.	52,150	137,400	53,300	75,400	79,750
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research ..	646,013	814,096	977,715	1,071,413	1,151,325
Total Expenditure from Revenue	37,834,820	41,195,831	46,032,377	51,431,685	58,689,768
Loan Expenditure (Gross)—					
Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	5,406,474	7,296,841	9,034,544	11,988,053	12,147,835
Teachers' Colleges	85,885	61,331	166,034	190,471	320,251
Technical Colleges	752,001	765,763	1,049,800	1,100,940	1,300,347
University of Sydney	250,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	550,000
University of New England	200,000	125,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
University of New South Wales	600,000	600,000	760,000	1,110,000	880,000
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges ..	112,980	38,006	16,259	42,059	43,820
Other	46,153	40,217	16,360	21,459	25,723
Total, Education	7,453,493	9,227,158	11,542,997	14,952,982	15,467,976
Encouragement of Science, Art, etc. .. ..	...	6,402	33,753	191,110	222,683
Total Loan Expenditure	7,453,493	9,233,560	11,576,750	15,144,092	15,690,659
TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	45,288,313	50,429,391	57,609,127	66,575,777	74,380,427

* Excludes Commonwealth assistance for universities, etc.

Of the expenditure from revenue on education in 1960-61, 79 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education, 11 per cent. the cost of technical education, and 8 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board comprised 71 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of science and art. Expenditure from loan funds is mainly on buildings and sites for schools, technical and agricultural colleges, and universities.

In addition to the amounts expended by the State, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales in recent years. In 1960, Commonwealth assistance to universities in New South Wales amounted to £3,360,560, fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme were £863,065, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees were £8,117. Recoupments to the State for expenditure on migrant education and the scholarship scheme totalled £170,651 in 1960-61. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service. The State is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district. In 1961, there were 28 districts in the Sydney region and 43 elsewhere.

Area Administration

A system of area administration covers most parts of the State. Subject to oversight by the Director-General, the functions of the Department within each area are administered by a Director of Education.

The areas functioning in 1961 (with headquarters shown in brackets) were: Sydney Western (Parramatta), South-western (Wagga), Newcastle (Newcastle), North Coast (Lismore), Western (Bathurst), Southern (Wollongong), and North-west (Tamworth). The number of inspectorial districts comprised in these areas was 50.

Board of Secondary School Studies

A Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on secondary education and determines the courses of study leading to public examinations. Special committees are appointed by the Board to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects.

The Board comprises six representatives of universities (four of the University of Sydney, one of the University of New England, and one of the University of New South Wales), five representatives of the Department of Education (including the Director-General of Education, as chairman) and one of the Department of Technical Education, three representatives of public secondary schools, one representative of boys' and one of girls' private secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, and a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of bus transport and the founding of central libraries, etc.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The next table summarises the expenditure by the State on public primary and secondary education in each of the last eleven years. Expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

Table 466. Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure from Revenue		Loan Expenditure (gross)		Total Expenditure		
	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Per Head of Population
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1950	11,084,200	30 2 8	907,309	2 9 4	11,991,509	32 12 0	3 16 3
1951	13,102,022	33 18 8	2,027,180	5 5 0	15,129,202	39 3 8	4 13 5
1952	17,052,262	41 14 10	3,142,340	7 13 10	20,194,602	49 8 8	6 1 11
1953	21,203,824	48 19 9	2,990,205	6 18 2	24,194,029	55 17 11	7 3 9
1954	22,509,125	49 10 8	3,525,497	7 15 2	26,034,622	57 5 10	7 12 11
1955	26,260,210	55 6 9	4,336,716	9 2 9	30,596,926	64 9 6	8 16 10
1956	29,154,717	58 15 3	4,747,193	9 11 4	33,901,910	68 6 7	9 12 5
1957	31,094,864	60 4 1	5,492,359	10 12 8	36,587,223	70 16 9	10 3 11
1958	33,475,716	62 5 9	7,358,172	13 13 10	40,833,888	75 19 7	11 3 3
1959	37,163,429	66 16 6	9,200,578	16 10 11	46,364,007	83 7 5	12 8 10
1960	41,096,872	71 18 2	12,178,524	21 6 2	53,275,396	93 4 4	14 0 11

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1960, there were 19 public schools (including the Canberra High School, but excluding the Canberra Technical College and Canberra Evening College), with 316 teachers and an effective enrolment of 8,558 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on the public schools in the Territory amounted to £402,578 during 1959-60.

There were also 7 private schools, with 91 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 3,241 pupils.

Except in regard to expenditure, the statistics relating to public and private schools, as given in this chapter, include the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales at the end of 1960 and earlier years, the average weekly enrolment, and the number of teachers in each group of schools:—

Table 467. Public and Private Schools*: Pupils and Teachers

Year	Schools			Pupils—Average Weekly Enrolment			Teaching Staffs		
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,992	3,501	14,493
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1954	2,557	768	3,325	467,441	151,882	619,323	15,521	4,826	20,347
1955	2,595	780	3,375	490,595	160,029	650,624	16,214	4,936	21,150
1956	2,614	789	3,403	510,848	167,035	677,883	16,724	5,054	21,778
1957	2,639	788	3,427	532,813	172,720	705,533	17,486	5,235	22,721
1958	2,660	783	3,443	554,223	181,007	735,230	18,266	5,320	23,586
1959	2,706	810	3,516	571,875	186,682	758,557	19,155	5,606	24,761
1960	2,717	828	3,545	586,740	196,583	783,323	19,917	5,810	25,727

* Includes subsidised (public) schools, but excludes evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, excludes students in training, who numbered 4,909 (including 1,920 men) in 1960. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1960 and earlier years:—

Table 468. Public and Private Schools*: Average Weekly Enrolment

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1950	196,210	182,500	378,710	60,619	63,751	124,370	256,829	246,251	503,080
1951	206,622	192,277	398,899	64,002	66,788	130,790	270,624	259,065	529,689
1952	219,547	204,605	424,152	67,896	70,410	138,306	287,443	275,015	562,458
1953	232,953	215,961	448,914	71,189	74,191	145,380	304,142	290,152	594,294
1954	242,703	224,738	467,441	74,318	77,564	151,882	317,021	302,302	619,323
1955	254,885	235,710	490,595	78,350	81,679	160,029	333,235	317,389	650,624
1956	265,128	245,720	510,848	82,023	85,012	167,035	347,151	330,732	677,883
1957	277,147	255,666	532,813	84,249	88,471	172,720	361,396	344,137	705,533
1958	288,435	265,788	554,223	89,120	91,887	181,007	377,555	357,675	735,230
1959	298,276	273,599	571,875	91,888	94,794	186,682	390,164	368,393	758,557
1960	306,290	280,450	586,740	97,702	98,881	196,583	403,992	379,331	783,323

* See note *, Table 467.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The increase in total enrolments during the post-war years reflects the steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of oversea immigration since 1948. Births increased steadily from an annual average of 44,967 during the period 1931 to 1935 to 68,857 in the period 1946

to 1950, 73,737 in the period 1951 to 1955, and 79,613 in the period 1956 to 1960. The net immigration (i.e., excess of arrivals over departures) from overseas into New South Wales aggregated 364,733 over the thirteen years 1948 to 1960. Even if immigration ceases and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools in 1960 was 79 per cent. greater than in 1939. Enrolments at public schools increased by 72 per cent., and at private schools by 103 per cent., during the period. The proportion of children enrolled in public schools has remained at 75 per cent. since 1945.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1960 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1960 being 51 per cent.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf mutes. In certain cases the Department subsidises the transport of children to school.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

Attendance of Pupils at School

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

Table 469. Public and Private Schools: Attendance of Pupils

Year	Public School Pupils			Private School Pupils		
	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,336	65,222	87.7
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	86,404	77,797	90.0
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	88,263	80,005	90.6
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88.8
1954	467,441	415,860	89.0	151,882	137,473	90.5
1955	490,595	439,187	89.5	160,029	145,548	91.0
1956	510,848	457,901	89.6	167,035	155,732	93.2
1957	532,813	478,717	89.8	172,720	162,996	95.1
1958	554,223	502,643	90.7	181,007	171,725	94.9
1959	571,875	514,375	89.9	186,682	176,774	94.7
1960	586,740	536,285	91.4	196,583	180,849	92.0

* Based on the actual attendance on each school-day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that, on the average, children attend on four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 470. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30th June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1955	6,257	4,813	11,070	816	869	1,685	7,073	5,682	12,755
1956	6,355	5,187	11,542	858	785	1,643	7,213	5,972	13,185
1957	6,204	4,790	10,994	825	750	1,575	7,029	5,540	12,569
1958	6,416	4,598	11,014	788	725	1,513	7,204	5,323	12,527
1959	5,413	4,181	9,594	710	666	1,376	6,123	4,847	10,970
1960	5,714	4,500	10,214	607	674	1,281	6,321	5,174	11,495

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. During 1959-60, 67 boys (15 under 12 years of age, 10 aged 12, 21 aged 13, and 21 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June, 1960, the number of inmates was 70.

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. There has been a considerable increase in the post-war years in the number of applications for exemption, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. The next table gives particulars for recent years:—

Table 471. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30th June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Attendance at Business College, etc.	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1955	712	101	787	2,470	1,799	2,271	4,070
1956	692	94	975	2,163	1,751	2,173	3,924
1957	637	79	1,043	2,337	1,899	2,197	4,096
1958	533	84	812	2,881	1,928	2,382	4,310
1959	407	52	245	3,358	1,760	2,302	4,062
1960	452	182	897	3,100	2,149	2,482	4,631

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942, and 6 and 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eleven years. Figures for years before 1945, which are given in earlier editions of the Year Book, are not comparable with those in the table because of changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of recording enrolments.

Table 472. Public and Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils
Effective Enrolment*

First Week in August	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
1950	36,807	334,145	14,351	385,303	14,743	100,822	10,818	126,383
1951	38,703	351,786	15,417	405,906	14,634	107,099	11,286	133,019
1952	46,942	366,441	17,130	430,513	16,629	112,462	11,877	140,968
1953	45,119	390,980	19,222	455,321	16,107	118,631	12,460	147,198
1954	45,499	409,579	19,522	474,600	15,595	124,469	12,782	152,846
1955	48,695	427,460	20,395	496,550	17,190	130,858	13,214	161,262
1956	49,971	445,985	22,418	518,374	16,675	138,146	13,983	168,804
1957	51,216	463,007	25,758	539,981	16,688	143,061	15,272	175,021
1958	52,905	479,998	28,533	561,436	17,873	148,734	15,676	182,283
1959	52,241	494,447	33,340	580,028	17,295	153,893	17,805	188,993
1960	53,319	505,092	37,244	595,655	18,111	158,583	19,410	196,104
1960—Boys	27,173	261,818	21,877	310,868	8,925	76,929	10,607	96,461
1960—Girls	26,146	243,274	15,367	284,787	9,186	81,654	8,803	99,643

* Actual enrolment at a date, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1960 are given below:—

Table 473. Public and Private Schools: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils, August, 1960
Effective Enrolment

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	27,173	26,146	53,319	8,925	9,186	18,111	36,098	35,332	71,430
6 and under	29,669	27,972	57,641	8,612	8,670	17,282	38,281	36,642	74,923
7	30,175	28,523	58,698	9,013	9,485	18,498	39,188	38,008	77,196
8	29,301	27,746	57,047	8,946	8,951	17,897	38,247	36,697	74,944
9	29,397	27,377	56,774	8,557	8,947	17,504	37,954	36,324	74,278
10	29,488	27,480	56,968	8,581	9,072	17,653	38,069	36,552	74,621
11	28,843	26,618	55,461	8,247	8,908	17,155	37,090	35,526	72,616
12	29,100	26,657	55,757	8,501	9,382	17,883	37,601	36,039	73,640
13	30,773	28,357	59,130	8,978	9,865	18,843	39,751	38,222	77,973
14	25,072	22,544	47,616	7,494	8,374	15,868	32,566	30,918	63,484
15 and over	21,877	15,367	37,244	10,607	8,803	19,410	32,484	24,170	56,654
Total	310,868	284,787	595,655	96,461	99,643	196,104	407,329	384,430	791,759

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: RELIGIONS OF PUPILS

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

The following table contains a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in 1960 and earlier years:—

Table 474. Public and Private Schools: Religions of Pupils

Year	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled *					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools †			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denominations	Undenominational

PUPILS ENROLLED

1939 ‡	205,633	40,288	44,872	46,895	25,446	5,430	85,792	4,042	6,124
1946	213,508	40,992	44,655	46,207	24,566	7,813	90,280	5,421	6,212
1955	305,018	54,903	64,121	61,821	39,435	11,264	135,021	7,872	5,872
1956	309,002	52,554	65,030	62,802	39,365	10,523	142,741	8,026	5,745
1957	311,630	55,656	66,813	63,963	41,719	11,157	147,702	8,272	5,589
1958	324,037	57,872	69,473	66,510	43,380	11,870	154,932	8,795	5,410
1959	331,077	63,028	71,527	67,195	47,201	12,103	160,292	8,946	5,341
1960	336,365	66,588	73,992	68,954	49,756	12,844	168,453	9,258	6,028

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL PUPILS ENROLLED

1939	44.5	8.7	9.7	10.1	5.5	1.1	18.2	0.9	1.3
1946	43.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1955	44.5	8.0	9.4	9.0	5.8	1.6	19.7	1.1	0.9
1956	44.4	7.6	9.3	9.0	5.7	1.5	20.5	1.2	0.8
1957	43.7	7.8	9.4	9.0	5.8	1.6	20.7	1.2	0.8
1958	43.6	7.8	9.4	9.0	5.8	1.6	20.9	1.2	0.7
1959	43.2	8.2	9.3	8.8	6.1	1.6	20.9	1.2	0.7
1960	42.4	8.4	9.3	8.7	6.3	1.6	21.3	1.2	0.8

* "Individual enrolments", which represent the number of individual children who attended a public school during the whole or any portion of the year, those who attended more than one school being counted only once.

† Average weekly enrolments.

‡ "Gross enrolment" in December term, which includes all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England represented 56.6 per cent. in 1939 and 56.5 per cent. in 1960, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 11.1 per cent. in 1939 and 11.2 per cent. in 1960. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 86 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 3,079 school savings bank agencies. The number of accounts was 330,727 and the balance to credit of accounts was £1,902,445, compared with 207,703 accounts and a balance of £1,259,982 at 30th June, 1956.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The number of the various types of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table. Some secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with primary schools, and these schools are included in both groups in the table. The number of individual public schools at the end of 1960 was 2,717, excluding 44 evening colleges.

Table 475. Classification of Public Schools

PRIMARY SCHOOLS				SECONDARY SCHOOLS *			
Type of School	Number at end of Year			Type of School	Number at end of Year		
	1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960
Public	2,411	2,438	2,434	High	100	109	114
Correspondence	1	1	1	"Secondary"—			
Nursery†	7	7	8	Junior High	2	2	2
Separate Nursery	3	3	3	Other	52	58	70
				Total	54	60	72
Special—				Central‡—			
Hospital	24	24	24	Intermediate High	32	31	31
Child Welfare	14	16	18	Other	146	134	130
Other	16	19	20	Total	178	165	161
Subsidised	36	36	34	Correspondence	1	1	1
Total, Primary	2,512	2,544	2,542	Total, Secondary	333	335	348

* See text following table.

† Nursery departments attached to primary schools.

‡ Central schools have a primary and secondary department, and are therefore also counted as primary schools.

High schools are separate units providing a full secondary course of five years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years, or units being developed into "secondary" schools. Central schools and the correspondence school include both a secondary and a primary department.

Composite courses in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1960, this type of instruction was provided for 1,662 pupils.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in 1960 and earlier years:—

Table 476. Public Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils
Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Under 6	46,942	45,119	45,499	48,695	49,971	51,216	52,905	52,241	53,319
6 and under	48,436	58,146	53,896	53,718	55,377	55,599	56,659	58,176	57,641
7	48,636	49,875	59,165	54,563	54,127	56,430	56,315	57,164	58,698
8	46,127	48,136	48,643	58,702	54,461	54,270	55,997	56,905	57,047
9	40,786	45,932	48,173	49,102	59,276	54,724	54,606	56,485	56,774
10	40,969	41,290	46,374	48,498	49,270	59,503	54,958	54,831	56,968
11	37,820	40,731	41,085	46,702	48,720	49,683	60,034	55,372	55,461
12	36,312	37,229	40,505	40,768	45,561	48,109	49,285	59,456	55,757
13	34,823	36,075	36,997	39,810	40,109	45,407	47,706	49,217	59,130
14	32,532	33,566	34,741	35,597	39,084	39,282	44,438	46,841	47,616
15	11,896	13,029	13,066	13,978	15,090	17,361	18,752	22,117	23,947
16	3,847	4,494	4,669	4,787	5,524	6,220	7,269	8,104	9,807
17 and over	1,387	1,699	1,787	1,630	1,804	2,177	2,512	3,119	3,490
Total	430,513	455,321	474,600	496,550	518,374	539,981	561,436	580,028	595,655

* Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 530 and 533.

Types of Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary work in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools);
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools, boys and girls are taught together, but where the enrolment is large, separate departments are established for boys, girls, or infants. There are four classes of primary schools: (1) schools of three departments, or schools or two departments where the average daily attendance of primary and secondary pupils exceeds 320 and a separate infants' department has been established; (2) schools of one or two departments with an average daily attendance of more than 180 pupils; (3) schools of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils in average daily attendance; and (4) schools of 35 or less pupils in average daily attendance.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to an adjacent school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the Department of Education grants a subsidy towards the cost of conveyance; in 1959-60 the subsidy amounted to £1,131,072. Pupils travelling to school by Government transport services are conveyed without charge by trains and at concession rates by omnibuses.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. In 1960, the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State was at a minimum rate of 8s. 3d. per day, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £1 4s. 3d. per day. Elsewhere the minimum was 10s. 6d. and the maximum £1 7s. 6d. per day.

The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. Subsidised schools have declined steadily since 1935, when they numbered 771 and catered for 6,413 pupils; at the end of 1960, there were 34 schools with an average weekly enrolment of 300 pupils.

Primary Education: Courses and Pupils

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handwork, and dramatization. In 1960 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 98. In addition, nursery classes were attached to seven infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. Infants receive two or more years' instruction in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies (history, civics, and geography), mathematics, natural science, music, art, crafts (including woodwork and needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows the primary school pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 477. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Sex and Class

Effective Enrolment †

Year	Kinder- garten ‡	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Other ¶	Total Primary Pupils
Boys									
1950	19,144	30,766	22,867	21,796	20,224	19,421	18,631	1,822	154,671
1951	20,914	32,503	24,850	22,842	21,557	19,972	19,049	1,705	163,392
1952	25,048	33,153	26,456	24,344	22,578	21,202	19,311	1,653	173,745
1953	25,635	36,817	27,711	25,857	24,081	22,244	20,457	1,515	184,317
1954	25,769	36,045	31,007	27,092	25,518	23,745	21,725	1,502	192,403
1955	27,641	35,478	31,241	30,005	26,896	25,123	23,218	1,521	201,123
1956	28,706	35,920	30,565	30,418	29,667	26,506	24,783	1,731	208,296
1957	29,705	36,271	30,737	29,564	30,518	29,288	26,770	2,547	215,400
1958	31,221	36,114	31,710	30,127	29,689	30,236	29,442	2,590	221,129
1959	31,362	37,394	31,896	30,898	29,944	29,570	30,473	2,606	224,143
1960	31,747	37,116	32,250	31,091	31,036	29,824	29,890	2,815	225,769
GIRLS									
1950	17,937	27,687	20,980	20,634	19,334	18,757	17,950	1,336	144,615
1951	19,360	29,272	23,248	21,310	20,310	19,241	18,487	1,255	152,483
1952	23,354	29,685	24,774	23,151	20,963	20,128	18,906	1,196	162,157
1953	23,548	33,489	25,204	24,374	22,893	20,742	19,506	1,147	170,903
1954	23,855	32,386	29,063	24,897	24,141	22,490	20,375	1,117	178,324
1955	25,691	32,034	28,388	28,359	24,666	23,955	22,170	1,130	186,393
1956	26,529	32,825	28,173	28,081	27,978	24,426	23,700	1,155	192,867
1957	28,014	32,881	28,817	27,588	28,139	27,668	24,612	1,573	199,292
1958	28,950	33,173	29,138	28,554	27,606	28,184	27,645	1,553	204,803
1959	29,193	33,925	29,648	28,695	28,427	27,795	28,297	1,653	207,633
1960	30,054	33,636	30,085	29,382	28,705	28,468	27,833	1,754	209,917
ALL PUPILS									
1950	37,081	58,453	43,847	42,430	39,558	38,178	36,581	3,158	299,286
1951	40,274	61,775	48,098	44,152	41,867	39,213	37,536	2,960	315,875
1952	48,402	62,838	51,230	47,495	43,541	41,330	38,217	2,849	335,902
1953	49,183	70,306	52,915	50,231	46,974	42,986	39,963	2,662	355,220
1954	49,624	68,431	60,070	51,989	49,659	46,235	42,100	2,619	370,727
1955	53,332	67,512	59,629	58,364	51,562	49,078	45,388	2,651	387,516
1956	55,235	68,745	58,738	58,499	57,645	50,932	48,483	2,886	401,163
1957	57,719	69,152	59,554	57,152	58,657	56,956	51,382	4,120	414,692
1958	60,171	69,287	60,848	58,681	57,295	58,420	57,087	4,143	425,932
1959	60,555	71,319	61,544	59,593	58,371	57,365	58,770	4,259	431,776
1960	61,801	70,752	62,335	60,473	59,741	58,292	57,723	4,569	435,686

* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Including pupils in nursery schools.

¶ Hospital schools and Opportunity Classes.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

Between 1950 and 1960, the number of fifth and sixth class pupils increased by 55 per cent., and the number of pupils in all other primary classes by 42 per cent.; kindergarten and first class pupils increased by 39 per cent. The total number of primary pupils in public schools in 1960 was 46 per cent. greater than in 1950. The proportion of boys to girls has remained fairly constant, boys being slightly more numerous.

The almost continuous rise since 1946 in the number of primary pupils in all classes reflects the growth in the number of births since the mid-'thirties (see page 522) and the influence of immigration since 1948. The decline in the number of first class pupils in 1954 and 1955, and of pupils in higher classes in corresponding later years, was the result of a slight fall in births in 1948 and 1949.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1960 according to their age and class:—

Table 478. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Age and Class, 1960:
Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	Kinder- garten	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Other‡	Total Primary
Under 5	2,301	7	...	...	...	...	...	75	2,383
5 and under 6	48,669	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	71	50,936
6 " " 7	10,478	46,373	655	3	...	...	...	132	57,641
7 " " 8	297	20,536	37,168	546	4	...	...	137	58,688
8 " " 9	39	1,389	22,342	32,494	583	3	...	197	57,047
9 " " 10	10	168	1,874	23,914	29,965	493	...	350	56,774
10 " " 11	4	49	219	3,002	24,574	27,768	487	865	56,968
11 " " 12	...	14	46	379	3,797	24,266	25,502	1,064	55,068
12 and over	3	20	31	135	818	5,762	31,734	1,678	40,181
Total	61,801	70,752	62,335	60,473	59,741	58,292	57,723	4,569	435,686

* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 477.

‡ Hospital schools and Opportunity Classes.

Secondary Education in Public Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, "secondary", and central schools. High schools are separate units providing a full secondary course of five years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years, or units being developed into "secondary" schools. Central schools provide both secondary and primary instruction, with an average daily attendance of 20 or more pupils in secondary classes, including at least 8 pupils in classes above first year.

The courses provided by secondary schools may be divided into three broad categories—language, non-language, and general activities courses. In each of these, pupils may study English, mathematics, history (or geography or social studies), and a science subject. Technical, commercial, and home science subjects, art, music, and agriculture are available according to the local arrangements at each school.

During the first three years of secondary education, pupils following courses approved by the Board of Secondary School Studies are required to study not less than six nor more than eight subjects, including English and either history, social studies, or science. The pupil may select the other subjects from six groups which include foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and practical and technical subjects (e.g.,

music, needlework, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, and farm mechanics). For pupils who do not intend to extend their secondary education beyond three years, there is an alternative course which includes craftwork or home science, or technical, or agricultural subjects. The general activities course is provided for pupils who had difficulty in completing their primary school course, and is not designed to prepare them for public examinations.

In the fourth and fifth years of secondary education, pupils prepare for the Leaving Certificate examination. Candidates for this examination must take English and either four or five other subjects from specified groups of subjects.

Technical, home science, and agricultural schools usually have special facilities for the study of the practical and technical subjects indicated by the designation of the schools, but the study of these subjects is not confined to these schools; for instance, commercial courses are provided at home science schools. A full secondary course of five years is provided at the Conservatorium of Music. Particulars of agricultural education in public schools are given on page 534.

Pupils who have completed their primary school course are allocated to secondary schools on the basis of the results of scholastic tests in English and mathematics, the results of intelligence tests conducted two years apart, the pupil's cumulative record of personal and non-scholastic factors, the wishes of the parents, and the judgment of teachers.

The next table shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in each of the last six years in the different types of public schools which provide secondary education:—

Table 479. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* by Type of School

Type of School	Average Weekly Enrolment †					
	1955‡	1956‡	1957	1958	1959	1960
High Schools	49,585	58,820	62,998	67,492	78,582	82,660
“Secondary” Schools—						
Junior High	3,125	1,831	937	969	932	882
Other	21,466	23,044	28,756	35,130	38,319	49,308
Total	24,591	24,875	29,693	36,099	39,251	50,190
Central Schools—						
Intermediate High	8,448	7,352	7,489	7,484	6,770	6,750
Other	21,938	21,357	21,187	20,220	19,456	16,290
Total	30,386	28,709	28,676	27,704	26,226	23,040
Correspondence School ..	1,751	1,724	1,870	1,974	2,109	2,353
Total Secondary Pupils.. ..	108,299¶	116,184¶	123,237	133,269	146,168	158,243

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges.

† Includes pupils temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left school.

‡ Figures have been revised to show number of pupils on the basis of the current classification of schools.

¶ Includes Composite Classes.

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The following table shows the secondary pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years. Secondary pupils at primary schools where the secondary enrolment is less than 20 are included, but pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are excluded.

Table 480. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Sex and Class

Effective Enrolment †							
Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Opportunity Classes	Total
Boys							
1950	16,629	12,233	7,647	2,379	1,631	4,498	45,017
1951	16,674	13,262	8,105	2,430	1,645	4,702	46,818
1952	17,059	13,730	8,758	2,659	1,706	5,231	49,143
1953	18,121	14,344	9,467	3,094	1,884	5,132	52,042
1954	18,608	15,219	9,799	3,082	2,156	5,231	54,095
1955	19,178	16,111	10,425	3,439	2,131	5,848	57,132
1956	20,113	17,019	11,670	3,794	2,517	6,358	61,471
1957	20,624	17,803	12,911	4,373	2,910	7,001	65,622
1958	22,128	18,995	14,409	4,854	3,316	7,646	71,348
1959	25,014	20,274	15,644	5,772	3,805	8,127	78,636
1960	25,769	23,137	16,911	6,380	4,553	8,349	85,099
GIRLS							
1950	15,760	12,053	7,230	1,557	1,004	3,396	41,000
1951	15,957	12,902	7,667	1,796	1,136	3,755	43,213
1952	16,459	13,373	8,604	1,842	1,285	3,905	45,468
1953	17,435	14,111	9,124	2,126	1,429	3,834	48,059
1954	17,647	14,813	9,469	2,120	1,639	4,090	49,778
1955	18,044	15,379	10,162	2,277	1,629	4,411	51,902
1956	19,513	16,048	11,229	2,579	1,827	4,544	55,740
1957	20,079	17,575	12,141	2,970	2,068	4,834	59,667
1958	21,161	18,429	13,886	3,286	2,341	5,063	64,166
1959	23,787	19,344	14,719	3,840	2,640	5,286	69,616
1960	24,229	22,030	15,545	4,257	3,128	5,681	74,870
ALL PUPILS							
1950	32,389	24,286	14,877	3,936	2,635	7,894	86,017
1951	32,631	26,164	15,772	4,226	2,781	8,457	90,031
1952	33,518	27,103	17,362	4,501	2,991	9,136	94,611
1953	35,556	28,455	18,591	5,220	3,313	8,966	100,101
1954	36,255	30,032	19,268	5,202	3,795	9,321	103,873
1955	37,222	31,490	20,587	5,716	3,760	10,259	109,034
1956	39,626	33,067	22,899	6,373	4,344	10,902	117,211
1957	40,703	35,378	25,052	7,343	4,978	11,835	125,289
1958	43,289	37,424	28,295	8,140	5,657	12,709	135,514
1959	48,801	39,618	30,363	9,612	6,445	13,413	148,252
1960	49,998	45,167	32,456	10,637	7,681	14,030	159,969

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

In 1958 there were 43,289 first-year pupils, but in 1960 only 32,456 third-year pupils, indicating that 25 per cent. of the pupils left between first and third year. There were 28,295 third-year pupils in 1958 but only 7,681

fifth year pupils in 1960, indicating that 73 per cent. left between third and fifth year. As the Intermediate Certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course, and as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only about one-fifth of the pupils complete the full five-years' course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1960, boys comprised 52 per cent. of the first-year, 52 per cent. of third-year, and 59 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The fluctuations in the number of secondary pupils are primarily the result of variations in the number of births. The decline in the number of secondary pupils in the early post-war years reflected the lower number of births in the depression years. The steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments in recent years. In 1960, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 27 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1960 according to their age and class:—

Table 481. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Class, 1960

Effective Enrolment †							
Age in Years	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Opportunity Classes	Total
Under 12	382	6	...	...	...	5	393
12 and under	21,858	505	...	...	...	261	22,624
13	23,574	23,114	372	...	...	6,230	53,290
14	3,983	19,169	16,856	143	...	6,597	46,748
15	189	2,282	13,712	6,583	136	864	23,766
16	7	82	1,446	3,564	4,593	54	9,746
17	2	7	59	301	2,497	10	2,876
18 and over	3	2	11	46	455	9	526
Total	49,998	45,167	32,456	10,637	7,681	14,030	159,969

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

† See note †, Table 480.

Secondary Courses in Country Primary Schools

Composite courses are provided at public primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. These courses lead to the Intermediate Certificate.

Secondary instruction by means of leaflets, to the Leaving Certificate examination standard, is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction include English, mathematics, languages, art, technical subjects (for boys), and home science subjects (for girls). The pupil's work may be arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school, or the pupil may be enrolled in the Correspondence School.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School, located in Sydney, teaches children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. In 1960 the enrolment was 3,765 primary and 1,724 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, the correspondence school issues leaflets for primary education to subsidised schools and for secondary education to small country schools. Certain subjects may be taken by correspondence up to Leaving Certificate standard. Educational talks are broadcast each week by the school.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

Evening Colleges

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for the Intermediate Certificate, Leaving Certificate, and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of £1 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1960, there were 44 evening colleges with an enrolment of 26,734.

Agricultural Education

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 17 miles from Sydney). The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the Intermediate Certificate at the end of three years, and for the Leaving Certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the Intermediate Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Leaving Certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of Sydney or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1959 was 1,362 (553 at Hurlstone, 221 at Yanco, 279 at Farrer, and 309 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1959, there were 287 clubs with 7,371 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years.

School Forestry

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

Provision for Atypical Children

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 38 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Mentally handicapped children who are educable are placed in Opportunity "A" classes or in special schools of the same type. Two special schools—a residential school (with 128 pupils in 1959) at Glenfield, and a day school (176 pupils) at Parramatta—and 41 Opportunity "A" classes have been established. The children usually remain until about 13 years of age, and then proceed to a secondary school to follow a general activities course.

Opportunity "F" classes and schools are designed for children who are severely mentally handicapped. There are three schools of this type, and the Department has established 19 classes at centres conducted by private organisations.

Primary school children who are educationally retarded are given remedial instruction in arithmetic and reading by one of eleven itinerant teachers, who visit approximately two schools each per week.

Opportunity "D" classes are for children who are partially deaf and have shown ability to learn with the use of hearing aids and by oral methods.

Each class is limited to ten pupils. Children are admitted from 4½ years of age, and may remain until they proceed to an advanced Opportunity "D" class in a secondary school. The Department also conducts two schools for deaf or partially deaf children—the School for the Deaf at Darlington, and the Farrar School for profoundly deaf children.

Opportunity 7th, 8th, and 9th classes are for children of secondary school age following a general activities course. This course is intended for those considered unlikely to benefit from the usual secondary course or from repetition of the primary sixth class.

The following table shows particulars of effective enrolment in opportunity classes in the last four years:—

Table 482. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in "Opportunity" Classes

Type of "Opportunity" Class	1957	1958	1959	1960		
				Boys	Girls	Pupils
Primary—						
Opportunity "A"	925	1,000	1,100	699	422	1,121
Opportunity "B"	119	22	...	...	...	...
Opportunity "C5"	560	553	560	294	255	549
Opportunity "C6"	534	559	540	289	264	553
Opportunity "D"	274	271	239	167	115	282
Opportunity "F"	244	260	357	241	191	432
Total, Primary	2,656	2,665	2,796	1,690	1,247	2,937
Secondary—						
Opportunity "D"	18	...	...	...	...	...
Opportunity 7th	7,265	7,639	8,120	5,289	3,514	8,803
Opportunity 8th	4,340	4,939	5,121	3,078	2,089	5,167
Opportunity 9th	212	131	172	108	78	186
Total, Secondary	11,835	12,709	13,413	8,475	5,681	14,156
Total, Primary and Secondary	14,491	15,374	16,209	10,165	6,928	17,093

The Department of Education also maintains schools at certain hospitals and convalescent institutions for children who are patients, who attend for treatment as out-patients, or who suffer some physical handicap which makes it impossible to attend a normal school. In 1959, there were 21 hospital (including 3 mental hospital) schools, with a total enrolment of 1,041 pupils.

The Wahroonga School for the Blind is conducted by the Department of Education for blind and partially-sighted children. Courses are provided to Intermediate Certificate level. Students proceeding beyond that stage may attend a high school near home and receive assistance from the Wahroonga School and the Correspondence School.

A school for emotionally disturbed children is conducted at the North Ryde Psychiatric Centre.

The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children receiving medical treatment and unable to attend a normal or special school.

Children with defects of speech may receive remedial treatment from speech therapists of the School Medical Service.

The Department of Education provides teachers for schools at 11 child welfare homes.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 543.

Pre-apprenticeship Classes

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth-year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, mathematics, social studies, and physical training. History, physics, and additional mathematics are also taught in special cases. The maximum enrolment during 1959 was 341 boys.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Two forty-minute periods are set aside each week for physical training, and one full afternoon for sport. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Weekly swimming classes are conducted each summer and during summer vacations; in 1959, the number of children taught to swim was 58,679. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has more than 130 affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In the public school system, there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in each district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each pupil secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Youth Welfare in the Department of Labour and Industry.

In 1959, there were 37 school counsellors and 1 district guidance officer in the metropolitan area and 35 counsellors and 5 district guidance officers in country areas.

Educational Aids

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips, and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The Department also provides a subsidy of 8s. for every £1 spent on library books.

The State Advisory Committee on School Broadcasts, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1959, more than 2,370 public schools were using broadcasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In August, 1959, there were approximately 1,070 motion picture projectors and 2,900 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains over 15,000 motion films. The amount spent on visual education in 1959-60 was £54,986.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1960 was £41,995.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Secular instruction imparted by teachers is defined as including "general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology". Religious instruction may be given by authorised teachers of any religious persuasion to children of their religion for a maximum period of an hour each school day. The following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

Table 483. Public Schools: Lessons in Special Religious Instruction

Year	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Total
1954	100,883	33,498	39,207	43,151	36,494	253,233
1955	102,778	35,423	39,498	44,405	37,800	259,904
1956	114,314	42,583	41,400	47,325	42,342	287,964
1957	129,224	51,224	46,991	55,606	49,141	332,186
1958	137,889	55,231	48,950	55,613	51,128	348,811
1959	150,951	61,468	52,916	57,746	54,790	377,871

Education of Migrants

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approxi-

mately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1959 there were 4,600 migrants attending 308 classes.

For those migrants who find it impossible to attend evening classes, a correspondence course of thirty leaflets has been arranged. This material covers essentially the same course as the evening classes. At the end of 1959, there were 4,374 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc., established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools.

Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1960 was 828. Of these, 145 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 100 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the Intermediate Certificate stage.

The Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 543) and the mentally retarded, as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishop, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age; at many of them, secondary education to the Intermediate Certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs, and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five-years' course leading to the Leaving Certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and secondary day schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the Intermediate Certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years of age by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls, there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses, and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the secondary day schools and in some separate institutions. At three institutions, situated at Goulburn, Lismore, and Campbelltown, theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is also given at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood, and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Home science is a usual subject in the girls' secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 544, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staff are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 547.

Private Schools: Pupils and Teachers

Particulars of the total number of private schools in New South Wales, the number of teachers, and the average weekly enrolment in private schools are given on the next page. These particulars include the private schools attached to charitable institutions.

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

Table 484. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960		
							Males	Females	Persons
Undenominational ..	36	51	68	306	290	384	89	344	433
Roman Catholic ..	668	677	680	3,844	3,899	4,112	931	3,298	4,229
Church of England ..	41	42	38	649	671	646	233	432	665
Presbyterian ..	13	13	13	242	255	254	117	152	269
Methodist ..	6	7	7	131	138	142	56	90	146
Lutheran ..	3	3	3	11	12	13	8	4	12
Seventh Day Adventist ..	15	16	17	45	46	46	24	22	46
Hebrew ..	1	1	2	7	9	9	4	6	10
Total ..	783	810	828	5,235	5,320	5,606	1,462	4,348	5,810

* Excludes visiting teachers.

The number of teachers shown in the table does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1960, 25 per cent. were males and 75 per cent. were females. In public schools, male teachers slightly outnumber female teachers.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1960 and earlier years, according to the religious denomination of the schools:—

Table 485. Private Schools: Average Weekly Enrolment

Year	Un-denomi-national	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby-terian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Other Denomi-nations *	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1950	6,116	102,461	9,300	3,770	2,109	489	51	74	124,370
1951	6,279	108,024	9,625	3,888	2,255	569	65	85	130,790
1952	6,112	115,740	9,444	3,916	2,319	565	125	85	138,306
1953	6,016	122,301	9,726	4,064	2,330	715	125	103	145,380
1954	5,768	128,559	9,871	4,202	2,384	776	156	166	151,882
1955	5,872	135,021	11,264	4,243	2,452	811	170	196	160,029
1956	5,745	142,741	10,523	4,378	2,494	810	175	169	167,035
1957	5,589	147,702	11,157	4,557	2,593	825	168	129	172,720
1958	5,410	154,932	11,870	4,888	2,640	895	221	151	181,007
1959	5,341	160,292	12,103	5,012	2,648	915	209	162	186,682
1960	6,028	168,453	12,844	5,277	2,670	916	199	196	196,583
1960—									
Boys	2,473	84,743	5,829	2,866	1,090	469	112	120	97,702
Girls	3,555	83,710	7,015	2,411	1,580	447	87	76	98,881

* Hebrew only, from 1950.

In 1960, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 86 per cent., Church of England schools for 7 per cent., and undenominational schools for 3 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 486. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	16,675	16,688	17,873	17,295	8,925	9,186	18,111
6 and under 7	16,319	16,347	16,673	16,872	8,612	8,670	17,282
7 " 8	16,037	16,748	16,925	17,447	9,013	9,485	18,498
8 " 9	16,271	16,076	17,083	17,489	8,946	8,951	17,897
9 " 10	17,349	16,551	16,278	17,287	8,557	8,947	17,504
10 " 11	15,471	17,458	16,947	16,934	8,581	9,072	17,653
11 " 12	14,739	15,639	17,951	17,267	8,247	8,908	17,155
12 " 13	15,210	15,609	16,464	18,737	8,501	9,382	17,883
13 " 14	13,811	15,425	15,984	16,622	8,978	9,865	18,843
14 " 15	12,939	13,208	14,429	15,238	7,494	8,374	15,868
15 and over	13,983	15,272	15,676	17,805	10,607	8,803	19,410
Total	168,804	175,021	182,283	188,993	96,461	99,643	196,104

* Actual enrolment on a date in August of each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of the ages of pupils in private schools are given on page 524.

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools. At the end of 1960, 145 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 553) and 100 were recognised as proficient in providing education up to Intermediate Certificate standard.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 487. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1950	44,478	47,301	91,779	17,153	17,451	34,604	15,867	110,516	126,383
1951	46,867	49,408	96,275	18,266	18,478	36,744	16,373	116,646	133,019
1952	49,926	52,350	102,276	18,994	19,698	38,692	16,441	124,527	140,968
1953	52,451	55,179	107,630	19,621	19,947	39,568	15,917	131,281	147,198
1954	54,732	57,291	112,023	20,000	20,823	40,823	15,909	136,937	152,846
1955	57,705	60,043	117,748	21,494	22,020	43,514	16,136	145,126	161,262
1956	58,724	61,611	120,335	24,353	24,116	48,469	16,257	152,547	168,804
1957	60,398	62,891	123,289	25,867	25,865	51,732	16,250	158,771	175,021
1958	63,949	65,843	129,792	26,034	26,457	52,491	15,554	166,729	182,283
1959	65,180	67,221	132,401	27,899	28,693	56,592	16,020	172,973	188,993
1960	66,693	69,264	135,957	29,768	30,379	60,147	16,115	179,989	196,104

* Actual enrolment on a date in August of each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

In 1960, the number of secondary pupils represented 31 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in private schools; half of those studying secondary courses were girls. Boarders in private schools represented 8 per cent. of the total enrolment; 8,698 of the boarders were boys and 7,417 were girls.

Private Schools: Kindergartens and Nurseries

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools, and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1959, there were 38 schools with 102 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,195 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of £48,750 in 1958-59.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 21 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1959 the effective enrolment was 1,255 and the number of full-time teachers was 63. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1958-59 the Association received as subsidy £36,875 from the State and £3,761 from municipal councils; children's fees and contributions from parents amounted to £58,026.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 488. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled

August	Under 3 years		3 to 4 years		4 to 5 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children
Kindergarten Union of N.S.W.											
1954	49	39	502	395	547	485	33	29	1,131	948	2,079
1955	32	18	482	412	600	486	50	45	1,164	961	2,125
1956	17	7	457	460	567	501	42	17	1,083	985	2,068
1957	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,010	952	1,962
1958	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,100	981	2,081
1959	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,073	1,122	2,195
Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association											
1954	120	141	238	185	240	226	13	15	611	567	1,178
1955	160	127	222	215	280	247	26	12	688	601	1,289
1956	146	115	220	180	250	251	18	13	634	559	1,193
1957	125	115	217	176	259	216	9	12	610	519	1,129
1958	177	143	207	171	261	204	9	9	654	527	1,181
1959	165	166	216	160	281	233	19	15	681	574	1,255

* Not available.

For children of pre-school age there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or to the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 58 inmates in August, 1959, and the other at

Castle Hill, where 62 boys were enrolled. There were 36 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind girls at Homebush, and 23 children at St. Edmund's School for Blind Boys, Wahroonga.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private secondary schools and the University of Sydney, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification.

The Intermediate Certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools. It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct, and application to studies, and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school. There is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending an "approved" school, for private study candidates, and for pupils of "approved" schools who are competing for the award of a bursary.

At the Leaving Certificate examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the Leaving Certificate. A pass in English and four other subjects from specified groups may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales, or the University of New England.

Since 1958, candidates have been able to qualify for a Leaving Certificate by taking into account the results obtained in two consecutive examinations, provided that a pass has been obtained in English and at least four other subjects. The award of a Leaving Certificate on this basis does not, however, qualify a student for matriculation at the universities.

The Intermediate and Leaving Certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following table shows the number of candidates for the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates and the proportion of passes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 489. Intermediate and Leaving Certificate Examinations

Year	Intermediate Certificate			Leaving Certificate		
	Candidates	Passes		Candidates	Passes	
		No.	Proportion		No.	Proportion
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1950	20,597	18,164	88·2	5,935	4,211	71·0
1951	21,776	19,286	88·5	6,032	4,434	73·5
1952	24,067	20,906	86·9	6,471	4,761	73·5
1953	25,465	22,019	86·4	7,065	5,405	76·5
1954	26,810	23,170	83·0	7,564	6,002	79·4
1955	28,294	24,603	86·9	7,895	6,244	79·1
1956	31,054	27,054	87·1	9,044	6,875	76·0
1957	34,453	29,973	87·0	10,073	7,657	76·0
1958	38,734	33,786	87·2	11,354	8,640	76·1
1959	41,919	35,820	85·4	12,501	9,632	77·0
1960	44,792	38,544	85·7	14,199	10,828	76·2

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

State Teachers' Colleges

Seven colleges (at Sydney, Balmain, Paddington, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, and Bathurst) are maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination, for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

The scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age and living at home ranges from £235 per annum in the first year to £308 in the fourth year; for such students living away from home, the rate ranges from £364 per annum in the first year to £448 in the fourth year. For adult students, the allowance is £336 if living at home and £476 if living away from home. Students living in College Halls of Residence receive the living-at-home allowance less £60 per annum deducted for board and lodging. Married male students are entitled to £476 per annum during their course, plus 15s. a week for a dependent wife and 10s. a week for each child. In addition to the living allowance, the students receive free tuition and an additional allowance for text books and materials and incidental expenses.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Two-year courses are provided for teachers of nursery, infants' and primary schools. There are also two-year courses for specialist teachers in various subjects and a three-year course in physical education. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the teachers' colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in certain faculties at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or the University of New South Wales. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the technical colleges, with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College. Post-college training and refresher courses are provided for teachers in the service of the Department of Education. Teachers in training are exempt from the payment of university fees.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and recent years are given in the following table.

Table 490. State Teachers' Colleges: Scholarship Students Enrolled*

Year	Two-year Courses			University and Special Courses			Total Scholarship Students		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1955	747	1,340	2,087	613	459	1,072	1,360	1,799	3,159
1956	767	1,506	2,273	755	571	1,326	1,522	2,077	3,599
1957	815	1,683	2,498	795	653	1,448	1,610	2,336	3,946
1958	872	1,635	2,507	825	738	1,563	1,697	2,373	4,070
1959	895	1,903	2,798	868	891	1,759	1,763	2,794	4,557
1960	1,088	1,983	3,071	832	1,016	1,848	1,920	2,999	4,919

* Excludes private students.

Students enrolled at the teachers' college during 1960 are classified in the next table according to college and course:—

Table 491. State Teachers' Colleges: Students Enrolled, 1960

College	Two-year Courses			Special Courses	University Courses	Total Scholarship Students	Private Students
	1st Year	2nd Year	Total				
Sydney	331	409	740	307	848	1,895	27
Balmain	118	225	343	...	...	343	2
Paddington	169	165	334	...	...	334	1
Armidale	178	154	332	22	268	622	3
Bathurst	185	167	352	...	...	352	...
Newcastle	294	250	544	7	149	700	1
Wagga	221	205	426	...	...	426	1
Males	631	457	1,088	112	610	1,810	21
Females	865	1,118	1,983	224	655	2,862	14
Total Students	1,496	1,575	3,071	336	1,265	4,672	35

In 1960, 1,265 students of the teachers' colleges, including 655 women, were attending university degree courses; these included 755 in the Faculty of Arts, 360 in Science, 67 in Economics or Commerce, 24 in Agriculture, 35 in Industrial Arts, and 20 in Rural Science. In addition, there were 237 students (including 127 women) doing post-graduate (professional) studies; these included 176 in Arts; 46 in Science; 8 in Economics or Commerce, and 7 in Agriculture or Rural Science.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 180,451 volumes in December, 1959.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years; the first is the novitiate year required by the communities and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the Leaving Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary, and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science at one of the universities in the State.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. There is accommodation for 28 resident trainees at the College. In 1960, there were 80 girls in training, of whom 16 gained diplomas.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1959 there were 69 students.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

Public school teachers are classified according to their educational qualifications. Under the teachers' salary agreement operative from February, 1960, the salary of male teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from £1,044 in the first year of service to £1,674 after eleven years' satisfactory service. For men who are classified as three-year trained teachers, the incremental salary range is £1,104 to £1,744 on an eleven-year scale. Teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) receive £1,204 in the first year of service, and their salary may rise by annual increments to £1,924 in the eleventh year of service.

The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from £2,094 for a subject or special master in a secondary school to £2,814 for the headmaster of a high school in his sixth year of service in that position.

Female teachers in public schools receive approximately 85 per cent. of the male rate. Their salaries are, however, subject to an annual 5 per cent. incremental adjustment, which will result in the principle of equal pay for male and female teachers being attained by 1963.

In 1960, 12,601 of the teachers in public schools were primary teachers and 7,283 were secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 7,031 or 56 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers were university graduates, and 2,839 or 39 per cent. of them were women. Graduates comprised 19 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1960.

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table.

Table 492. Teachers in Public and Subsidised Schools

Year	Public Schools*					Subsidised Schools		
	Males	Females	All Teachers			Males	Females	Total Teachers
			Graduates	Others	Total			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1950	6,710	6,343	2,639	10,414	13,053	5	68	73
1951	6,998	6,544	2,780	10,762	13,542	3	57	60
1952	7,224	6,884	2,772	11,336	14,108	5	56	61
1953	7,555	7,390	2,989	11,956	14,945	5	39	44
1954	7,930	7,548	3,102	12,376	15,478	5	38	43
1955	8,321	7,859	3,119	13,061	16,180	4	30	34
1956	8,602	8,088	3,190	13,500	16,690	4	30	34
1957	8,791	8,658	3,246	14,203	17,449	4	33	37
1958	9,294	8,972	3,343	14,923	18,266	4	32	36
1959	9,611	9,510	3,528	15,593	19,121	3	31	34
1960	10,014	9,870	3,717	16,167	19,884	4	29	33

* Excludes teachers in subsidised schools and technical colleges and casual teachers. In 1960, there were 1,929 casual teachers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education, administered by a Director, was established under the Minister for Education. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act established a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an *ex officio* member. The council meets at least four times a year, and makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts under the Act, and Technical Education District Councils have been appointed for these districts. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

The Act also established the University of Technology, which in 1958 was renamed the University of New South Wales (see page 557).

Technical Colleges and Courses

The Department of Technical Education conducts a number of technical colleges in various parts of the State. The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and the East Sydney Technical College at Darlinghurst. There are six technical colleges in the suburbs, eight suburban centres serviced from the major metropolitan colleges, a Tanning School at Waterloo, and a Horticulture School at Ryde. There are large colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Goulburn, Lithgow, Orange, and Canberra, A.C.T., and smaller colleges in 30 country towns. In addition, four mobile units, each consisting of three rail cars, provide practical instruction in skilled trades in 10 country towns. Instruction in one or more technical subjects is given by part-time and itinerant teachers in over 110 country towns where no technical college is available. There are also correspondence courses in technical subjects for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups—diploma courses of professional standard in public administration, management, the fine arts, etc. (technical college professional courses in the various branches of science, engineering, and architecture, and in accountancy and applied psychology, are conducted by the University of New South Wales on behalf of the Department); trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature, including a growing number of courses for technicians.

A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there is a qualifying and matriculation course which caters for students who leave school before reaching this standard. The diploma courses in public administration and management are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five years, while those in fine arts require full-time attendance for five years. On completing a diploma course, a student qualifies for the Associateship of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.).

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than sixty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including accountancy, management, science, engineering, agriculture, and woolclassing. There are no occupational qualifications, and the usual standard required is the Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent. With the exception of woolclassing and women's handicrafts, certificate courses are part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week. On satisfactory completion of the course, a certificate is issued.

Certificate courses which have been recently introduced or revised cover such fields as electrical engineering, electronics and communications, marine engineering technology, mechanical engineering, structural engineering, production engineering, survey drafting, surveying, industrial instruments, plastics and rubber, and paint technology. These courses require an average weekly attendance of nine hours over a period of four years.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs. They include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

For students who have not the educational qualifications required for most of the technical courses, the Department conducts a certificate entrance course (Intermediate Certificate standard) and a matriculation course (Leaving Certificate standard).

Full-time pre-vocational courses are provided for students who have completed the Intermediate Certificate examination. For boys, there is a choice of seven pre-apprenticeship courses in the metropolitan area; these are conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education, which provides instruction in the general subjects. For girls, a day secretarial course is conducted at the Sydney Technical College and a number of metropolitan and country centres, and a course in accounting and calculating machine operation at Sydney only.

Advisory committees, consisting of departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, have been established to advise the Director in regard to the revision or introduction of trade, diploma, and certificate courses. This facilitates the co-ordination of technical college courses with industrial developments.

The fees for technical classes are relatively low. The fee for part-time certificate courses and for trade courses is £8 per annum in each case, and for the part-time diploma courses it is £24 per annum. The fee for full-time courses ranges from £6 to £24 per annum.

Newly appointed technical teachers undergo a short period of pre-service training, followed by two days a week in-service training throughout the first year of their service. The basic course includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching. Short refresher courses are provided for experienced teachers, both on a part-time basis and in the form of residential summer schools; these may cover developments in a particular vocational field or educational principles and practice.

Technical Education Department: Expenditure

The following table shows the expenditure on technical education and the receipts from fees during the last eleven years:—

Table 493. Technical Education: Expenditure and Receipts from Fees

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure					Receipts from Students' Fees
	Expenditure from Revenue			Loan Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	Salaries	Other	Total			
	£	£	£			
1950	1,208,248	357,587	1,565,835	384,840	1,950,675	169,485
1951	1,318,497	470,331	1,788,828	409,061	2,197,889	151,304
1952	1,431,356	522,769	1,954,125	695,373	2,649,498	274,787
1953	1,717,055	537,044	2,254,099	534,761	2,788,860	300,384
1954	1,797,599	539,165	2,336,764	775,787	3,112,551	314,080
1955	2,122,137	627,940	2,750,077	810,163	3,560,240	335,507
1956	2,461,488	628,955	3,090,443	714,124	3,804,567	361,673
1957	2,576,295	673,756	3,250,051	749,247	3,999,298	391,714
1958	2,719,477	737,501	3,456,978	765,513	4,222,491	430,888
1959	2,913,448	797,161	3,710,609	1,040,287	4,750,896	467,355
1960	3,392,704	959,520	4,352,224	1,100,940	5,453,164	511,974

The receipts from students' fees include fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees, but exclude additional contributions by the Commonwealth towards the cost of such training. In 1959-60, these contributions amounted to £6,803.

Technical Education Department: Teachers and Students

Particulars of teachers and students at the technical colleges in 1939 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 494. Technical Education: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff					Students		
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1951	709	226	817	130	1,882	43,925	20,127	64,052
1952	716	268	907	125	2,016	45,784	21,111	66,895
1953	734	260	919	117	2,030	47,032	21,446	68,478
1954	790	274	1,037	...	2,101	46,571	21,761	68,332
1955	855	307	1,102	...	2,264	49,489	22,916	72,405
1956	877	320	1,265	...	2,462	*	*	*
1957	879	361	1,163	128	2,531	58,024	28,612	86,636
1958	884	375	1,140	197	2,596	*	*	*
1959	920	379	1,691	...	2,990	*	*	*

* Not available.

In 1957, 25,866 of the students were enrolled at the Sydney and East Sydney technical colleges, 20,271 were at other metropolitan centres, 7,185 were at centres in the Newcastle district, 2,790 at Wollongong, and 22,518 at other country centres. There were also 8,006 correspondence students.

The following table shows the courses of study for which students at technical colleges were enrolled in recent years:—

Table 495. Technical Education: Students Enrolled, by Course

Department of Study	1954	1955	1957				
			Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Others	Total
Agriculture	564	561	...	208	...	908	1,116
Architecture and Building..	7,414	8,220	*	109	5,684	3,162	8,955
Art	3,379	3,643	98	...	57	3,190	3,345
Commercial	8,500	9,696	*	3,498	...	8,452	11,950
Engineering—							
Civil	2,766	2,810	...	512	2,395	317	3,224
Electrical and Electronics	3,822	3,816	...	437	3,859	372	4,668
Mining	302	236	...	131	...	79	210
Mechanical and Production	12,532	13,491	...	852	10,407	4,562	15,821
Home Science	2,436	2,675	26	...	...	3,138	3,164
Management	1,960	2,267	103	2,491	...	514	3,108
General Studies	2,365	2,887	...	539	...	3,408	3,947
Printing	888	991	...	44	1,131	143	1,318
Sheep and Wool	2,068	2,440	...	287	...	2,775	3,062
Women's Handicrafts	9,878	9,444	...	235	...	11,928	12,163
Other	2,640	2,308	...	82	1,311	1,186	2,579
Total of above	61,514	65,485	227	9,425	24,844	44,134	78,630
Correspondence	6,818	6,920	†	†	†	†	8,006
Total Students	68,332	72,405	†	†	†	†	86,636

* Transferred to University of New South Wales.

† Not available.

In 1957, engineering courses occupied 30 per cent. of the students (excluding Correspondence students), women's handicrafts 15 per cent., commercial courses 15 per cent., and architecture and building 11 per cent. Slightly less than a third of the students were enrolled in trade or post-trade courses.

Further details of the students in trade courses in each of the last five years are given in the following table:—

Table 496. Technical Education: Students Enrolled in Trade Courses

Trade Course	1952	1953	1954	1955	1957
Building and Furniture Trades—					
Bricklaying	197	159	190	217	251
Carpentry and Joinery	3,753	3,153	3,093	3,190	3,195
House Painting	200	217	220	252	324
Plastering	40	35	60	114	144
Plumbing	1,521	1,549	1,639	1,727	1,881
Wood Machining	194	199	183	182	174
Cabinetmaking	368	336	335	328	335
Other	525	524	550	651	761
Total, Building, etc. ..	6,798	6,172	6,270	6,661	7,065
Mechanical Trades—					
Automotive Mechanics	2,160	2,299	2,524	2,705	3,040
Boilermaking	525	756	818	840	1,042
Fitting and Machining	3,158	3,334	3,630	3,809	4,198
Other	1,145	1,283	1,279	1,420	1,704
Total, Mechanical ..	6,988	7,672	8,251	8,774	9,984
Electrical Trades—					
Electrical Fitters	3,061	3,018	3,154	3,150	3,380
Radio Mechanics	176	207	156	155	145
Telephone Mechanics	476	470	277	135	..
Total, Electrical	3,713	3,695	3,587	3,440	3,525
Printing Trades	850	774	746	738	1,068
Footwear Trade	473	571	580	421	409
Pastrycooking	209	121	96	99	84
Other Trades Courses ..	493	727	952	983	1,241
Total, Trade Courses	19,524	19,732	20,482	21,116	23,376
Post-trade Courses	331	655	877	1,147	1,468
Total	19,855	20,387	21,359	22,263	24,844

Commonwealth Training Schemes—Technical Type

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Department of Technical Education is responsible for the technical training of students entitled to free tuition under the following Commonwealth Training Schemes.

Reconstruction Training Scheme. A description of this scheme is given on page 446 of Year Book No. 53.

Korea-Malaya Training Scheme. This scheme provides training for discharged personnel who served in the Korea-Malaya forces. Students assisted under this scheme include a number attending normal part-time and correspondence courses at technical colleges, as well as a number of

full-time vocational (i.e., trades) trainees. After reaching a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of at least 40 per cent. (usually in 6 to 12 months), these trainees are placed in employment for further practical training. They receive award wages, and their employers are subsidised by the Commonwealth to the extent of the difference between the full wage and the trainee's standard of proficiency, which is assessed at three-monthly intervals. Trainees who had reached the necessary standard of proficiency before demobilisation are placed directly in subsidised employment.

Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme. The range of training provided under this scheme is the same as under the Korea-Malaya Scheme. Those eligible for benefits are (a) discharged members of the forces whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former occupations, and (b) widows of enlisted men.

Social Services Training Scheme. Under this scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature.

Particulars of students enrolled in New South Wales under the Commonwealth technical training schemes are given in the following table:—

Table 497. Students Enrolled in N.S.W. under Commonwealth Training Schemes, January, 1959

Type of Training	Recon- struction	Korea- Malaya	Disabled Members and Widows	Social Services	Total
Full-time : Vocational	...	20	5	...	25
Professional	...	4	3	...	7
Part-time	8	261	21	...	290
Correspondence .. ..	...	44	11	29	84
Total Students ..	8	329	40	29	406

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries. These are supplemented by privately endowed scholarships, etc.

Bursary Endowment Act

By the Bursary Endowment Act, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at approved public or private secondary schools, at technical colleges, and at the universities in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board of eight members, of whom three represent the universities of Sydney, New England, and New South Wales, three represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a condition that the applicant's gross family income does not exceed a prescribed amount; this amount (in 1960), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £900 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on results of the bursary

examination (at the end of the primary course) to £1,260 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

In 1960, 300 bursaries (165 at public high schools and 135 at private schools) were awarded and accepted on the results of primary school examinations at the end of 1959. In addition, 305 bursaries, tenable for two years, were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Certificate examination, and 42 bursaries, tenable at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or Newcastle University College, were awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded to candidates under 19 years of age, subject to the means test described above.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1960 was 1,987 (1,845 attending courses of secondary education, 6 enrolled at technical colleges, and 136 at the University of Sydney).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars at 30th June, 1960, in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, were as follows:—

Table 498. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances, 30th June, 1960

For Bursaries tenable in —	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Text-book Allowance (Maximum)	For Bursaries tenable in —	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Text-book Allowance (Maximum)
	£	£	£ s.		£	£	£ s.
First Year	18	78	1 10	Fourth Year	48	99	2 10
Second Year	18	78	1 10	Fifth Year	48	99	2 10
Third Year	33	84	1 10	University	65	104	10 0

The number of bursars in receipt of the various rates of allowance at 30th June, 1960 was as follows:—

£18	£33	£48	£65	£78	£84	£99	£104	Total
490	240	885	99	88	34	113	38	1,987

In 1959-60, an amount of £95,151 was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Bursary Endowment Fund for allowances to bursars.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1959-60 was 705, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was £244,935.

Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges: Bursaries, etc.

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the external Intermediate or Leaving Certificate examinations. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £175 per annum. Scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Department of Education, the Royal Agricultural Society, the N.S.W. Milk Board, and other organisations.

From time to time, the Department of Agriculture awards cadetships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Fees are paid by the Department and allowances ranging from £103 to £132 per annum are paid to the cadets.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Commonwealth scholarships may be awarded to students of the various diploma courses.

Technical College Scholarships, etc.

Scholarships, conferring free tuition, are awarded annually on the results of the Intermediate and Leaving Certificate examinations, for various courses at the technical colleges. In addition, scholarships entitling the holder to higher technical instruction free of charge are awarded on the results of technical college examinations.

Bursaries for technical college courses are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 553).

University Scholarships, etc.

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations.

Bursaries, tenable at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or Newcastle University College, are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 553) on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, described on page 568, provides free tuition, and in some cases living allowances, for selected students of the University of Sydney, the University of New England, and the University of New South Wales.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. Full-time trainees receive an allowance of £235 per annum for the first two years, £282 per annum in the third year, and £308 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or £364, £420 and £448 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid £336 per annum if living at home, or £476 per annum if living away from home. During periods of practical training in vacations, they are paid allowances

based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £1,000 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Other governmental authorities and various industrial and commercial organisations select junior officers for free training at universities. The students selected receive a living allowance as well as their university fees.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are three universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; and the University of New England, which was established as a separate institution in 1954.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

University of Sydney: Courses

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the Leaving Certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees; on the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least 90 per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and in 1960, ranged from three years and £330 (£322 for women) in Arts, to six years and £705 (£686 for women) in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Studies, two years; Anthropology, two or three years; Town and Country Planning, three years part-time; Pharmaceutical Science, three years. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in a number of special branches of medicine.

University of Sydney: Clinics

Four metropolitan hospitals (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's, and Royal North Shore) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training, and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown Street), and King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

University of Sydney: Extension Lectures

University extension lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of 20 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. Post-graduate and other refresher courses, and classes in German for science students, are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales and the University Appointments Board.

University of Sydney: Tutorial Classes

The Senate of the University has established a Department of Tutorial Classes, which provides a wide range of adult education courses. In conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 571), tutorial classes of study, discussion groups, and groups at which kits are used for practical demonstration are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. There are resident tutors at Newcastle, Wollongong, Wagga, and Orange. In 1959, tutorial classes numbered 145, with an enrolment of 4,176; there were 152 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 2,144) and 78 kit groups (with an enrolment of 1,135). Of these 375 classes and groups, 227 (with an enrolment of 3,021) were outside the metropolitan area.

The Department of Tutorial Classes also publishes fortnightly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1959 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 42,300 per issue.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was established by the State Government in 1948, as the University of Technology, and was renamed in 1958.

There are now seven faculties within the University—Applied Science, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, and Science. Courses in Arts were first offered in 1960, and in Medicine in 1961.

The Council of the University is empowered to decentralise its activities, and under this authority established the Newcastle University College in 1951. Certain technological courses and the degree course in Commerce are available at the College, which also provides courses to enable students to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts awarded by the University of New England. The University provides instruction in a number of science and engineering subjects at Wollongong, Broken Hill, and Orange.

Before admission to a degree course in faculties other than Arts, students must obtain a pass in the Leaving Certificate or equivalent examination in at least five approved matriculation subjects (or in four subjects if three "A" passes are gained), including a pass in English and a pass in General Mathematics or Mathematics I or II. A pass in English and in at least four other subjects from specified groups must be obtained before admission to the Faculty of Arts.

The undergraduate courses in the various fields of applied science and engineering are designed to provide a thorough training in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, instruction in the professional topics of the courses, and a close link with industry in regard to the practical aspects of the profession for which a particular course is intended. Suitable industrial experience is regarded as a necessary supplement to the academic training. As part of the full-time courses, planned periods of industrial employment (amounting to five months in each of the first three years in the engineering courses) must be undertaken at certain stages. In the case of part-time courses, the student engages in appropriate employment throughout his course. Students in the Faculty of Commerce and those taking the general course in science are not required to undertake practical training.

In all undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students take two courses in science subjects.

Most degree courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis, the part-time being of the same standard as the full-time courses. Bachelor degrees are awarded in Architecture, Arts, Building, Commerce, Engineering, Optometry, Medicine, Surgery, Surveying, Science, and Science (Technology). Masters' degrees are awarded in Science, Engineering, Arts, Commerce, and Technology. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is awarded in Science, Applied Science, Engineering, Commerce, and Architecture. An award of Doctor of Science may be made for an original contribution of distinguished merit in some branch of Science, Applied Science, or Engineering. The University also offers a number of courses leading to post-graduate diplomas.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale, in the Northern Tablelands, grew out of a college of the University of Sydney established in 1938, and became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney, but where a student passes four of the five approved subjects at the Leaving Certificate examination, he may pass the fifth subject at the following matriculation examination.

The University has four faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, and Agricultural Economics. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science, which commenced tuition in 1956, provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular reference to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics, which commenced tuition in 1958, provides introductory and post-graduate training facilities in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study.

The Act which established the University of New England includes a provision authorising co-operation with the University of New South Wales in the provision of degree courses at the Newcastle University College. It also empowers the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. Students in the Faculty of Arts were enrolled at the Newcastle University College for the first time in 1954, and external courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education commenced in 1955.

Tuition fees in 1960 ranged from £279 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to £490 for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee of £140 per annum.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The University of Sydney is supported chiefly by State and Commonwealth Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. Grants from the State and Commonwealth are the principal source of income of the University of New South Wales and the University of New England.

The State provides the University of Sydney with a permanent statutory endowment of £125,000 per annum, which is supplemented by an additional grant each year. The University of New South Wales is entitled to receive from the State the amount by which expenditure, as approved by the Governor, exceeds income, which, for this purpose, includes Commonwealth grants.

The Commonwealth Government has made grants for the universities in each Australian State, in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Acts, in each year since 1951. The grants towards the recurrent expenditure by each university have been conditional upon the fees and State grants (other than for capital expenditure) received by the university being in excess of a prescribed amount. Grants towards capital expenditure by universities on building projects, etc., which have been made since 1958, have been conditional upon their being matched by State grants.

The Commonwealth grants for the years 1951 to 1957 were for recurrent expenditure only. For each university, the grants comprised:—

- (a) a lump sum, determined from year to year, and conditional upon the fees and State grants received being in excess of a prescribed amount; and
- (b) an amount equal to one-third of the excess of fees and State grants received during a year over the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for the year.

A specified proportion of the lump sum grant was to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's affiliated residential colleges. The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales for these years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Committee was asked to consider the role of the university in the Australian community, the extension and co-ordination of university facilities, technological education at university level, the financial needs of universities, and appropriate means of providing for those needs. The Committee's principal recommendations were that a permanent Australian Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities.

An Australian Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1959. The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and from two to four part-time members appointed by the Governor-General. Its principal functions are to advise the Prime Minister on financial assistance to Commonwealth universities and to the States for universities and on the balanced development of universities in Australia.

The Commonwealth passed the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, to give effect to the Murray Committee's proposed financial programme. This Act provided for—

- (a) general grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on the same basis as in the years 1951 to 1957, but at higher levels and with provision for additional amounts towards increased salaries for academic staffs ;
- (b) emergency grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on an unmatched basis but conditional upon receipts from fees and State grants being in excess of a prescribed amount ;
- (c) a specified portion of the general and emergency grants to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of affiliated residential colleges ;
- (d) grants to be made during the years 1958 to 1960 (in proportion to the amounts of State grants, and up to a specified maximum for each project) towards the cost of selected building projects and major equipment, together with further grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) towards the cost of equipping the buildings ; and
- (e) grants to be offered during 1958 to 1960, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each State), for the building, extending, or equipping of affiliated residential colleges.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1958 to 1960 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 499. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1958 to 1960

University and Year	Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Portion of Recurrent Grants to be Spent on Colleges		Maximum Grant for Building Projects, etc. *
	Maximum General Grant	Emergency Grant	Maximum Total Grant	General Grant	Emergency Grant	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
University of Sydney—						
1958	685,000	240,000	925,000	13,400	6,100	} 1,300,000
1959	749,350	360,000	1,109,350	14,800	9,150	
1960†	845,725	480,000	1,325,725	16,300	12,200	
University of N.S.W.—						
1958	338,300	115,000	453,300	4,400	2,000	} 950,000
1959	368,900	172,500	541,400	4,800	3,000	
1960†	428,775	230,000	658,775	5,300	4,000	
University of New England—						
1958	75,750	33,000	108,750	3,800	1,750	} 450,000
1959	82,650	49,500	132,150	4,200	2,625	
1960†	97,075	66,000	163,075	4,600	3,500	
Total, All Universities—						
1958	1,099,050	388,000	1,487,050	21,600	9,850	} 2,700,000
1959	1,200,900	582,000	1,782,900	23,800	14,775	
1960†	1,371,575	776,000	2,147,575	26,200	19,700	

* Excludes (a) grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) for equipment, and (b) grants up to a maximum of £180,000 for residential college buildings in the State.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1961 to 1963 were incorporated in the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960. This Act provided for:—

- (a) a basic grant for recurrent expenditure to be made in each of the years, conditional upon the fees and State grants received by a university being in excess of a prescribed amount ;
- (b) an additional grant for recurrent expenditure, equal to approximately £1 for each £1.85 of fees and State grants received in excess of the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for each year ;
- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected building projects (up to a maximum specified for each project), of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to 5 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the project), and of special equipment (up to a maximum specified for each university) ;
- (d) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence ; and
- (e) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The Commonwealth grants for recurrent expenditure payable for the years 1961 to 1963 for universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 500. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Grants for Recurrent Expenditure, 1961 to 1963

University and Year	Fees and State Grants		Grants for Recurrent Expenditure		
	Minimum Amount to Qualify for Basic Grant	Amount to Qualify for Maximum Additional Grant	Basic Grant	Maximum Additional Grant	Maximum Total Grant
	£	£	£	£	£
University of Sydney—					
1961	2,411,000	479,000	1,300,000	262,000	1,562,000
1962	2,411,000	768,000	1,300,000	418,000	1,718,000
1963	2,411,000	927,000	1,300,000	504,000	1,804,000
University of N.S.W.—					
1961	2,050,000	447,000	1,108,000	242,000	1,350,000
1962	2,050,000	759,000	1,108,000	411,000	1,519,000
1963	2,050,000	1,111,000	1,108,000	600,000	1,708,000
University of New England—					
1961	714,000	133,000	386,000	72,000	458,000
1962	714,000	218,000	386,000	118,000	504,000
1963	714,000	312,000	386,000	168,000	554,000
Total, All Universities—					
1961	5,175,000	1,059,000	2,794,000	576,000	3,370,000
1962	5,175,000	1,745,000	2,794,000	947,000	3,741,000
1963	5,175,000	2,350,000	2,794,000	1,272,000	4,066,000

The next table shows the maximum Commonwealth grants payable for building projects, etc. during the years 1961 to 1963:—

Table 501. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Maximum Grants for Building Projects, etc., 1961 to 1963

University	University Projects, etc.			Affiliated Residential College Buildings
	Selected Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Selected Projects	Special Equipment	
	£	£	£	£
University of Sydney	1,450,000	72,500	45,000	142,000
University of N.S.W.	2,880,000	144,000	40,000	150,000
University of New England ..	670,000	33,500	15,000	...
Total, All Universities ..	5,000,000	250,000	100,000	292,000

The following table contains a classification of the aggregate receipts of the universities in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures include the revenue and capital grants from the State, the Commonwealth grants outlined above, and special grants (mainly for research) from various Commonwealth authorities.

Table 502. Universities in New South Wales: Receipts

Item	1957	1958	1959			
			University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	All Universities
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Purposes—						
Government Grants—						
State: Revenue	2,622,958	3,098,734	1,377,144	1,525,970	558,380	3,461,494
Capital	546,328	681,875	...	767,671	10,089	777,760
Commonwealth—						
General: Revenue ..	887,668	1,121,350	741,650	364,100	132,150	1,237,900
Special: Revenue ..	...	130,229	...	209,349	...	209,349
Capital ..	...	236,904	...	341,533	...	341,533
Interest, Rent, Dividends, and Donations	65,554	76,164	93,723	...	1,498	95,221
Students' Fees	878,485	979,056	782,305	265,675	60,135	1,108,115
Other	155,082	206,353	48,262	69,267	105,535	223,064
Total Receipts for General Purposes	5,156,075	6,530,665	3,043,084	3,543,565	867,787	7,454,436
Special Purposes—						
Government Grants—						
State: Revenue	7,000	10,000	13,000	...	...	13,000
Capital	450,000	750,000	300,000	...	425,000	725,000
Commonwealth: Revenue	3,550	233,900	350,850	...	...	350,850
Capital .. ..	...	295,520	594,080	...	435,600	1,029,680
Interest, Rent, Dividends, and Donations	892,141	976,854	832,892	387,171	62,060	1,282,123
Other	100,933	147,302	50,418	19,875	21,664	91,957
Total Receipts for Special Purposes	1,453,624	2,413,576	2,141,240	407,046	944,324	3,492,610
Total Receipts	6,609,699	8,944,241	5,184,324	3,950,611	1,812,111	10,947,046

Receipts from Government sources (including capital grants) accounted for 74 per cent. of the aggregate receipts of the three universities in 1959 from all sources. The University of Sydney received 71 per cent. of the total students' fees collected in 1959.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 503. Universities in New South Wales: Expenditure

Item	1957	1958	1959			
			University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	All Universities
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Purposes—						
Administration	481,490	586,637	363,486	228,149	117,118	708,753
Teaching and Research Departments	3,220,322	3,848,755	1,879,813	1,819,703	447,181	4,146,697
Libraries	166,213	192,949	152,910	96,344	48,368	297,622
Maintenance of Premises ..	385,099	562,557	253,294	231,464	67,640	552,398
New Buildings (Purchase and Construction)	490,098	426,575	345,752	844,412	3,418	1,193,582
Special Grants	9,386	4,308	7,726	11,264	1,620	20,610
Other	258,967	297,487	127,758	63,548	202,894	394,200
Total Expenditure for General Purposes	5,011,575	5,919,268	3,130,739	3,294,884	888,239	7,313,862
Special Purposes—						
Research and Special Purposes	632,273	1,028,831	1,072,449	218,048	29,936	1,320,433
Scholarships, Bursaries, etc. ..	17,893	38,953	28,441	16,893	2,343	47,677
Land, Buildings, etc. ..	848,611	1,136,462	478,331	...	444,984	923,315
Other	50,241	133,425	46,092	...	13,974	60,066
Total Expenditure for Special Purposes	1,549,018	2,337,671	1,625,313	234,941	491,237	2,351,491
Total Expenditure .. .	6,560,593	8,256,939	4,756,052	3,529,825	1,379,476	9,665,353

The University of Sydney accounted for 49 per cent., the University of New South Wales for 37 per cent., and New England University for 14 per cent. of the total expenditure by the universities in 1959. Slightly less than half of the total expenditure was spent on general-purpose teaching and research departments. Of the total expenditure on land, buildings, etc., the University of Sydney incurred 39 per cent., the University of New South Wales 40 per cent., and the University of New England 21 per cent.

STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

The following table gives particulars of the staffs of the universities in New South Wales in recent years. The increase during these years in the total number of university staff reflects the need to provide for greatly increased enrolments. Of the total staff in 1959, 52 per cent. were engaged in teaching and research.

Table 504. Universities in New South Wales: Staff Employed

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959			
					University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	All Universities
Teaching and Research—								
Professors ..	79	86	87	90	63	26	17	106
Other—								
Full-time ..	775	897	978	1,173	623	571	144	1,338
Part-time ..	822	798	682	706	408	332	13	753
Total ..	1,676	1,781	1,747	1,969	1,094	929	174	2,197
Library ..	72	78	91	95	72	42	17	131
Laboratory ..	564	588	578	681	469	258	36	763
Administration ..	414	454	481	543	315	236	105	656
Maintenance ..	226	269	287	387	165	151	142	458
Total ..	2,952	3,170	3,184	3,675	2,115	1,616	474	4,205

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last ten years:—

Table 505. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney*		University of New South Wales†		University of New England‡		All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1951	6,303	1,805	4,078	49	147	81	10,528	1,935	12,463
1952	5,626	1,754	4,097	73	128	83	9,851	1,910	11,761
1953	5,252	1,666	3,976	68	142	100	9,370	1,834	11,204
1954	5,194	1,789	4,069	90	136	103	9,399	1,982	11,381
1955	5,428	1,900	3,966	126	432	143	9,826	2,169	11,995
1956	5,811	2,074	4,752	154	690	262	11,253	2,490	13,743
1957	6,087	2,216	5,066	180	846	325	11,999	2,721	14,720
1958	6,598	2,398	5,757	257	1,126	441	13,481	3,096	16,577
1959	7,482	2,736	6,543	334	1,358	516	15,383	3,586	18,969
1960	8,563	3,306	7,389	492	1,643	591	17,595	4,389	21,984

* In 1958 and earlier years, excludes those candidates for higher degrees not required to enrol under University by-laws; these numbered 742 (646 males and 96 females) in 1958. From 1959, all candidates for higher degrees were required to enrol.

† University of Technology until 1958.

‡ New England University College until 1954.

The number of university students enrolled rose steeply during the early post-war years, mainly because of the enrolment of reconstruction trainees. The increase in enrolments in recent years has reflected the rising birth rate since the early 'forties and the rising proportion of adolescents seeking university education.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses in each of the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Table 506. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled in each Course

Course	1957	1958	1959					
			University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees	490	613	481	376	68	822	103	925
Bachelor Degrees—								
Arts	3,233	3,713	2,658	252	1,324	2,485	1,749	4,234
Law	595	648	671	...	...	626	45	671
Economics	487	513	599	...	...	564	35	599
Commerce	384	578	...	835	...	800	35	835
Science	1,131	1,448	925	575	160	1,252	408	1,660
Medicine	1,663	1,821	2,020	...	...	1,714	306	2,020
Engineering	1,153	1,277	656	774	...	1,429	1	1,430
Agriculture	261	300	204	...	99	271	32	303
Agricultural Economics	...	12	...	...	16	12	4	16
Veterinary Science ..	174	193	239	...	...	217	22	239
Dental Science .. .	237	226	249	...	...	229	20	249
Architecture	248	272	163	203	...	334	32	366
Divinity	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	2
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Anthropology .. .	2	...	3	...	...	1	2	3
Education	206	237	175	...	148	128	195	323
Social Work	6	5	28	...	...	3	25	28
Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing .. ..	...	...	13	...	...	11	2	13
Psychology .. .. .	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	6
Highway Engineering ..	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14
Educational Administration .. ..	...	...	...	...	22	21	1	22
Agriculture .. .. .	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Accountancy	123	103	...	59	...	54	5	59
Pharmacy	788	782	810	...	...	532	278	810
Physiotherapy	71	69	90	...	...	2	88	90
Social Studies	59	56	38	...	...	9	29	38
Medical Social Work ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town and Country Planning	42	44	39	...	...	38	1	39
Science	1,177	1,291	...	1,446	...	1,374	72	1,446
Architecture	304	296	...	284	...	279	5	284
Engineering	1,413	1,528	...	1,642	...	1,641	1	1,642
Speech Therapy .. .	15	10	11	...	...	...	11	11
Public Administration	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Certificates—								
Hospital Administration	7	...	...	9	...	9	...	9
Engineering (Surveying)	105	133	...	134	...	134	...	134
Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects)	406	477	232	291	47	460	110	570
Total Enrolments ..	14,781	16,657	10,316	6,894	1,884	15,473	3,621	19,094
Individual Students ..	14,720	16,577	10,218	6,877	1,874	15,383	3,586	18,969

* See note *, Table 505.

The following table shows the number of new university students enrolled in each of the last six years:—

Table 507. Universities in New South Wales: New Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney		University of New South Wales *		University of New England †		All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1954	1,252	637	957	57	37	34	2,246	728	2,974
1955	1,433	651	985	74	339	78	2,757	803	3,560
1956	1,610	823	1,651	88	457	155	3,718	1,066	4,784
1957	1,625	796	1,406	90	418	151	3,449	1,037	4,486
1958	1,796	830	1,632	140	565	211	3,993	1,181	5,174
1959	2,035	1,047	1,791	151	634	240	4,460	1,438	5,898

* University of Technology until 1958.

† New England University College until 1954.

The ages of the new students enrolled in 1959 are given in the next table. In this year, 56 per cent. of the new students (68 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 52 per cent. at the University of New South Wales) were less than 19 years of age.

Table 508. Universities in N.S.W. Ages of New Students Enrolled in 1959

Age in Years	University of Sydney		University of New South Wales		University of New England		All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
16 and under	195	143	175	21	14	12	384	176	560
17	752	466	539	46	60	48	1,351	560	1,911
18	368	170	226	7	31	27	625	204	829
19	184	59	116	11	9	3	309	73	382
20	110	41	92	13	9	6	211	60	271
21	63	23	81	10	40	16	184	49	233
22	46	19	66	6	58	12	170	37	207
23	46	7	43	5	35	8	124	20	144
24	22	9	48	5	35	7	105	21	126
25	28	11	39	5	20	6	87	22	109
26	30	7	51	3	36	4	117	14	131
27	22	7	31	3	33	6	86	16	102
28	23	8	20	2	30	9	73	19	92
29	17	8	25	3	29	5	71	16	87
30	15	9	19	...	19	9	53	18	71
31 and over	114	60	220	11	176	62	510	133	643
Total	2,035	1,047	1,791	151	634	240	4,460	1,438	5,898

University Degrees Conferred

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the three universities in New South Wales in each of the last two years:—

Table 509. Universities in New South Wales: Degrees Conferred

Degree	1958	1959			Degree	1958	1959		
		Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons
Arts—					Engineering—				
D.Litt. . . . .	...	1	...	1	D.Sc. (Eng.) . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Ph.D. . . . .	...	2	...	2	Ph.D.	2	8	...	8
M.Ed.	3	2	...	2	M.E.	10	12	...	12
M.A.	14	14	2	16	B.E.	177	183	1	184
B.A.	417	221	234	455					
Law—					Agriculture—				
LL.B.	83	73	8	81	Ph.D. . . . .	...	1	...	1
Economics—					M.Sc.Agr.	3	9	1	10
M.Ec.	2	2	...	2	B.Sc.Agr.	30	27	3	30
B.Ec.	59	57	5	62	B.Agr.	6	8	5	13
Commerce—					Veterinary Science—				
B.Com. . . . .	...	8	...	8	D.V. Sc. . . . .	...	1	...	1
Science—					B.V.Sc.	31	25	1	26
Ph.D.	23	26	6	32	Dentistry—				
D.Sc. . . . .	...	1	1	2	D.D.Sc. . . . .	...	2	...	2
M.Sc.	36	32	7	39	M.D.S.	3	5	...	5
B.Sc.	208	210	52	262	B.D.S.	53	37	6	43
B.Sc.For.	14	8	...	8	Architecture—				
B.Sc. (Med.)	5	6	2	8	M. Arch. . . . .	...	1	...	1
Medicine—					B. Arch.	25	17	3	20
M.D.	1	4	...	4	Divinity—				
M.S. . . . .	...	1	...	1	B.D. . . . .	...	1	...	1
M.B.	161	158	35	193					
B.S.	161	158	35	193					

In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, viz., M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery).

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD

The Commonwealth Scholarships Board (known before 1959 as the Universities Commission) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1943 to administer a scheme for financial assistance to university students. This scheme, which is described on page 1093 of the 52nd edition of the Year Book, was replaced in 1951 by the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme described below. Under the (Commonwealth) Education Act, the Board also arranges university-type training under the re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows, and advises the Prime Minister in regard to university training and associated matters. The Board comprises the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as chairman) and three other members.

The re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows are described on page 517. Trainees have their fees paid and receive a living allowance not subject to a means test. The Board controls their training in university-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and other institutions. At 30th September, 1960, there were 20 trainees (including 14 at the University of Sydney) following university-type courses in New South Wales. Expenditure on university-type training in New South Wales amounted to £7,578 in 1959.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities and other approved institutions. Under the Scheme, a maximum of 3,900 "open entrance" scholarships (2,900 before 1961) and 100 "mature age" scholarships are awarded each year. "Open entrance" scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. "Mature age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Additional scholarships, called "later years" scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. The different types of scholarships are awarded for approved full-time or part-time courses.

The 4,000 "open entrance" and "mature age" scholarships are allocated among the States on a population basis. "Later year" scholarships are allocated among States on the basis of the number of eligible applicants in the previous year.

An applicant for an "open entrance" or "later year" scholarship, and his parents, must have permanent residence in Australia. Applicants for "mature age" scholarships must have been resident for at least two years.

Commonwealth scholarships are awarded entirely on merit, without regard for the means of an applicant or his parents. All scholarship holders have the fees for their course paid on their behalf.

Scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is £221 for a scholar living with his parents, and £338 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is reduced by £2 for each £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £720 per annum, and by a further £1 for each £10 in excess of £1,440. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a scholar's parents for the preceding financial year, less £150 for the first dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant) and £75 for each other dependent child. The allowance is further reduced by a proportion of the scholar's own income.

For a scholar who is regarded as independent of his parents (e.g., over 25 years of age) and is unmarried, the maximum living allowance (£338 per annum) is reduced by two-thirds of his income in excess of £117 per annum. If he is married, the maximum annual allowance is £338, plus £88 for his wife and £26 for the first dependent child under 16 years, and the allowance is not reduced unless the couple's combined income exceeds £234 per annum.

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. In each year, 100 post-graduate awards are available. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) and payment to universities for tuition and facilities.

The general administration of the Scholarship Scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Scholarships Board. Its application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Scholarship Scheme:—

Table 510. Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales: Students and Courses at 30th September

Institution and Course	1955*	1956*	1957	1958	1959	1960
University of Sydney—						
Arts	673	622	581	599	642	618
Law	255	287	279	309	303	292
Economics	156	159	165	169	161	166
Science	272	287	301	354	435	529
Medicine and Medical Science	770	825	871	959	1,037	1,028
Engineering	309	290	292	292	287	301
Agriculture	72	86	82	79	76	68
Veterinary Science	48	48	33	42	45	59
Dentistry	159	131	115	117	112	112
Architecture	57	67	64	58	68	68
Education	43	55	47	27	18	9
Other Courses†	323	360	304	268	228	199
Total	3,137	3,217	3,134	3,273	3,412	3,449
University of N.S.W.—						
Architecture	18	50	67	109	107	108
Engineering	199	279	268	195	338	330
Commerce .. .. .	...	38	44	87	128	137
Science	73	137	167	312	233	260
Other	27	43	70	59	34	44
Total	317	547	616	762	840	879
University of New England—						
Agriculture .. .. .	...	...	10	23	34	49
Arts	63	52	31	34	36	45
Science	25	25	17	26	35	42
Other Courses	15	16	26	11	12	9
Total	103	93	84	94	117	145
Other Institutions	341	219	217	213	220	175
Total Scholarship Students	3,898	4,076	4,051	4,342	4,589	4,648

* At 30th June.

† At 31st October.

‡ Includes Diploma students.

The 175 students at non-university institutions in 1960 included 30 at technical colleges, 10 at the Occupational Therapy Training Centre, 77 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, 12 at the Conservatorium, and 13 at agricultural colleges.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales was £703,975 in 1959.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

HAWKESBURY AND WAGGA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, animal husbandry, and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond

near the Hawkesbury River, and accommodates 240 resident students; it includes a farm of 3,493 acres and a library of 4,000 volumes. The Wagga College (opened in 1949) has accommodation for 96 students and includes a farm of 3,217 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at both Colleges, and in Horticulture (3 years), Dairy Technology (2 years), and Food Technology (2 years) at the Hawkesbury College. Applicants for enrolment must have the Intermediate Certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture and horticulture courses and at least 17 years for the dairy and food technology courses. Education and maintenance fees amount to £150 per annum.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1960 was 237, of whom 190 were studying Agriculture, 32 Dairy Technology, and 15 Food Technology. There were 96 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1960 there were 80 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 13 in Dairy Technology, and 6 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1959-60 was £326,715, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc. was £41,950.

INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES

Classes for the technical, commercial, and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 34,030 at 30th June, 1960, embraces almost 70 per cent. of the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 9,933 at 30th June, 1960. The Institute possesses a library of 162,172 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1960 was 7,788, and 60 students were enrolled. There were 41,814 books in the Institute's library.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

Workers' Educational Association

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. It is associated with the Department of Tutorial Classes of the University of Sydney in organising lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures. It also acts as adviser and organiser for adult educational TV programmes. In 1959, the membership of the Association consisted of 2,951 individual members and 81 affiliated organisations.

In 1959, 214 tutorial classes were held, including 133 in Sydney and suburbs, 41 in the Newcastle district, and 40 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 8,590. Thirteen week-end schools and seven schools of longer duration were conducted during the year. The number of discussion groups in 1959 was 151, with a total enrolment of 1,588.

The income of the Association in 1959 was £33,610, including grants from the State, £16,402, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £11,025.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides tuition in theory and practice leading to annual examinations in five grades and the issue of certificates to successful students. On passing the examination at the highest grade, the student may be admitted to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory theoretical course is available for beginners, and an opera school was opened in 1935. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle early in 1952.

In 1959, there were 2,160 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 512 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium. Conservatorium diplomas were awarded to 17 students, and there were 20,459 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examination Board's system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and proceeds from concerts, etc. amounted to £94,070 during the year, and the gross expenditure was £141,089. Expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to £49,512 in 1958-59.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives annual subsidies of £25,000 from the State Government and £10,000 from the Municipality of the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in 1960 was £258,212; receipts comprised £67,185 from concerts, etc., £35,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £156,027 from the Broadcasting Commission. The number of concerts given by the orchestra in 1960 was 156, including 109 in Sydney and 5 at the Adelaide Festival of Arts; 53 of the concerts were free.

MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library, containing 32,625 volumes at 30th

June, 1959, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1959, visitors to the Museum numbered 323,625 and expenditure amounted to £89,732.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is in Sydney and is administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education, contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. During 1960, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 160,931, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 9,002. Expenditure in 1959-60 was £70,931. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Broken Hill.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, which are attached to the University of Sydney, and to the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens.

LIBRARIES

Public Library of New South Wales

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. In was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations. The Library embraces a General Reference Department, a Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and Galleries, the Dixon Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, and other collections.

The Mitchell Library and Galleries consist of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection bequeathed from 1929 onwards. The Circulation Department has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries, lends books to some country schools, and maintains a library service for external students of the University of New England. The General Reference Department has a research service which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technological nature, and its reading room accommodates nearly 400 seated readers. There is a photographic copying service which supplies copies of material in various collections of the Library; in 1959-60, 113,000 copies were made.

Expenditure on the Library during 1959-60 amounted to £290,934, including £30,000 for books and periodicals. At 30th June, 1960, the Library staff numbered 149. The average number of seated readers during 1959-60 was estimated at 146 on week-days, 245 on Sundays, and 170 on

holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30th June, 1960, exclusive of pamphlets, was 735,133 (General Reference Department 401,639, Mitchell Library 168,791, Model School Library, 1,943, Dixon Library 12,322, and Circulation Department 150,438).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-1959

The Library Act, 1939-1959, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 1s. 6d. per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a £ for £ basis, up to a maximum of 3s. per head of population.

The Library Board gives advisory services to local councils conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. It also operates a book purchasing service for councils wishing to use it.

At 30th June, 1960, 165 councils had adopted the Act, and, of these, 145 had established libraries. There were 181 libraries in operation, including 48 in Sydney and suburbs, 5 in Newcastle, and 128 in other localities. The staff numbered 619. In 1960, the Board paid £380,326 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £1,136,384. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 30th June, 1960 was 2,022,277.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. In 1959, the City's main library and branches together contained 218,950 books and periodicals, and made 1,032,737 volume issues. Maintenance costs amounted to £106,788 (including £13,481 for new books).

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is known as the Fisher Library, and 55 branch libraries. At the end of 1960, the University Library contained 647,130 volumes.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (34,311), Medicine (24,572), Engineering (22,384), Geology and Geophysics (11,348), and Architecture (10,979). The Chinese and Japanese collection in the Fisher Library numbers 31,800.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library at Kensington, a medical library at Prince Henry Hospital, and a branch library at Newcastle University College. Students at the University's Broadway site are serviced by the Sydney Technical College Library, where 29,000 of the University's books have been placed. In December, 1960, the University's collections contained 151,970 volumes.

The Dixon Library at the University of New England contained 87,155 volumes at the end of 1960.

Children's Library and Crafts Movement

The Children's Library and Crafts Movement, which commenced operations in 1924, has established 31 free libraries and centres for boys and girls of all ages. Approximately 50,000 books are available, and about 10,000 children are currently enrolled. The main emphasis in the Movement's work has changed in recent years from the provision of library facilities to providing opportunities for creative leisure work in the form of pictorial and sculptural art, music, and drama. The funds of the Movement are derived mainly from private sources, but are supplemented by an annual grant of £5,000 from the State Government and by grants (amounting to £14,011 in 1959-60) from local government authorities.

Other Libraries

Local libraries, established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads: schools of arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-1959 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 32,625 volumes. There are 9,002 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 10,090 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1960, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 197,177 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 87,146 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 133,485 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at East Sydney, containing 28,000 volumes.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The National Art Gallery contains a number of works of art, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,974 reproductions, there were 6,337 works of art (1,452 oil paintings, 948 water-colours, 2,509 prints and drawings, 144 sculpture and casts, and 1,284 other works) in the Gallery at the end of 1959. The total amount expended during 1959 in purchasing works of art was £6,616. During the year, 110 works of art were acquired by gift and 112 by purchase.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Works of art are lent to Government departments and other institutions.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £48,355 in 1959-60.

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute laws as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts ;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive ;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law ;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters, and the Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, Companies Act, and Real Property Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, gaols, and penal establishments, and the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, inebriates, births, deaths, and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

The Courts

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts), which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in respect of locality, but for a period of six years from July, 1955 to July, 1961, they have unlimited jurisdiction in respect of amount, subject to the proviso that, in regard to claims exceeding £1,000, the case must be remitted to the Supreme Court if the defendant objects to its being heard by a District Court. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts. In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences, not being of a capital nature or which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were not of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges, and charges which immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were of a capital nature, are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court; in practice, offences of an important public nature are often dealt with by the Supreme Court.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and,

among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-55, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years, at a salary fixed by statute; since May, 1960, the salary has been £6,250 plus an allowance of £250 per annum. By these provisions, the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction. These are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under the rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Magistrates

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, and Wollongong, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates.

In country districts, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Stipendiary Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in

law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The judicial duties of justices are explained on page 596. Their other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

At 31st December, 1960, there were 87,284 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 6,697 were women.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of four persons or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

With certain exceptions, all men entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. Women who submit their names for inclusion in the jury list for certain areas have been eligible to act as jurors since 1952.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defences forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital or murder cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

POOR PERSON'S LEGAL EXPENSES

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defenders or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-47, which came into force in 1944, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance, or to act for assisted persons in proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court and in certain proceedings in the Courts of Petty Sessions. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor, whose name is on the list, to act. In the case of hardship, he may advance out-of-pocket expenses incurred by assisted persons in connection with proceedings.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1898-1954, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates, for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers, and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances cost of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in 1939 and recent years.

Table 511. Barristers and Solicitors

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors			Certificated Conveyancers
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Sydney	Other Districts	Total	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1955	49	308	357	1,386	881	2,267	15
1956	53	318	371	1,409	900	2,309	12
1957	50	346	396	1,448	978	2,426	14
1958	50	361	411	1,474	975	2,449	12
1959	52	363	415	1,501	1,025	2,526	9
1960	65	350	415	1,561	1,032	2,593	8

The number of barristers stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, and those on the roll but not resident in New South Wales.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Common Law, Commercial Causes, Criminal, Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Protective, Matrimonial Causes, and Land and Valuation. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and (in December, 1960) 24 Puisne Judges.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty, and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases, appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 589.

Common Law Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four (or of twelve in special cases). A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The next table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Common Law Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in recent years.

Table 512. Common Law Jurisdiction

Year	Writs Issued	Judgments Signed	Cases Tried					Cases Settled or Not Proceeded with	Total Cases Disposed of
			Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Jury Dis-agreed	Non-suit	Total		
1946	2,527	803	172	41	1	9	223	64	287
1955	10,946	4,527	260	50	...	2	312	1,038	1,350
1956	14,464	6,323	443	64	...	4	511	1,776	2,287
1957	16,728	7,954	314	61	...	3	378	1,326	1,704
1958	14,096	6,362	402	58	1	7	468	1,477	1,945
1959	15,830	5,800	320	60	6	2	388	1,374	1,762
1960	16,497	6,310	459	57	...	1	517	1,656	2,173

The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation. The difference between the number of writs issued and the number of judgments signed represents the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried represents the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court.

Equity Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1960 included 45 decrees, 3,148 orders on motions and petitions, and 321 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Protective Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Protective Jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master and the Deputy Master in the Protective Jurisdiction.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Mental Health Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first

class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master. The affairs of patients are administered by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction.

The trust funds under the control of the Master amounted to £3,309,853 at 30th June, 1960. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc.

Probate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee, and with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury. Where estates are less than £1,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates dealt with in recent years are shown in the next table. The values represent the gross value of estates, including those not subject to duty and those dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the figures.

Table 513. Probate Jurisdiction

Year	Probates Granted		Letters of Administration Granted		Total Estates Dealt With	
	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates
		£		£		£
1946	9,384	37,078,201	3,426	3,425,861	12,810	40,504,062
1955	10,665	80,829,296	3,087	6,229,172	13,752	87,058,468
1956	11,492	99,218,270	3,564	7,762,198	15,056	106,980,468
1957	11,559	96,356,953	3,683	9,609,986	15,242	105,966,939
1958	12,003	103,255,211	3,320	11,442,901	15,323	114,698,112
1959	12,613	115,991,953	3,515	13,101,661	16,128	129,093,614
1960	10,843	111,072,902	4,768	8,617,021	15,611	119,689,923

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce)

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved in New South Wales only by special Act of Parliament.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1st February, 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1st February, 1961, the transitional provisions of the 1959 Act gave petitioners the advantages of the new Act without detracting from their position under the former legislation.

The (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959, provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to divorce and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the 1959 Act are dissolution of marriage (commonly known as divorce), judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

Under the 1959 Act, a decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree nisi. In general, a decree nisi automatically becomes absolute at the expiration of three months, unless in the meantime it has been rescinded or appeal proceedings have been instituted, or unless there are children of the marriage under 16 years of age. Where there are children under 16 years of age (and, in special circumstances, above this age), a decree nisi cannot in general become absolute until the Court is satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the children's welfare.

The Act provides that a court in which a matrimonial cause has been instituted must consider the possibility of reconciliation of the parties and may take action to endeavour to effect a reconciliation. Financial assistance may be granted in terms of the Act to approved marriage guidance organisations.

The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage may be granted under the 1959 Act are: adultery, desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation may be granted are the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a marriage may be nullified are: bigamy ; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity ; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress ; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place ; the nonage of either of the parties ; incapacity to consummate the marriage ; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

The statistics given below for 1960 and earlier years relate to proceedings under the superseded State legislation.

Particulars of the petitions lodged in matrimonial causes in 1939 and later years are shown in the following table. Wives generally outnumber husbands in petitions for divorce, but more husbands than wives petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Table 514. Divorces and Other Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged

Year	Petitions Lodged*				Sex of Petitioner			
	Divorce †	Nullity of Marriage	Judicial Separation	Restitution of Conjugal Rights	Divorce†		Restitution of Conjugal Rights	
					Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
1939	1,931	11	31	397	879	1,052	256	141
1955	4,092	36	27	683	1,729	2,363	492	191
1956	3,943	37	29	675	1,679	2,264	448	227
1957	3,824	51	17	537	1,667	2,157	391	182
1958	4,102	40	22	569	1,810	2,292	436	160
1959	3,884	31	15	567	1,743	2,141	382	185
1960	3,746	27	23	360	1,670	2,076	245	115

* Includes petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis*. In 1960, these numbered 382 (369 for divorce, 2 for nullity of marriage, and 11 for restitution of conjugal rights).

† Includes some who had previously petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

The following table shows the number of decrees granted in matrimonial causes in the past eleven years, in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1928:—

Table 515. Divorces and Other Matrimonial Causes: Decrees Granted

Year	Divorce		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation	Restitution of Conjugal Rights
	Decrees Nisi Granted	Decrees Made Absolute	Decrees Nisi Granted	Decrees Made Absolute		
1928-32*	1,060	967	11	9	10	180
1933-37*	1,216	1,124	11	11	13	224
1938-42*	1,589	1,521	6	6	9	285
1943-47*	2,836	2,701	26	23	6	767
1948-52*	3,244	3,193	26	26	6	573
1953-57*	3,125	3,103	24	23	6	437
1950	3,319	3,419	30	31	6	523
1951	2,861	3,303	23	25	4	468
1952	3,855	3,335	27	27	7	608
1953	3,782	3,725	27	21	6	516
1954	2,860	2,816	30	28	7	444
1955	2,987	2,874	15	17	9	424
1956	3,331	3,125	29	18	4	443
1957	2,664	2,975	21	32	6	357
1958	3,052	3,217	19	18	5	403
1959	3,454	3,363	21	23	...	408
1960	2,977	3,243	24	27	5	273

* Average per year.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 516. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Grounds of Decree

Year	Desertion for 3 years or more	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights	Adultery	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more	Other Grounds	Total
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER								
1939	328	136	199	2	...	...	...	665
1951	751	351	341	8	...	...	...	1,451
1952	719	302	400	5	2	...	...	1,428
1953	790	355	431	5	2	...	...	1,583
1954	606	234	356	5	1	...	...	1,202
1955	606	247	376	18	2	...	1	1,250
1956	637	268	416	9	...	...	...	1,330
1957	591	257	432	13	2	...	1	1,296
1958	698	237	465	14	3	...	...	1,417
1959	673	274	492	9	...	...	...	1,448
1960	667	260	529	7	1	...	...	1,464
WIFE AS PETITIONER								
1939	571	106	150	31	11	6	...	875
1951	1,171	184	311	111	59	15	1	1,852
1952	1,145	196	344	136	70	15	1	1,907
1953	1,296	214	352	146	117	16	1	2,142
1954	923	138	291	139	113	10	...	1,614
1955	932	117	298	149	112	15	1	1,624
1956	1,063	137	297	146	133	17	2	1,795
1957	967	137	334	130	101	6	4	1,679
1958	1,052	138	336	158	107	9	...	1,800
1959	1,119	140	385	151	105	12	3	1,915
1960	1,011	142	372	140	101	13	...	1,779
ALL PETITIONERS								
1939	899	242	349	33	11	6	...	1,540
1951	1,922	535	652	119	59	15	1	3,303
1952	1,864	498	744	141	72	15	1	3,335
1953	2,086	569	783	151	119	16	1	3,725
1954	1,529	372	647	144	114	10	...	2,816
1955	1,538	364	674	167	114	15	2	2,874
1956	1,700	405	713	155	133	17	2	3,125
1957	1,558	394	766	143	103	6	5	2,975
1958	1,750	375	801	172	110	9	...	3,217
1959	1,792	414	877	160	105	12	3	3,363
1960	1,678	402	901	147	102	13	...	3,243

In all years, more divorces are granted on the ground of desertion for three years or more than for any other reason, the proportion in 1960 being 52 per cent. of all divorces made absolute. Adultery normally ranks next in importance, and accounted for 28 per cent. of the divorces in 1960. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of divorces granted on the ground of habitual drunkenness or assault, the number being 8 per cent. of the total in 1960 compared with 3 per cent. in 1939.

The majority of decrees for divorce are granted on the petition of wives; in 1960, the proportion of husbands was 45 per cent. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in all cases except adultery and non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Very few husbands are granted decrees on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault.

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decrees *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in 1939 and the last three years are shown below:—

Table 517. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Duration of Marriage and Issue

Duration of Marriage	Divorces				Number of Children	Divorces			
	1939	1958	1959	1960		1939	1958	1959	1960
Years									
Under 5	89	235	236	284	0	476	1,108	1,184	1,064
5 to 9	420	1,065	1,082	989	1	523	916	893	878
10 to 14	457	805	887	870	2	296	678	715	708
15 to 19	264	519	574	492	3	137	305	347	340
20 to 29	259	457	464	474	4	57	123	154	151
30 and over	51	136	120	134	5 and over	51	87	70	102
Total	1,540	3,217	3,363	3,243	Total	1,540	3,217	3,363	3,243

The duration of marriage (i.e., the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute) was less than 5 years in 6 per cent., and less than 10 years in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1939. The corresponding proportions in 1960 were 9 per cent. and 39 per cent.

There was no child of the marriage in 31 per cent. and one child in 34 per cent. of the cases in 1939, and no child in 33 per cent. and one child in 27 per cent. of the cases in 1960.

The ages at marriage of persons divorced in 1960 are shown below:—

Table 518. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1960: Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage

Age of Husband at Marriage	Age of Wife at Marriage						Husbands	
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 years and over	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 21 years	357	65	8	...	1	...	431	13
21 to 24 years	711	563	67	13	1	...	1,355	42
25 to 29 years	232	367	202	43	16	...	860	26
30 to 34 years	41	100	82	44	18	...	285	9
35 years and over	24	26	47	56	135	...	288	9
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	1
Wives—Total	1,365	1,121	406	156	171	24	3,243	...
Per cent.	42	34	13	5	5	1	...	100

Forty-two per cent. of the wives and 13 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1960 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 76 per cent. of the wives and 55 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

The ages at the times of divorce of the same parties covered by Table 518 are shown in the next table:—

Table 519. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1960: Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce

Age of Husband at Divorce	Age of Wife at Divorce							Husbands	
	Under 25 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 years and over	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 25 years	61	8	1	...	...	...	...	70	2
25 to 29 years	177	255	31	4	2	...	...	469	14
30 to 34 years	44	283	328	50	6	...	...	711	22
35 to 39 years	4	62	258	267	36	12	...	639	20
40 to 44 years	3	20	66	205	169	47	...	510	16
45 years and over	2	7	28	78	216	489	...	820	25
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	1
Wives—Total	291	635	712	604	429	548	24	3,243	...
Per cent.	9	19	22	19	13	17	1	...	100

Twenty-eight per cent. of the wives and 16 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1960 were under 30 years of age, and 69 per cent. of the wives and 58 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Of the persons divorced in 1960, 20 per cent. were married by the Registrar and 80 per cent. (including Church of England 37 per cent. and Roman Catholic 15 per cent.) by ministers of religion. These proportions hardly vary from year to year.

Admiralty Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions (held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions). These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death and all offences which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were punishable by death, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on Circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. In 1960, 51 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but ten times in Sydney, ten times in Parramatta, and six times in Newcastle.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts (e.g., Licensing Courts). Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts

The following table shows the number of distinct persons tried and the number convicted in 1939 and recent years before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person in any one year, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Table 520. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Distinct Persons Tried	Not Guilty	Convicted				
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Total Persons Convicted	
						Number	Per 10,000 of Population
1938-39*	1,173	369	225	576	3	804	2.94
1954-55*	1,966	335	533	1,074	24	1,631	4.71
1955-56*	2,260	327	599	1,315	19	1,933	5.48
1956-57*	2,412	278	672	1,446	16	2,134	5.95
1957	2,517	292	617	1,590	18	2,225	6.14
1958	2,494	220	609	1,641	24	2,274	6.16
1959	2,569	244	634	1,675	16	2,325	6.18
1960	2,894	259	724	1,878	33	2,635	6.88
1960—							
Males	2,816	251	701	1,834	30	2,565	13.38
Females	78	8	23	44	3	70	0.37

* Year ended 30th June.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 90 per cent. of the persons tried during the four years from 1957 to 1960 were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 79 per cent.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, which represented 71 per cent. of all offences in 1960. Convictions for offences against the person represented 28 per cent. in that year. The following table shows the number of convictions for each of the principal offences in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 521. Higher Criminal Courts: Convictions, by Principal Offence

Offence	1938-39*	1956-57*	1957	1958	1959	1960
Against the Person—						
Murder	6	10	10	8	12	14
Attempted Murder	4	2	2	3	3	3
Manslaughter	4	23	21	12	17	16
Malicious Wounding	†	44	36	37	28	29
Rape	2	..	1	4	5	8
Carnal Knowledge	48	85	93	131	118	146
Other Offences against Females .. .. .	..	111	104	91	107	133
Indecent Assault on a Male	26	127	120	84	86	120
Other Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	15	23	20	22	23
Abortion	7	5	..	7	2	..
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage	19	33	40	20	27	..
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	†	49	27	39	46	51
Assault, other	28	45	37	32	52	37
Robbery	37	86	66	71	69	76
Other Offences	44	37	37	50	40	45
Total, Against the Person	225	672	617	609	634	724
Offences Against Property—						
Break, Enter and Steal	374	799	899	922	875	1,001
Larceny, including Embezzlement	60	406	441	473	609	637
Receiving	44	81	85	93	42	43
Fraud and False Pretences	46	124	128	115	106	140
Forging and/or Uttering	19	19	11	22	20	23
Other	33	17	26	16	23	34
Total, Against Property	576	1,446	1,590	1,641	1,675	1,878
Other Offences	3	16	18	24	16	33
Total Offences	804	2,134	2,225	2,274	2,325	2,635

* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available; included in "other".

The major offences against property are breaking and entering and various types of larceny; in 1960, convictions for these crimes accounted for 87 per cent. of all convictions in the higher courts for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 59 per cent. of the total in 1960.

The next table shows the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

Table 522. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages of Distinct Persons Convicted

Year	Age Groups (years)								Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60	
1955-56*	518	439	333	242	165	160	59	17	1,933
1956-57*	649	451	335	246	168	166	79	40	2,134
1957	703	468	350	238	176	178	67	45	2,225
1958	726	481	350	249	173	201	68	26	2,274
1959	727	502	343	295	188	176	62	32	2,325
1960	853	607	345	288	232	193	85	32	2,635
1960—									
Males	838	598	329	274	225	187	84	30	2,565
Females	15	9	16	14	7	6	1	2	70

* Year ended 30th June.

Of the total persons convicted in 1960, 32 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 23 per cent. between 21 and 25 years, 13 per cent. between 26 and 30 years, and 32 per cent. were over 30 years of age.

Two-thirds of the persons convicted of offences against females in 1960 were under 21 years of age, but only 29 per cent. of those found guilty of unnatural offences (mainly indecent assault on a male person) belonged to this age group. Of the persons convicted of breaking and entering in 1960, 74 per cent. were less than 31 years of age.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in 1960 for each of the principal offences are given in the following table:—

Table 523. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages and Offences of Distinct Persons Convicted, 1960

Offence	Age Groups (years)						
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 or more	Total
Against the Person—							
Murder	3	4	...	2	3	2	14
Attempted Murder .. .. .	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Manslaughter	2	...	4	4	1	...	16
Robbery	28	22	12	5	4	5	76
Rape	5	1	...	2	...	...	8
Other Offences against Females	119	63	23	15	15	44	279
Unnatural Offences	22	19	15	27	22	38	143
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage	...	2	7	7	2	5	23
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	8	7	12	10	6	8	51
Assault, Other	6	8	7	5	3	8	37
Other.. .. .	12	20	8	9	9	16	74
Total, Against the Person	205	146	90	87	65	131	724
Against Property—							
Breaking and Entering	353	244	139	112	72	81	1,001
Larceny, including Embezzlement	271	157	69	48	51	41	637
Receiving	9	5	9	5	3	12	43
Fraud and False Pretences	4	37	27	16	29	27	140
Forgery and/or Uttering	1	7	6	6	2	1	23
Other.. .. .	7	4	3	9	6	5	34
Total, Against Property	645	454	253	196	163	167	1,878
Other Offences.. .. .	3	7	2	5	4	12	33
Total, All Offences	853	607	345	288	232	310	2,635

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1958. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1960, there were 71 district courts and 22 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues in equity, probate, and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over actions cognisable on the common law side of the Supreme Court (subject to a limit of £200 where a title of land is involved). In respect of actions commenced between 12th July, 1955 and 12th July, 1961 and involving an amount exceeding £1,000, the judge must order the case to be transferred to the Supreme Court if the defendant objects to its being tried in the District Court.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table. Of the cases tried during 1960, 321 were tried by jury and 3,312 without a jury.

Table 524. District Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Tried		Cases Dis-continued or Settled without Hearing	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Con- fession, or Agree- ment	Cases Settled by Arbitration	Total Suits disposed of	Total Suits arising during Year	Cases Pending and in Arrear
	Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant (including Non-suits, etc.)						
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1955	3,116	465	12,184	12,680	21	28,466	29,022	13,547
1956	2,621	390	13,982	16,219	29	33,241	35,180	15,486
1957	4,459	621	18,142	19,718	18	42,958	43,874	16,402
1958	2,855	527	14,949	27,892	55	46,278	57,832	27,956
1959	3,621	720	17,840	29,170	5	51,356	50,193	26,793
1960	3,280	413	18,885	31,125	90	53,793	40,357	13,357

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table, District Courts undertake a considerable amount of work under various Acts.

LAND AND VALUATION COURT

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure

of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works, registration of land agents and their charges, and determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown Lands Act, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; valuations by the Valuer-General; valuations by rating authorities, including the City Council, where the valuation exceeds £5,000; claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act; appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act; appeals under the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act; appeals from decisions of local authorities in regard to the erection of buildings, the opening of new public roads, or the subdivision of land, and from decisions of town and country planning authorities; appeals in respect of claims under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme; appeals under the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act; and appeals under the Land Tax Management Act.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is

made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth. Provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1901-49, for appeal from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1901. Its present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1959.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises the President and at least two other members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industry and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment in the industry. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is pending, a Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement; if no agreement is reached, he may make an order or award in settlement or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in a particular industry. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner (who holds office until he reaches 65 years of age) and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding these tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts)

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912, as amended, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than £50, but in respect of certain matters under the Hire Purchase Agreements Act, 1941, and the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to £250. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30, and one justice up to £5. In cases of unliquidated demands, the jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving £10 or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

The transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 525. Small Debts Court: Transactions

Year	Plaints Entered	Verdicts for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
			£		
1939	78,970	45,300	426,429	10,664	13,544
1955	72,167	23,584	401,999	7,998	5,716
1956	53,881	21,411	315,440	6,222	7,022
1957	81,422	36,340	652,531	12,562	9,333
1958	94,038	39,366	708,684	13,617	11,397
1959	101,169	44,193	834,886	15,092	14,350
1960	109,110	46,751	920,419	16,521	16,553

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to £4 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males.

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, not less than three nor more than five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 465.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between miners (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed £50 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court,

but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards

Local Land Boards, each consisting of a salaried chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience, and two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts, and to make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of thirteen Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and two for War Service Land Settlement matters, having the powers and duties of a Local Land Board.

There are Land Boards in the administrative districts of the western division as in other territorial divisions. The members are the Western Lands Commissioner, one of the two Assistant Commissioners, and a local representative (paid by fees). Two members constitute a quorum.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the State Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1957, rents of certain types of premises are determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rents of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published in the chapter "Food and Prices".

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal, and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, and the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 596), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders,

hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1957. Cases are heard in metropolitan and suburban courts and in certain country centres by a stipendiary magistrate; in other districts by a magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The State Crimes Act provides that, where the amount of the money or the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed £50, the matter may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those expressed to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction, and where declared to be indictable, they may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily upon the request of the prosecution if they relate to property the value of which does not exceed £50. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 590.

Children's Courts

Children's courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-55. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act.

Appeal from their decisions lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

The following table shows the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with in recent years in the two principal children's courts in Sydney:—

Table 526. Children's Courts, Sydney: Juveniles Dealt With

Sex	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Boys	2,551	2,494	3,484	3,368	3,775	4,159	3,835
Girls	667	700	933	1,009	1,081	1,082	1,079
Total	3,218	3,194	4,417	4,377	4,856	5,241	4,914

A dissection of the juveniles according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table:—

Table 527. Children's Courts, Sydney: Offences and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles					
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
OFFENCE						
Criminal Offences	1,317	2,036	1,970	1,912	1,953	2,055
Offences under Child Welfare Act	948	1,199	1,401	1,415	1,204	1,232
Tram, Train and Traffic Offences	883	1,106	961	1,478	2,050	1,609
Truancy under Public Instruction Act	46	76	45	51	34	18
Total Juveniles Dealt With	3,194	4,417	4,377	4,856	5,241	4,914
ACTION TAKEN						
Imprisonment .. .. .	...	1	2	3	2	3
Committed to Prison—Order Suspended	2	6	6	7	1	3
Fined	744	928	892	1,316	1,783	1,492
Bound over	45	96	100	101	147	148
Committed for Trial	7	25	24	16	16	34
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department	437	585	726	642	626	686
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—Order Suspended	154	293	354	278	339	317
Returned to Former Custody	32	75	26	24	20	41
Isolated Detention within Institution	7	6	4	4	4	6
Committed to Care of Approved Person	140	135	144	105	121	149
Committed to Care of Minister	179	269	293	349	309	308
Released on Probation	1,012	1,363	1,357	1,472	1,419	1,469
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	406	603	407	507	431	218
Variation of Order	20	17	32	23	12	1
Other	9	15	10	9	11	39

Most of the juveniles dealt with are released on probation, fined, or committed to institutions of the Child Welfare Department; in 1959-60 the proportions were 30 per cent., 30 per cent., and 14 per cent., respectively. Very few of the juveniles are sentenced to gaol terms.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts in districts other than Sydney are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Cases before Magistrates' Courts

The offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 528. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Charges and Convictions

Year	Cases Withdrawn or Dis-charged	Summary Convictions and Penalty					Cases Committed to Higher Courts	Total Offences Charged
		Fine	Fine Paid without Court Attendance *	Imprisonment	Other †	Total Convictions		
1939	16,207	97,739	...	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1955	15,918	141,724	61,179	6,359	85,694	294,956	4,792	315,666
1956	15,985	159,653	163,921	7,809	81,669	413,052	6,056	435,093
1957	18,114	191,343	237,811	8,412	82,734	520,300	7,221	545,635
1958	21,230	206,411	315,058	10,220	77,909	609,598	7,327	638,155
1959	20,169	207,907	321,157	10,027	85,570	624,661	7,522	652,352
1960	18,080	204,805	351,685	10,273	91,358	658,121	8,212	684,413

* Minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid, at offenders' option, without prior court attendance.

† Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions. Cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty are also included as convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 529. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Convictions for Principal Offences

Year	Against the Person	Against Property	Against Good Order		Transport and Traffic *	Other Offences (mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions *
			Drunkenness	Other			
1939	1,667	11,055	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,757	126,353
1955	3,060	16,743	80,457	25,103	151,579	18,014	294,956
1956	3,092	18,307	77,195	26,747	264,591	23,120	413,052
1957	3,587	19,923	75,953	30,168	360,107	30,562	520,300
1958	3,701	24,259	68,354	32,236	449,998	31,050	609,598
1959	3,485	27,284	69,201	31,455	462,610	30,626	624,661
1960	3,776	27,752	68,591	35,110	498,423	24,469	658,121

* Includes minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid without court attendance.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences (i.e., offences against persons or property). In 1960, offences against good order (mainly drunkenness) accounted for 16 per cent. and transport and traffic offences for 76 per cent. of the total convictions. The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (11 per cent. for offences against persons and 23 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1960.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and suppression of gambling). A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met by a fine.

Magistrates' Courts: Applications for Orders

Particulars of the applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 530. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders

Classification	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
For Maintenance—								
Wife	3,171	3,167	3,113	2,942	1,546	1,507	1,487	1,443
Child	1,528	1,681	1,533	1,608	1,078	1,133	1,113	1,166
Under Mental Health Act† ..	10	9	6	8	7	6	5	7
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,646	1,728	1,826	1,655	1,215	1,287	1,197	1,144
Preliminary Expenses*	84	66	65	149	58	46	42	94
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	454	653	498	589	391	595	449	536
Detention of Property	9,183	8,502	11,868	15,107	5,119	5,215	6,897	9,202
Mental Health Act†—Detention in Institution	4,392	4,328	823	407	2,185	2,142	452	381
Landlord and Tenant	6,583	6,639	6,074	6,150	3,285	3,321	2,979	3,074
Masters and Servants Act (Wages)	1,869	1,998	...	2	1,558	1,757	...	2
Other	3,861	3,164	3,188	4,961	2,045	1,835	1,807	3,509
Total	32,781	31,935	28,994	33,578	18,487	18,844	16,428	20,558

* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

† Lunacy Act before 1959.

In 1960, there were 6,166 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 5,959 of which were for maintenance. In 2,000 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,356 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 810 men were imprisoned, almost all for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners' Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at the inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted, the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged criminally responsible, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1960, 27 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 55 for manslaughter, and 16 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 49 fires in 1960 and found that 14 fires were accidental, 16 were caused wilfully, and in 19 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrate's Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts (e.g., the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission).

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to the Supreme Court

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £1,500 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

The Constitution of the Commonwealth vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, and in such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, or in such other courts as it invests with Commonwealth jurisdiction. Courts which have been established

under this power are the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Bankruptcy Court. Commonwealth jurisdiction has from time to time been conferred on State Courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903-1960, and other Acts (e.g., the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1959, and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959).

The High Court, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in the capital cities of the various States as occasion requires. District Registrars have been appointed for all capital cities.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In some cases, this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising directly under treaty, in suits between States, between a State and a resident of another State, or between the Commonwealth and a State, or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court, or in matters involving any question as to the limits, *inter se*, of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and any State or States, or of any two or more States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in matters in which the Commonwealth is a party (other than those mentioned above) or between residents of different States and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from judgments given in its original jurisdiction and appeals from the Supreme Courts of the States (or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen-in-Council) in matters involving questions of status or of property worth £1,500 or more.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. The principal registry is at Melbourne, but the Court sits in the various State capitals, at which district registries have been established. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (e.g., offences against the Act, the interpretation or enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory Courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act. Further information about the Court (and its predecessor, the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, established in 1930, consists of one judge, who deals with bankruptcy work in New South Wales and Victoria, in each of which States he sits alternatively. The Principal Registry of the Court is in Melbourne, and there are registries in each State capital.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Commonwealth) Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1959, the Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes, and all judicial power in relation to bankruptcy is exercised by judges of those courts in the respective

districts. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria. A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file a petition for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He may make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestered estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement, composition, or assignment (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver may be appointed by the Court to complete the administration of the estate, or the Court may direct the Official Receiver to convene a meeting of the creditors of the estate to enable them to appoint a registered trustee to complete administration of the estate.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1960. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage, or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate

Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £2,000. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £500, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State and there are branch offices at Newcastle and Broken Hill.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

Table 531. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30th June	Estates received for Administration	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administration	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administration
		Received	Paid				
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	2,815	3,461,094	3,425,767	253,643	253,643	5,493	9,343,704
1956	3,031	3,233,040	3,311,944	270,178	270,178	11,428	9,716,418
1957	2,784	3,837,693	3,814,359	278,834	278,834	28,569	11,012,333
1958	2,742	4,387,374	4,440,104	297,291	297,291	8,961	10,968,697
1959	2,950	5,775,577	5,833,305	329,225	329,225	10,734	11,481,174
1960	3,066	5,583,666	5,415,549	343,782	343,782	11,622	12,995,825

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, 1900, and registers certain occurrences and transactions for special legal significance, as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; companies, business names, and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths, and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The fees collected by the Registrar-General during 1959 amounted to £1,121,303, of which £631,738 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, £115,314 by the Deeds Branch, £317,842 by the Companies Branch, and £56,409 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs, and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1955, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1955-58, a trade mark is registered for a period of seven years, but may be renewed for successive periods of fourteen years on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-50, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1950.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs, and copyright.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process instituted in a court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State or Territory, and a final judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace in another State may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the (Imperial) Fugitive Offenders Act.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the (Imperial) Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the (Commonwealth) Extradition Act, 1903-1950, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 532. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ..	213,517	261,198	282,143	307,054	341,383	391,672
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice.	2,244,049	2,447,952	2,594,508	2,799,096	3,085,095	3,411,883
Police (including Traffic Services)	6,733,249	7,587,202	8,256,569	8,879,810	9,634,056	10,278,981
Prisons	1,140,587	1,201,790	1,411,349	1,489,172	1,571,643	1,622,186
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	401,488	408,307	474,749	490,491	508,300	551,040
Total Expenditure	10,732,890	11,906,449	13,019,318	13,965,623	15,140,477	16,255,762
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	625,414	740,931	951,203	1,110,693	1,264,085	1,439,689
Fees	1,135,491	1,392,209	1,552,731	1,720,737	1,848,662	2,101,833
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	310,152	324,305	373,082	381,373	384,826	390,919
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol	1,358	746	332	1,007	456	758
Other	19,093	19,034	28,971	26,175	30,670	28,969
Total Receipts	2,091,508	2,477,225	2,906,319	3,239,985	3,528,699	3,962,168
NET EXPENDITURE ..	8,641,382	9,429,224	10,112,999	10,725,638	11,611,778	12,293,594

Police services accounted for 63 per cent. and the prisons for 10 per cent. of the gross expenditure on maintenance of law and order in 1959-60.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and traffic control is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 30 years of age, and is of good character and reasonably educated. A person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not be appointed. A high physical standard is required of recruits.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 30th June, 1960, there were 166 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30th June, 1960, there were 54 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension are shown on page 489.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State; e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police", consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 101 at 30th June, 1960.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other

capital cities of Australia, and base radio stations established at various country centres enable direct communication with other stations and cars operating in the district.

The strength of the police force in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 533. Police Force at 30th June

Classification	1939*	1955*	1956*	1957*	1958	1959	1960
General	3,036	3,243	3,223	3,376	3,380	3,502	3,573
Criminal Investigation Branch	121	291	311	262	268	270	283
Others on Detective Work	224	550	625	597	614	627	643
Traffic	361	492	511	558	593	582	600
Water	23	31	30	31	31	31	31
Total of Foregoing ..	3,765	4,607	4,700	4,824	4,886	5,012	5,130
Cadets	128	151	166	154	171	158	166
Women Police	8	37	36	38	46	48	54
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	12	8	8	8	7	5	5
Special Constables	6	22	25	27	27	27	28
Parking Police .. ..	...	92	87	85	98	98	101
Total	3,923	4,921	5,026	5,140	5,239	5,352	5,488

* At 31st December.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police, apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

Table 534. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30th June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Policeman
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1939*	516	2,585	1,180	3,765	735
1955*	479	3,127	1,480	4,607	765
1956*	478	3,236	1,464	4,700	763
1957*	484	3,293	1,531	4,824	760
1958	485	3,249	1,637	4,886	755
1959	489	3,325	1,687	5,012	749
1960	504	3,505	1,625	5,130	746

* At 31st December.

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 535. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30th June	Salaries		Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure*		
	Police Force	Administrative and General			From Consolidated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	4,592,150	362,627	533,751	1,244,327	5,690,621‡	1,042,234‡	6,732,855
1956	5,291,251	389,516	688,038	1,218,397	6,609,920‡	977,282‡	7,587,202
1957	5,595,117‡	420,313‡	753,000	1,488,139	6,765,410‡	1,491,159‡	8,256,569
1958	5,807,841	426,488	801,500	1,843,981	7,321,048	1,558,762	8,879,810
1959	6,260,739	511,828	922,000	1,939,489	8,023,287	1,610,769	9,634,056
1960	7,027,997	409,515	834,500	2,006,969	8,615,279	1,663,702	10,278,981

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Excludes amounts (£34,505 in 1959-60) contributed towards payment of pay-roll tax.

‡ Revised.

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

PRISONS

The establishment, regulation, and control of prisons and the custody of prisoners in New South Wales are provided for by the Prisons Act, 1952. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons who are not prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held in custody by the Comptroller-General, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 18 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal prisons, one as minor, nine as special establishments, and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women (both at Long Bay, Sydney), the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short-sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners with longer criminal records are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, Mannus, Laurel Hill, and Kirkconnell, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting, and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Education classes for prisoners were held in seven establishments at June, 1960. Libraries in prisons contained 36,691 volumes at 30th June, 1960.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June, 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprisonment for specified criminal offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

After an offender has been pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him, of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release.

During the year ended June, 1960, 19 men were pronounced habitual criminals. There were 101 habitual criminals in gaol at 30th June, 1960.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases, the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for habitual criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are detained for the full period. Some prisoners are released on licence; the licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

PRISONERS

The following table shows the number of prisoners received into gaol and the number in gaol under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years. Many prisoners are received under sentence more than once during a year, and the number received is therefore shown in the table on two bases; in one case, a prisoner is counted once each time received, while in the other, each distinct prisoner is counted only once.

Table 536. Prisons: Number of Prisoners Under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Received during Year (counted each time received)			Distinct Persons Received during Year			In Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	7,642	753	8,395	6,508	638	7,146	1,314	50	1,364
1955	8,137	881	9,018	5,329	411	5,740	2,171	68	2,239
1956	10,098	1,279	11,377	6,199	446	6,645	2,770	90	2,860
1957	11,024	1,326	12,350	7,028	502	7,530	2,956	94	3,050
1958	11,910	1,487	13,397	7,540	566	8,106	3,041	85	3,126
1959	10,563	1,329	11,892	6,484	456	6,940	2,818	77	2,895
1960	10,780	1,353	12,133	6,177	549	6,726	2,733	70	2,803

Most of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence are committed from lower courts. Of the total number received in 1959-60, 89 per cent. were committed from lower courts and 11 per cent. from higher courts. Very few prisoners (57 in 1959-60) are committed from Commonwealth courts.

Ages of Prisoners

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 537. Ages of Prisoners* Received into Gaol under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Under 21 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-49 Years	50 years and Over	Age Not Stated	Total
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1955	547	673	850	965	899	1,983	3,075	26	9,018
1956	710	766	1,115	1,408	1,266	2,504	3,571	37	11,377
1957	888	798	1,135	1,436	1,290	2,821	3,900	82	12,350
1958	888	847	1,148	1,394	1,572	3,377	4,069	102	13,397
1959	652	826	942	1,259	1,457	2,871	3,776	109	11,892
1960	804	905	883	1,107	1,490	2,815	4,044	85	12,133

* Counted each time received.

More than half of the prisoners received under sentence (counted each time received) are between 25 and 50 years of age; in 1959-60, the proportion was 52 per cent. Prisoners under the age of 25 years represented 20 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 14 per cent. in 1959-60.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1959-60, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

Table 538. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence, 1959-60

Age in Years	Received during Year*			At end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	722	82	804	359	11	370
21 to 24	840	65	905	471	12	483
25 " 29	821	62	883	435	9	444
30 " 34	1,011	96	1,107	415	9	424
35 " 39	1,383	107	1,490	342	6	348
40 " 44	1,235	165	1,400	239	8	247
45 " 49	1,201	214	1,415	170	8	178
50 " 59	2,126	331	2,457	207	3	210
60 " 69	1,016	164	1,180	72	2	74
70 and over	340	67	407	11	2	13
Not stated	85	...	85	12	...	12
Total	10,780	1,353	12,133	2,733	70	2,803

* Counted each time received.

Sentences of Prisoners

The next table shows the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol in recent years, and the sentences being served by those in gaol:—

Table 539. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received † into Gaol During Year			Prisoners in Gaol at 30th June		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1958	1959	1960
One week and under	8,587	6,789	5,727	36	45	34
Over one week to one month			1,460	79	36	49
Over one month to three months	1,551	1,204	1,148	289	114	106
Over three months to six months	1,020	1,039	972	363	229	231
Over six months to one year ..	800	909	944	536	381	354
Over one year to two years ..	359	708	704	643	556	538
Over two years to five years ..	342	513	487	832	892	840
Over five years to ten years ..	46	88	67	175	300	310
Over 10 years	6	14	12	43	57	74
Governor's Pleasure	3	6	4	9	10	13
Life (including Death Sentences)	4	8	10	103	103	105
Term not specified‡	52	49	4	14	8	2
Debtors	56	50	54	2	...	...
Maintenance Confinees	571	515	540	2¶	164	147
Total	13,397	11,892	12,133	3,126	2,895	2,803

* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Includes prohibited migrants.

¶ Confinees recommitted to gaol for a breach of conditions of release. Other confinees are included under a specific period of sentence.

The period of sentence was less than a week for 44 per cent. of the male prisoners and 69 per cent. of the female prisoners received into gaol during 1959-60. Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1960, 28 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less, 49 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 18 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act, capital punishment was abolished in 1954. Before this, the death penalty might be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions were unusual. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, one in 1937-38, and one in 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as “maintenance confinees”, who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 540 in 1959-60; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1960 was 147. Two-fifths of those received into gaol in 1959-60 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Offences Committed by Prisoners

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1959-60, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

Table 540. Ages and Offences of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence, 1959-60

Type of Offence	Age in Years								Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and over	Not Stated	
Against the Person	93	107	84	95	97	92	64	3	635
Against Property—									
With Violence	142	163	117	86	70	57	31	1	667
Without Violence	351	368	290	273	246	311	239	7	2,085
Against Good Order	151	158	222	471	871	2,069	3,554	14	7,510
Against Traffic Laws	34	52	52	35	43	52	7	2	277
Other Offences	33	57	118	147	163	234	149	58	959
Total	804	905	883	1,107	1,490	2,815	4,044	85	12,133

* Counted each time received.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1959-60, classified according to the type of offence and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter “Law and Crime”. For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

Table 541. Offences and Previous Convictions* of Prisoners Received† into Gaol under Sentence, 1959-60

Offence	Not Previously Convicted	Previously Convicted, Not Imprisoned	Previously Imprisoned			Total		
			Once	Twice	More than Twice	Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—								
Murder and Attempt..	3	1	3	1	2	9	1	10
Manslaughter ..	5	2	2	1	2	12	...	12
Malicious Wounding	11	2	3	1	11	28	...	28
Robbery ..	16	10	8	3	10	47	...	47
Assault ..	94	40	37	20	110	296	5	301
Sexual Offences ..	48	23	12	6	22	108	3	111
Unnatural Offences ..	17	12	7	7	8	51	...	51
Other ..	25	14	9	5	22	73	2	75
Total, Against the Person ..	219	104	81	44	187	624	11	635
Against Property—								
Break, Enter, Steal ..	94	86	106	61	246	585	8	593
Larceny ..	323	171	274	128	606	1,453	49	1,502
Embezzlement ..	5	7	2	4	5	23	...	23
False Pretences ..	50	24	53	25	85	228	9	237
Receiving ..	16	4	19	7	49	89	6	95
Forgery and Currency Offences ..	10	2	4	4	9	28	1	29
Illegally using Vehicle or Boat ..	43	22	26	7	18	115	1	116
Other ..	50	10	18	6	73	131	26	157
Total, Against Property	591	326	502	242	1,091	2,652	100	2,752
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness ..	323	48	276	209	4,584	4,559	881	5,440
Vagrancy ..	125	59	144	69	625	850	172	1,022
Indecent Language ..	60	19	48	10	319	359	97	456
Indecent, Riotous, or Offensive Conduct ..	90	21	45	24	158	296	42	338
Other ..	27	6	22	14	185	228	26	254
Total, Against Good Order ..	625	153	535	326	5,871	6,292	1,218	7,510
Traffic Offences ..	84	51	60	17	65	275	2	277
Maintenance Confinees	205	49	107	69	110	540	...	540
Other Offences ..	195	26	28	20	150	397	22	419
Total, All Offences ..	1,919	709	1,313	718	7,474	10,780	1,353	12,133

* Convictions for offences of any type.

† Counted each time received.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1959-60, 62 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 23 per cent. for offences against property, and 5 per cent. for offences against the person.

Only a small proportion of prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1959-60, 16 per cent. had no previous convictions, and 62 per cent. had been previously imprisoned more than twice. Those convicted of offences against the person included 29 per cent. who had been previously imprisoned more than twice; the corresponding proportions in the case of offences against property and those against good order were 40 per cent. and 78 per cent., respectively.

Birthplaces of Prisoners

Particulars of the birthplace of prisoners received under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 542. Birthplace of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence

Birthplace	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		
					Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	7,479	8,069	8,639	7,987	6,945	982	7,927
Other Australian States ..	1,649	1,735	1,900	1,675	1,507	218	1,725
New Zealand	226	195	203	138	156	10	166
United Kingdom	1,238	1,142	1,285	1,058	1,164	120	1,284
Europe, Other	662	1,022	1,134	807	800	10	810
Africa	18	24	34	24	17	6	23
Asia	50	27	26	51	36	3	39
Canada	13	20	48	35	20	1	21
Other American	17	17	16	16	18	1	19
Unspecified	25	99	112	101	117	2	119
Total	11,377	12,350	13,397	11,892	10,780	1,353	12,133

* Counted each time received.

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group show little variation from year to year. The prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom) represented 7 per cent. of the total in 1959-60, compared with 2 per cent. in 1948-49.

Prisoners Released from Prison

The following table shows the number of prisoners released from prison in recent years, and the manner of release:—

Table 543. Prisoners* Released from Prison

Manner of Release	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Sentence Expiry	7,721	8,238	9,206	7,995	8,162
Remission of Sentence ..	766	1,551	2,067	2,433	2,530
On Licence	590	845	209	248	209
Special Authority	342		141	94	103
Payment of Fines and Order Satisfied	952	1,146	1,257	1,009	1,090
Transferred to Other Institutions	16	47	54	23	44
Died	8	12	16	13	11
Escaped	7	5	14	12	10
Habitual Criminals on Licence	16	25	65	42	29
Unconvicted, etc.	3,964	5,696	4,922	4,728	4,453
Total Released	14,382	17,565	17,951	16,597	16,641

* Counted each time released.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1959-60, the number was 7,355 (6,252 males and 1,103 females). Most of these prisoners complete their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 1,090 in 1959-60) are released from custody on payment of the fine.

HOUSING AND BUILDING

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained principally from the householders' schedules collected on the occasion of a census of population. The most recent information available was obtained during the census of 30th June, 1954.

For the purposes of this census, a "dwelling" was defined as "any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building". A separate householder's schedule was required from each such household group. A household group might have contained more than one family unit (e.g., parents living with a married son), but unless a separate householder's schedule had been lodged in respect of each family unit, the household group was recorded as occupying a single dwelling. If a house were occupied by more than one household group, from each of which separate householders' schedules were collected, the house was regarded as containing more than one dwelling. Where two or more household groups provided separate schedules and occupied a house without structural subdivision, each was instructed to record its class of dwelling as "share of private house"; if the number of such household groups in one building exceeded three, however, each dwelling was classed with "other dwellings, private", among other types of accommodation which was not self-contained. Because of changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, it is difficult to make detailed comparison by class of dwelling between the results of the 1954 census and those of earlier censuses.

The following table summarises some of the principal features of the information given at the 1954 census:—

Table 544. Occupied Dwellings, by Class of Dwelling, N.S.W., 1954

Class of Dwelling	Metropolitan Urban*	Other Urban*	Rural	Total, New South Wales
Private Dwellings—				
Private House—				
House	391,920	215,107	133,919	740,946
Shed, Hut, etc.*	9,275	6,782	8,742	24,799
Total Private Houses ..	401,195	221,889	142,661	765,745
Share of Private House ..	27,699	11,501	2,271	41,471
Flat*	59,725	8,071	824	68,620
Other*	21,133	2,845	345	24,323
Total Private Dwellings ..	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
Non-private Dwellings*—				
Hotel	605	935	460	2,000
Boarding House, etc. ..	5,259	1,714	250	7,223
Other	1,392	910	1,193	3,495
Total Non-private Dwellings*	7,256	3,559	1,903	12,718
Total Occupied Dwellings	517,008	247,865	148,004	912,877

* For definitions, see text.

"Metropolitan urban" refers to the statistical metropolis of Sydney, the boundaries of which were extended (as described on page 60) from 1st January, 1954.

"Other urban" includes all municipal towns and those non-municipal towns, outside the metropolis, with a population of 1,000 persons or more.

"Sheds, huts, etc." (including garages), used for dwelling purposes and so described in census schedules, were tabulated separately for the first time at the 1954 census. Previously they had been included in the "private house" group. Many dwellings of this character were buildings occupied temporarily during the construction of a house on the same site, but not all such temporary dwellings were reported by their occupiers as "sheds, huts, etc.". Others were permanent dwellings of a sub-standard character, but, again, some of these permanent dwellings would not have been reported by their occupiers as "sheds, huts, etc.", but as private houses. In New South Wales, the group includes converted military huts used as emergency housing, which had been classified in the 1947 census as "flats".

"Flat" is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which includes bathing and cooking facilities.

"Other" private dwellings include rooms, "flatettes", or similar accommodation which is not self-contained; tenements (rooms available for letting without provision of meals); and "private houses" shared by four or more domestic units (see above).

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, hospitals, educational, charitable or religious institutions, defence and penal establishments, etc.

The following table gives some information on a comparable basis for the 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954 censuses. Difficulties in definition, or differences in conditions at the various census dates, affect comparisons, but in detail rather than in respect of the broad classes of dwellings shown here.

Table 545. Class of Dwelling, New South Wales

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
Occupied Dwelling—								
Private House ..	396,619	543,850	613,310	765,745*	91.60	90.68	82.17	83.88*
Share of Private House ..	...	...	38,371	41,471	...	...	5.14	4.54
Flat	17,849	41,600	64,450	68,620	4.12	6.94	8.64	7.52
Other .. ..	...	...	16,379	24,323	...	...	2.20	2.66
Total Private Dwellings	414,468	585,450	732,510	900,159	95.72	97.62	98.15	98.60
Non-private Dwellings—								
Hotel	2,640	2,104	2,026	2,000	.61	.35	.27	.22
Boarding House, etc. ..	12,538	8,641	9,205	7,223	2.90	1.44	1.23	.80
Other	3,330	3,555	2,602	3,495	.77	.59	.35	.38
Total Non-private Dwellings ..	18,508	14,300	13,833	12,718	4.28	2.38	1.85	1.40
Total Occupied Dwellings	432,976	599,750	746,343	912,877	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unoccupied Dwellings ..	18,619	28,737	17,392	42,831				
Total Dwellings	451,595	628,487	763,735	955,708				

* Including "Shed, Hut, etc."

Throughout the following text, "private house" includes sheds, huts, garages, etc., but excludes flats and shared houses. The statistics relate to occupied buildings only.

At the 1954 census, emergency units in the Housing Commission settlements at Herne Bay and Hargrave Park were included as "Shed, Hut,

etc.", whereas at the 1947 census they had been classified as "flats". Precise details are not available, but it is estimated that there were approximately 2,000 of these units in 1947. On this assumption, the increase in dwellings in private houses between the censuses was 150,500 or 25 per cent., while the increase in flat dwellings would have been approximately 6,000 or 10 per cent. This increase in flat dwellings was very small, and the proportion of flats included in total occupied dwellings declined from 9 per cent. in 1947 to 8 per cent. in 1954.

"Shared" accommodation showed a slight numerical increase between 1947 and 1954, although shared dwellings appeared as a smaller percentage of total occupied dwellings in 1954. This was due to the inclusion of buildings shared by four or more households under "Other dwellings" (tenements), instead of "Share of private house" as at the 1947 census.

No positive conclusions as to the relief of overcrowding can be obtained by comparison of occupancy of the various classes of dwellings between 1947 and 1954, in the absence of any information as to "family sharing" where separate schedules were not lodged.

Between 1911 and 1947, there was a steady increase in the use of brick, concrete, and stone as materials of external walls of houses. The figures for the 1954 census show that in the post-war period this trend has not been maintained. Between 1947 and 1954, private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.) with external walls of brick increased by 40,210 (15 per cent.), while houses with walls of fibro-cement increased by 96,291 (41 per cent.) and wood houses by 19,977 (8 per cent.). As a percentage of total occupied private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.), brick houses decreased, in the intercensal period, from 44 per cent. to 41 per cent., fibro-cement houses increased from 10 per cent. to 21 per cent., and wood houses decreased from 41 per cent. to 35 per cent. Statistics of building in the period since the 1954 census, given later in this chapter, show that wood houses have increased in popularity, while brick construction has barely maintained its relatively low level.

Apart from considerations of cost, the construction of timber and fibro-cement houses has been encouraged by the fact that most local government authorities have not, during the post-war years, extended their proclaimed brick areas.

The next table gives a classification by material of external walls of the occupied private houses at the 1954 census:—

Table 546. Occupied Private Houses*: Material of External Walls, 30th June, 1954

Portion of State	Brick, Concrete or Stone	Wood	Fibro-cement	Other Materials	Total Occupied Private Houses
Metropolis	248,794	64,045	85,461	2,895	401,195
Newcastle Urban Area†	7,806	30,397	3,971	575	42,749
Other Municipalities	34,789	68,493	27,815	6,392	137,489
Non-municipal Towns	5,278	22,130	12,600	1,643	41,651
Rest of State‡	13,843	85,139	29,492	14,187	142,661
Total, N.S.W.	310,510	270,204	159,339	25,692	765,745

* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† Comprises City of Newcastle and portion of adjoining Lake Macquarie Shire.

‡ Includes Lord Howe Island and Unincorporated Area.

The number of inmates per occupied private house (including sheds, huts, etc.) was 3.71 at 30th June, 1954, compared with 3.97 at the 1947 census. For all occupied private dwellings (houses; sheds, huts, etc.; flats; and shares of house), the average number of inmates was 3.54 in 1954 compared with 3.78 in 1947.

Table 547. Occupied Private Houses* and Flats at 30th June, 1954:
Average Number of Inmates and Rooms †

Portion of State	Occupied Private Houses*				Occupied Private Flats			
	Total Number	Average Number of—			Total Number	Average Number of—		
		Inmates	Rooms	Inmates per Room		Inmates	Rooms	Inmates per Room
Metropolis ..	401,195	3.66	5.31	.69	59,725	2.57	4.16	.62
Newcastle Urban Area‡ ..	42,749	3.67	5.12	.71	1,878	2.69	4.06	.66
Other Municipalities	137,489	3.79	4.81	.79	5,127	2.79	3.93	.71
Non-municipal Towns ..	41,651	3.67	5.02	.73	1,066	2.91	3.89	.75
Rest of Shires ..	138,952	3.79	5.22	.73	824	3.20	3.90	.82
Unincorporated¶ ..	3,709	4.05	5.28	.77	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W. ..	765,745	3.71	5.24	.71	68,620	2.60	4.14	.63

* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry, or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping.

‡ See note † to Table 546.

¶ Includes Lord Howe Island.

During the post-war years, few houses have been built for rental, apart from those erected by the Housing Commission in terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The result has been a marked trend towards home ownership (including purchase by instalments). At 30th June, 1954, owner-occupiers and purchasers by instalments together accounted for 67 per cent. of all occupied private houses in the State, compared with 55 per cent. at the 1947 census.

In 1954, the percentage of houses owned or being purchased by their occupiers varied from 21.3 per cent. in the City of Sydney (which includes the older suburbs of Glebe, Woolloomooloo, Waterloo, Redfern, Surry Hills, etc.) to 85.5 per cent. in Ku-ring-gai Municipality. Municipalities or shires with 75 per cent. or greater home ownership included Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Concord, Fairfield, Holroyd, Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Hurstville, Kogarah, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Rockdale, Ryde, Strathfield, Sutherland, and Warringah. The highest percentages of owner-occupation in the country districts were Cessnock Municipality, Kearsley Shire (which includes the Kurri Kurri, Pelaw Main, and other coalfields areas), and Lake Macquarie Shire.

The following table shows the nature of occupancy of the occupied private houses in different parts of the State in 1954. The figures for "Tenant (Governmental Housing)" were compiled from the answers furnished in response to the instruction on the Householder's Schedule that

"Tenant paying rent to a Government authority to write 'Tenant (g)'". It is probable that this instruction was not correctly interpreted by a number of Housing Commission tenants.

**Table 548. Occupied Private Houses*: Nature of Occupancy,
30th June, 1954**

Portion of State	Number of Private Houses Occupied by—					Total Occupied Private Houses
	Owner	Purchased by Instalments	Tenant (Govern- mental Housing)	Tenant	Other†	
Metropolis	183,627	84,973	13,661	114,613	4,321	401,195
Newcastle Urban Area‡	21,793	10,485	1,311	8,591	569	42,749
Other Municipalities	70,623	20,098	7,033	36,220	3,515	137,489
Non-municipal Towns	23,832	4,628	1,314	10,579	1,298	41,651
Rest of Shires	84,556	4,986	3,205	32,822	13,383	138,952
Unincorporated¶	2,119	25	161	638	766	3,709
Total, N.S.W.	386,550	125,195	26,685	203,463	23,852	765,745

* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† Includes "Not Stated".

‡ See note † to Table 546,

¶ Includes Lord Howe Island.

SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities and to the larger residential areas within shires, but have not been proclaimed in some of the sparsely populated shires and portions of shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Land and Valuation Court, whose decision is final.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the constructions.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, a building may not be erected to a height greater than 80 feet unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary, nor to a height greater than 150 feet unless approved by the Chief Secretary on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee. This Act applies to buildings in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the City of Newcastle, and any other area to which it is applied by proclamation. In other areas, the height of a building is limited under the Local Government Act to 100 feet.

The basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning was provided by the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945, which is described briefly on page 288.

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,402 architects on the register at 31st December, 1960.

BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits issued;
- (b) returns collected from contract and speculative builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own homes) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job;
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The statistics of building approved include alterations and additions for which a building permit was issued or which were to be undertaken by or for a governmental authority; but the statistics of building commenced and completed include only those alterations and additions with an estimated cost of £5,000 or more.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities and the larger residential areas within shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded.

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. Building carried out for governmental authorities by private contractors is therefore classed as "government". Building for private ownership for which finance is provided or material supply is sponsored by governmental authorities is classed as "private".

The term *value* represents the estimated cost of the building when completed, excluding the cost of the land on which the building is erected.

Value of building approved is, for private building, the value of building permits issued by local government authorities and, for government building, the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The number of houses and flats approved is, for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits issued by local authorities and, for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new flats*. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building approved in all years, and in the value of flat building commenced or completed from December Quarter, 1955.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, COMMENCED, AND COMPLETED

The post-war growth of the economy and the shortage of houses have stimulated activity in the building industry. For many years after the war, the supply of building materials failed to keep pace with the industry's demand, and until late in 1952 control measures were employed to conserve materials for housing needs. In more recent years, since the removal of these controls, building of all types has expanded rapidly.

These trends are illustrated in the following table, which shows the value of building approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in recent years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building. During the period covered by the table, there has been an almost continuous rise in the cost of building.

Table 549. Value of Building Approved, Commenced, and Completed, N.S.W.

Year	Approved*			Commenced†			Completed†		
	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total
£ million									
1950	74.4	25.1	99.5	46.0	17.4	63.4	37.0	7.4	44.4
1951	81.3	38.8	120.1	59.4	24.6	84.0	47.8	10.3	58.1
1952	54.2	24.5	78.7	50.0	20.2	70.2	65.0	25.8	90.8
1953	79.9	31.7	111.6	63.1	24.5	87.6	69.3	32.0	101.3
1954	83.8	46.7	130.5	73.3	45.3	118.6	75.9	31.8	107.7
1955	83.9	73.3	157.2	71.2	58.0	129.2	78.8	38.6	117.4
1956	78.4	69.8	148.2	67.6	69.5	137.1	73.4	49.3	122.7
1957	93.7	55.9	149.6	76.7	58.7	135.4	74.5	82.4	156.9
1958	105.9	71.2	177.1	85.4	60.4	145.8	89.5	77.2	166.7
1959	116.5	90.5	207.0	95.7	82.7	178.4	95.4	67.2	162.6
1960	141.6	108.0	249.6	118.8	104.3	223.1	111.0	81.9	192.9

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with an estimated cost of £5,000 or more.

In most years, the value of building approved has been significantly higher than the value of building commenced in the year. This relationship may be attributed partly to normal delays in the commencement of building operations, and partly to the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, or are obliged to submit new plans for approval, for financial and other reasons.

In 1952, there was a sharp decline in the value of building approved and commenced, but the value of building in hand was sufficient to prevent a corresponding fall in the value of completions. A generally rising trend in building activity led to a period of rapid expansion in 1959 and 1960. A feature of these years was the steep rise in the rate of flat building, which accounted for 5 per cent. of the total value of houses and flats commenced in 1957 and 21 per cent. in 1960. During the last five years, houses and flats represented from 50 to 58 per cent. of the total value of building commenced.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of private and government building approved in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 550. Value of Building* Approved: Class of Building

Year	Houses	Flats	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings	Shops Only	Factories	Other Classes	Total
£ thousand								
PRIVATE								
1950	63,854	3,103	360	1,381	948	7,180	5,292	82,118
1951	68,338	3,283	1,078	1,394	1,423	12,920	9,276	97,712
1952	46,175	921	1,204	778	1,231	7,732	8,363	66,404
1953	64,032	1,006	2,184	1,217	2,907	5,449	13,429	90,224
1954	72,519	1,142	3,333	1,236	6,376	11,591	14,251	110,448
1955	73,947	1,722	3,945	1,080	5,068	13,529	19,229	118,520
1956	69,341	2,111	4,240	737	5,258	13,862	19,342	114,891
1957	78,082	4,794	3,270	827	4,978	13,335	19,693	124,979
1958	87,989	7,411	3,580	1,603	6,420	14,363	22,962	143,728
1959	93,580	12,648	3,885	1,325	6,581	20,251	30,192	168,462
1960	102,839	30,347	9,276	970	15,123	22,495	31,504	212,554
GOVERNMENT								
1950	6,208	1,276	...	...	7	1,439	8,445	17,375
1951	8,729	912	12	14	75	1,540	11,104	22,386
1952	6,678	432	23	...	9	427	4,683	12,252
1953	14,262	626	...	25	6	26	6,416	21,361
1954	9,691	470	13	57	57	473	9,290	20,051
1955	7,704	587	...	37	50	9,694	20,649	38,721
1956	6,656	242	...	...	73	8,090	18,199	33,260
1957	10,270	591	82	23	172	1,832	11,674	24,644
1958	9,071	1,450	206	...	304	1,836	20,540	33,407
1959	7,549	2,739	34	81	110	3,034	24,943	38,490
1960	7,372	1,007	142	...	79	306	28,151	37,057

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

NOTE. Table 550 is continued on the following page.

Table 550. Value of Building* Approved: Class of Building—(continued)

Year	Houses	Flats	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings	Shops Only	Factories	Other Classes	Total
£ thousand								
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT								
1950	70,062	4,379	360	1,381	955	8,619	13,737	99,493
1951	77,067	4,195	1,090	1,408	1,498	14,460	20,380	120,098
1952	52,853	1,353	1,227	778	1,240	8,159	13,046	78,656
1953	78,294	1,632	2,184	1,242	2,913	5,475	19,845	111,585
1954	82,210	1,612	3,346	1,293	6,433	12,064	23,541	130,499
1955	81,651	2,309	3,945	1,117	5,118	23,223	39,878	157,241
1956	75,997	2,353	4,240	737	5,331	21,952	37,541	148,151
1957	88,352	5,385	3,352	850	5,150	15,167	31,367	149,623
1958	97,060	8,861	3,786	1,003	6,724	16,199	43,502	177,135
1959	101,129	15,387	3,919	1,406	6,691	23,285	55,135	206,952
1960	110,211	31,354	9,418	970	15,202	22,801	59,655	249,611

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

The group "Other Classes" accounts for a substantial proportion of the total building approved. A dissection of this group for recent years is shown below:—

Class	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Office and Bank Premises ..	9,096	8,800	8,421	15,446	15,260
Other Business Premises ..	7,355	5,957	9,424	9,209	8,090
Entertainment, Recreational ..	3,781	4,860	4,473	6,497	7,034
Educational	7,553	5,713	12,138	15,104	16,124
Health (hospitals, etc.)	5,907	1,611	2,764	2,969	5,689
Religious	1,563	1,319	2,417	2,448	2,658
Miscellaneous (incl. Defence)	2,286	3,107	3,865	3,462	4,800

Building for government ownership has accounted for approximately one-sixth of the total building approved in recent years. Schools and hospitals (which together accounted for 52 per cent. of the total value of government building approved in 1960) and houses and flats (23 per cent.) are the major elements in government building. "Other Classes" of government building comprise:—

Class	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Office and Bank Premises ..	2,309	2,097	1,447	3,183	4,783
Other Business Premises ..	2,407	774	3,058	1,465	876
Entertainment, Recreational ..	497	530	522	1,918	406
Educational	6,752	5,018	10,894	13,494	14,145
Health (hospitals, etc.)	4,580	1,296	2,309	2,449	5,090
Miscellaneous (incl. Defence)	1,654	1,957	2,310	2,434	2,851

A geographical distribution of the value of private building approved in New South Wales during the last eleven years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building, is given in the next table:—

Table 551. Value of Private Building* Approved : Geographical Distribution

Year	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Tablelands Divisions	Slopes Divisions	Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro- polis †	Balance of Division †	Total								
£ thousand											
HOUSES AND FLATS											
1950	28,077	16,582	44,659	2,547	7,426	3,393	3,670	3,501	974	787	66,957
1951	28,002	18,300	46,302	2,460	7,534	4,336	4,413	4,207	1,323	1,046	71,621
1952	17,168	12,252	29,420	1,539	5,666	3,312	2,894	2,465	1,025	775	47,096
1953	24,854	17,130	41,984	1,898	7,579	4,235	3,300	3,838	1,419	785	65,038
1954	45,583	2,002	47,585	2,228	8,571	5,208	3,341	4,318	1,686	724	73,661
1955	46,570	2,894	49,464	2,026	8,798	5,256	3,613	4,144	1,564	804	75,669
1956	44,422	2,998	47,420	1,786	8,450	4,772	3,442	3,383	1,245	954	71,452
1957	51,195	3,830	55,025	2,118	10,532	5,758	3,596	3,562	1,438	847	82,876
1958	60,807	4,629	65,436	2,099	11,407	6,758	4,194	3,644	1,531	331	95,400
1959	67,692	5,735	73,427	1,941	12,597	9,077	3,819	3,517	1,461	389	106,228
1960	87,932	7,902	95,834	2,259	14,471	11,018	4,420	3,271	1,520	393	133,186
OTHER BUILDING											
1950	9,137	1,334	10,471	680	1,182	984	550	684	291	319	15,161
1951	14,600	1,478	16,078	712	4,129	2,251	978	1,267	588	88	26,091
1952	10,900	2,098	12,998	573	1,375	1,803	960	1,102	438	59	19,308
1953	14,903	2,433	17,336	767	2,381	1,291	1,456	1,298	554	103	25,186
1954	24,603	732	25,335	844	3,840	2,469	1,329	1,965	778	227	36,787
1955	30,724	1,032	31,756	821	3,110	2,313	1,853	2,048	765	185	42,851
1956	32,602	488	33,090	1,072	3,244	1,858	1,626	1,479	685	384	43,438
1957	27,553	594	28,147	752	5,314	2,982	1,396	2,271	860	381	42,103
1958	33,363	953	34,316	1,301	4,165	3,249	2,188	2,066	836	207	48,328
1959	41,807	1,052	42,859	1,181	7,808	4,560	2,460	1,951	1,066	349	62,234
1960	57,318	2,379	59,697	1,919	6,891	3,870	3,733	1,990	865	403	79,368
TOTAL BUILDING											
1950	37,214	17,916	55,130	3,227	8,608	4,377	4,220	4,185	1,265	1,106	82,118
1951	42,602	19,778	62,380	3,172	11,663	6,587	5,391	5,474	1,911	1,134	97,712
1952	28,068	14,350	42,418	2,112	7,041	5,115	3,854	3,567	1,463	834	66,404
1953	39,757	19,563	59,320	2,665	9,960	5,526	4,756	5,136	1,973	888	90,224
1954	70,186	2,734	72,920	3,072	12,411	7,677	4,670	6,283	2,464	951	110,448
1955	77,294	3,926	81,220	2,847	11,908	7,569	5,466	6,192	2,329	989	118,520
1956	77,024	3,486	80,510	2,858	11,694	6,630	5,068	4,862	1,930	1,338	114,890
1957	78,748	4,424	83,172	2,870	15,846	8,740	4,992	5,833	2,298	1,228	124,979
1958	94,170	5,582	99,752	3,400	15,572	10,007	6,382	5,710	2,367	538	143,728
1959	109,499	6,787	116,286	3,122	20,405	13,637	6,279	5,468	2,527	738	168,462
1960	145,250	10,281	155,531	4,178	21,362	14,888	8,153	5,261	2,385	796	212,554

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† The Metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954 by the transfer of 425 sq. miles from Balance of Cumberland Division. Figures for 1954 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

Approvals to build in the metropolis have represented about two-thirds of the total private building approved in New South Wales in recent years. Of the total private building approved in 1960, 68 per cent. was to be undertaken in the metropolis, 73 per cent. in Cumberland Division, 10 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning Division (which contains the City of Newcastle), and 7 per cent. in the South Coast Division (which includes the City of Greater Wollongong).

House and flat building approvals have shown a similar distribution. Of the total private house and flat building approved in 1960, 66 per cent. was to be located in the metropolis, 72 per cent. in Cumberland Division, 11 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, and 8 per cent. in the South Coast Division.

The following table shows a geographical distribution of the value of government building approved in New South Wales during the last eleven years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building:—

Table 552. Value of Government Building* Approved: Geographical Distribution

Year	Metropolis †			Rest of State †			Total, New South Wales		
	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1950	4,033	4,028	8,061	3,451	5,863	9,314	7,484	9,891	17,375
1951	3,232	6,415	9,647	6,408	6,331	12,739	9,640	12,746	22,386
1952	1,742	2,797	4,539	5,368	2,345	7,713	7,110	5,142	12,252
1953	6,251	3,518	9,769	8,637	2,955	11,592	14,888	6,473	21,361
1954	3,975	6,541	10,516	6,186	3,349	9,535	10,161	9,890	20,051
1955	4,784	17,911	22,695	3,507	12,519	16,026	8,291	30,430	38,721
1956	5,224	13,687	18,911	1,674	12,675	14,349	6,898	26,362	33,260
1957	8,511	6,422	14,933	2,350	7,361	9,711	10,861	13,783	24,644
1958	8,103	14,071	22,174	2,418	8,815	11,233	10,521	22,886	33,407
1959	7,467	16,419	23,886	2,821	11,783	14,604	10,288	28,202	38,490
1960	5,164	19,412	24,576	3,215	9,266	12,481	8,379	28,678	37,057

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† See note †, Table 551.

Building projects in the metropolis represent a high proportion of the total government building approved in New South Wales. The proportion has exceeded 60 per cent. in each year since 1957, and in the case of houses and flats, it rose above 70 per cent. in the four years 1956 to 1959. In 1960, government building approved in the metropolis was 66 per cent. (62 per cent. for houses and flats, and 68 per cent. for other building) of the total approved in New South Wales.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of building commenced and completed in New South Wales in the last eleven years. Separate figures for private and government building are not available.

Table 553. Value of Building* Commenced and Completed : Class of Building

Year	Houses	Flats	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings	Shops Only	Factories	Other Classes	Total
	£ thousand							
	COMMENCED							
1950	43,314	2,738	308	579	178	5,378	10,947	63,442
1951	56,532	2,847	108	985	698	7,147	15,668	83,985
1952	48,706	1,176	579	748	622	4,431	13,959	70,221
1953	62,144	948	1,802	1,232	1,769	5,257	14,414	87,566
1954	71,145	2,129	2,770	1,231	3,618	9,211	28,505	118,609
1955	69,565	1,655	3,929	1,206	3,898	13,474	35,458	129,185
1956	65,603	2,004	3,283	839	4,070	30,773	30,575	137,147
1957	73,239	3,512	3,008	886	3,313	18,511	32,939	135,408
1958	78,189	7,215	3,604	867	4,754	13,629	37,588	145,846
1959	84,858	10,873	4,014	1,301	5,838	16,724	54,757	178,365
1960	93,740	25,072	10,130	967	12,753	27,540	52,939	223,141
COMPLETED								
1950	35,383	1,606	299	464	138	2,901	3,609	44,400
1951	45,342	2,492	100	611	212	2,611	6,750	58,118
1952	61,875	3,157	154	954	826	8,061	15,799	90,826
1953	65,791	3,499	825	1,100	1,201	7,525	21,361	101,302
1954	74,250	1,595	2,008	1,257	2,052	8,642	17,848	107,652
1955	77,263	1,539	2,870	1,025	2,968	7,902	23,862	117,429
1956	71,109	2,285	3,376	1,125	3,329	12,404	29,034	122,662
1957	72,157	2,377	3,804	866	5,109	29,259	43,354	156,926
1958	84,684	4,804	3,310	908	5,834	25,988	41,123	166,651
1959	88,638	6,745	3,417	1,076	5,297	16,699	40,759	162,631
1960	94,946	16,064	4,826	1,276	8,298	21,668	45,791	192,869

* Includes alterations and additions with an estimated cost of £5,000 or more.

After declining from a peak in 1954, the value of houses and flats commenced rose rapidly from 1956. The growth of flat building from 1957, and particularly in 1960, was especially rapid. The generally rising trend since 1953 in the total value of building commenced, and the rapid rise during 1959 and 1960, were largely accounted for by factory, "other classes", shop, and hotel building. There were sharp increases in factory commencements in 1956 and 1960, and in "other classes" in 1959.

A dissection of the "Other Classes" of building appears below. Major components of this group which have shown large increases in recent years are educational (schools and universities), offices and banks, and other business premises.

Class	Commenced			Completed		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Office and Banks ..	7,643	14,626	12,561	11,775	5,628	10,080
Other Business Premises ..	6,974	8,473	8,465	7,645	8,050	7,623
Entertainment, Recreational	4,566	6,544	5,661	4,934	4,740	4,978
Educational	10,710	16,064	15,017	7,077	12,971	12,579
Health (Hospitals, etc.) ..	2,333	2,659	4,825	5,442	3,774	3,167
Religious	1,929	2,431	2,780	1,360	2,461	2,278
Miscellaneous (incl. Defence)	3,433	3,960	3,630	2,890	3,135	5,087

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS

The next table shows the number of houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales, in the last ten years. As explained on page 626, these figures exclude temporary dwellings (e.g., garages, sheds), conversions into flats, and some of the houses built on farms and stations in rural areas.

Table 554. New House and Flat Building

Year	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
Number of Dwelling Units									
PRIVATE									
1951	28 206	1,091	29,297	20,431*	732	21,163*	16,252	790	17,042
1952	17,827	271	18,098	17,592*	295	17,887*	19,634	744	20,378
1953	23,103	393	23,496	19,448*	306	19,754*	21,051	555	21,606
1954	24,254	499	24,753	21,221*	531	21,752*	22,145	412	22,557
1955	23,173	651	23,824	20,566	499	21,065	23,455	406	23,861
1956	21,049	811	21,860	19,196	628	19,824	20,181	530	20,711
1957	23,387	1,706	25,093	19,913	1,008	20,921	19,843	820	20,663
1958	26,429	2,691	29,120	21,991	1,830	23,821	23,491	1,419	24,910
1959	27,786	5,008	32,794	23,790	3,026	26,816	24,972	2,106	27,078
1960	28,789	10,725	39,514	25,712	7,450	33,162	26,509	4,906	31,415
GOVERNMENT									
1951	5,247	507	5,754	4,305	523	4,828	4,127	330	4,457
1952	843	(-) 25†	818	2,931	236	3,167	5,250	635	5,885
1953	6,232	348	6,580	5,071	148	5,219	4,547	1,000	5,547
1954	4,511	265	4,776	5,448	422	5,870	6,031	273	6,304
1955	3,398	283	3,681	3,697	261	3,958	3,958	276	4,234
1956	3,026	120	3,146	2,957	129	3,086	3,573	409	3,982
1957	4,217	242	4,459	4,278	261	4,539	3,677	107	3,784
1958	3,802	607	4,409	3,375	461	3,836	3,732	261	3,993
1959	3,153	973	4,126	3,394	816	4,210	3,709	414	4,123
1960	3,069	373	3,442	3,023	552	3,575	3,182	456	3,638
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1951	33,453	1,598	35,051	24,736*	1,255	25,991*	20,379	1,120	21,499
1952	18,670	246	18,916	20,523*	531	21,054*	24,884	1,379	26,263
1953	29,335	741	30,076	24,519*	454	24,973*	25,598	1,555	27,153
1954	28,765	764	29,529	26,669*	953	27,622*	28,176	685	28,861
1955	26,571	934	27,505	24,263	760	25,023	27,413	682	28,095
1956	24,075	931	25,006	22,153	757	22,910	23,754	939	24,693
1957	27,604	1,948	29,552	24,191	1,269	25,460	23,520	927	24,447
1958	30,231	3,298	33,529	25,366	2,291	27,657	27,223	1,680	28,903
1959	30,939	5,981	36,920	27,184	3,842	31,026	28,681	2,520	31,201
1960	31,858	11,098	42,956	28,735	8,002	36,737	29,691	5,362	35,053

* Partly estimated.

† Excess of contracts cancelled over contracts let.

Prior to the sharp fall in approvals during the period of business recession in 1952, the number of new private houses approved greatly exceeded the number commenced. This could have been partly the result of fictitious applications lodged with a view to obtaining supplies of building materials more readily. Furthermore, many of the houses approved were not proceeded with because of rising costs and difficulties or delays in obtaining finance or materials.

The total number of private and government houses and flats commenced averaged 24,600 annually between 1950 and 1957, the number not varying

greatly in the various years apart from the low point of 21,054 in 1952 and the peak of 27,622 in 1954. After 1957, the number rose rapidly to 36,737 in 1960. Completions in the period were on the average a little higher than commencements, and the number of houses and flats under construction at the end of the year declined from 31,700 in 1951 to 19,523 in 1960.

In 1950, when the number of flats commenced was greater than in any other year before 1958, flat dwelling units represented 7 per cent. of the total number of houses and flats commenced. With the steep rise in the rate of flat building since 1957, the proportion of commencements represented by flat units rose to 22 per cent. in 1960.

House and flat building for governmental authorities (mainly the Housing Commission of New South Wales) reached a peak in 1953 and 1954, when it accounted for 21 per cent. of the total private and government houses and flats commenced. Subsequently, as a result of a fall in government and a rise in private homebuilding, the proportion of total commencements represented by government houses and flats declined to 10 per cent. in 1960.

The following table shows the number of new houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in the Division of Cumberland and the rest of the State in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 555. New House and Flat Building: Geographical Distribution

Year	Division of Cumberland			Rest of State			Total, N.S.W.		
	Ap- proved	Com- menced	Com- pleted	Ap- proved	Com- menced	Com- pleted	Ap- proved	Com- menced	Com- pleted
Number of Dwelling Units									
1950	22,150	15,079*	12,643	14,648	8,782*	7,645	36,798	23,861*	20,288
1951	19,692	15,192*	12,438	15,359	10,799*	9,061	35,051	25,991*	21,499
1952	10,119	11,024*	15,257	8,797	10,030*	11,006	18,916	21,054*	26,263
1953	17,320	13,990*	16,014	12,756	10,983*	11,139	30,076	24,973*	27,153
1954	16,846	15,947*	17,332	12,683	11,675*	11,529	29,529	27,622*	28,861
1955	16,521	14,580	16,219	10,984	10,443	11,876	27,505	25,023	28,095
1956	15,724	14,023	14,974	9,282	8,887	9,719	25,006	22,910	24,693
1957	18,942	16,530	15,810	10,610	8,930	8,637	29,552	25,460	24,447
1958	22,236	18,099	18,854	11,293	9,558	10,049	33,529	27,657	28,903
1959	24,409	20,662	20,490	12,511	10,364	10,711	36,920	31,026	31,201
1960	29,530	24,977	23,177	13,426	11,760	11,876	42,956	36,737	35,053

* Partly estimated.

Of the total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in 1960, 66 per cent. were in the Division of Cumberland.

A more detailed geographical distribution of the houses approved, commenced, and completed in recent years is given in the next table:—

Table 556. New Houses: Geographical Distribution

Year	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Mann- ing Division	South Coast Division	Table- lands Divi- sions	Slopes Divi- sions	Plains and River- ina Divi- sions	Western Divi- sion	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro- polis *	Balance of Cum- berland *	Total								
APPROVED											
1952	5,104	4,833	9,937	814	2,685	1,634	1,732	1,192	400	276	18,670
1953	9,686	7,249	16,935	991	4,303	2,654	1,703	1,759	706	284	29,335
1954	15,715	825	16,540	1,066	4,164	2,420	1,637	1,920	756	262	28,765
1955	14,819	1,112	15,931	811	3,730	2,246	1,409	1,572	611	261	26,571
1956	13,981	1,097	15,078	676	3,420	1,857	1,146	1,152	464	282	24,075
1957	15,990	1,422	17,412	772	4,265	2,192	1,095	1,145	470	253	27,604
1958	17,712	1,791	19,503	769	4,138	2,577	1,409	1,186	536	113	30,231
1959	17,036	2,386	19,422	652	4,623	3,200	1,229	1,146	517	150	30,939
1960	16,417	3,227	19,644	719	4,946	3,577	1,384	981	478	129	31,858
COMMENCED											
1952†	5,645	4,988	10,633	960	3,202	1,790	1,962	1,223	426	327	20,523
1953†	8,003	5,769	13,772	891	3,369	2,102	1,739	1,744	654	248	24,519
1954†	14,773	680	15,453	995	3,660	2,180	1,576	1,831	718	256	26,669
1955	13,495	679	14,174	845	3,203	2,086	1,425	1,658	636	236	24,263
1956	12,648	889	13,537	730	3,174	1,569	1,094	1,244	511	294	22,153
1957	14,462	1,082	15,544	665	3,292	1,807	1,042	1,108	508	225	24,191
1958	14,920	1,329	16,249	744	3,480	1,960	1,138	1,138	489	168	25,366
1959	15,554	1,864	17,418	693	3,770	2,420	1,105	1,125	545	108	27,184
1960	15,412	2,450	17,862	665	4,420	3,022	1,128	1,024	478	136	28,735
COMPLETED											
1952	8,714	5,479	14,193	1,153	3,326	2,166	1,899	1,362	505	280	24,884
1953	8,526	6,230	14,756	965	3,514	1,905	1,985	1,543	609	321	25,598
1954	16,282	664	16,946	982	3,698	2,154	1,664	1,764	652	316	28,176
1955	15,088	728	15,816	981	3,739	2,182	1,761	1,880	744	310	27,413
1956	13,658	779	14,437	781	3,159	1,744	1,176	1,583	565	309	23,754
1957	14,261	980	15,241	655	2,967	1,600	1,123	1,179	545	210	23,520
1958	16,297	1,253	17,550	772	3,808	1,934	1,202	1,208	502	247	27,223
1959	16,614	1,815	18,429	722	3,984	2,423	1,163	1,226	576	158	28,681
1960	16,110	2,470	18,580	686	4,553	2,959	1,177	1,080	513	143	29,691

* See note † to Table 551, page 629.

† Partly estimated.

Since 1954, almost two-thirds of the houses completed in New South Wales have been located in the Division of Cumberland. The areas next in importance are the Hunter and Manning Division (which contains the Newcastle Urban Area and the Gosford-Wyong holiday area) and the South Coast Division (in which the City of Greater Wollongong is included); these divisions accounted for 15 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, of the State total in 1960. Approvals and commencements of new houses show a similar distribution.

The next table gives a separate geographical distribution of the private and government houses completed in New South Wales in the last three years:—

Table 557. New Private and Government Houses Completed: Geographical Distribution

Division	Private			Government		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	13,400	14,026	13,988	2,897	2,588	2,122
Balance	1,174	1,653	2,147	79	162	323
Total, Cumberland	14,574	15,679	16,135	2,976	2,750	2,445
North Coast	757	693	666	15	29	20
Hunter and Manning	3,499	3,783	4,422	309	201	131
South Coast	1,796	2,160	2,746	138	263	213
Tablelands	1,086	1,011	1,008	116	152	169
Slopes	1,083	1,059	939	125	167	141
Plains and Riverina	466	458	458	36	118	55
Western Division	230	129	135	17	29	8
Total, N.S.W.	23,491	24,972	26,509	3,732	3,709	3,182

A feature of the construction of homes since the end of the war has been the growth of building by persons who erect their own homes without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job. "Owner-building" can take a variety of forms ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor, who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project, to the work of the owner himself who, alone or with the assistance of friends, undertakes the actual construction at week-ends, during annual holidays, or in other free time. In 1952, owner builders accounted for over half the number of houses commenced in the State. The proportion has fallen considerably in recent years.

Table 558. New Houses: Type of Builder

Period	Houses Commenced			Houses Completed		
	By Contract Builders *	By Owner Builders	Total	By Contract Builders *	By Owner Builders	Total
1951	14,340	10,396	24,736	14,244	6,135	20,379
1952	9,261	11,262	20,523	14,595	10,289	24,884
1953	13,559	10,960	24,519	12,998	12,600	25,598
1954	16,197	10,472	26,669	15,978	12,198	28,176
1955	14,849	9,414	24,263	15,720	11,693	27,413
1956	12,814	9,339	22,153	13,887	9,867	23,754
1957	15,923	8,268	24,191	15,135	8,385	23,520
1958	16,985	8,380	25,366	17,326	9,897	27,223
1959	19,030	8,154	27,184	18,950	9,731	28,681
1960	20,590	8,145	28,735	20,220	9,471	29,691

* Includes government day-labour jobs; few houses have been built on a day-labour basis since 1951.

The following table illustrates the use of materials for external walls of houses in recent years.

Table 559. New Houses Completed: Materials of External Walls

Materials of External Walls	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Brick, Stone, etc.*	6,114	6,406	5,568	4,964	4,999	5,618	5,895	6,652
Wood	6,766	7,249	7,703	6,894	6,942	9,157	8,948	8,855
Fibro-cement	12,675	14,474	14,103	11,858	11,543	12,422	13,813	14,151
Other	43	47	39	38	36	26	25	33
Total	25,598	28,176	27,413	23,754	23,520	27,223	28,681	29,691

* Includes brick-veneer and concrete.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING

It has not been practicable to compile quarterly statistics of the total number of persons engaged in building, because of the difficulty of obtaining information about those who are working on owner builders' jobs and those who undertake only repairs and maintenance and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings.

A further difficulty arises because of the frequent movement of men between jobs and because some (e.g. electricians and plumbers) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously. To avoid as far as possible the duplication that may result, builders are asked to record on their returns the number of persons actually working on their jobs on a specified day, including those temporarily laid off on account of weather.

The figures in the next table therefore relate to persons actually working on the jobs of contract and speculative builders and governmental authorities who regularly engage in the erection of buildings. They cover the persons working on all the jobs of these builders and authorities, including repair and maintenance jobs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings. Working principals (contractors and sub-contractors) are included as well as their employees. The figures exclude persons working on the construction of houses being built by owner builders and those engaged on the jobs of contractors who undertake only repair and maintenance work and minor alterations and additions.

Table 560. Persons Engaged in Building, N.S.W.*

Particulars	At 30th June								
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Occupational Status —									
Contractors ..	3,072	3,355	3,471	3,117	3,308	3,188	3,070	2,978	2,712
Sub-contractors ..	3,480	4,334	5,121	4,914	4,998	4,762	5,789	6,963	6,167
Wage Earners ..	22,548	25,885	26,389	29,269	29,031	24,723	27,422	31,161	31,102
Trade —									
Carpenters ..	11,875	13,388	13,330	13,953	13,630	12,952	13,978	15,065	14,351
Bricklayers ..	2,668	3,073	3,329	3,128	3,282	2,939	3,257	4,014	3,556
Painters ..	2,357	2,854	2,917	2,749	2,939	2,802	3,239	3,547	3,202
Electricians ..	1,505	1,652	1,871	2,000	2,185	1,875	1,935	2,255	2,178
Plumbers ..	2,485	3,007	3,168	3,265	3,416	3,013	3,351	3,574	3,350
Builders' Labourers	5,011	5,691	5,947	7,353	6,774	5,077	5,604	6,946	7,101
Others ..	3,199	3,909	4,419	4,852	5,111	4,015	4,917	5,701	6,243
Total Men Engaged	29,100	33,574	34,981	37,300	37,337	32,673	36,281	41,102	39,981

* See explanation preceding table.

FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life assurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, and private mortgagees. Statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available.

The government sources of finance are the War Service Homes Division (which operates a special scheme for the housing of the ex-servicemen), the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government, which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed by most terminating co-operative building societies. The sums advanced to individuals in recent years by the government and government-guaranteed agencies are set out in the following table:—

Table 561. Advances by Government and Government-guaranteed Agencies for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Terminating Co-operative Building Societies*	Rural Bank Advances for Homes	State Government Schemes		Commonwealth Savings Bank	War Service Homes	Total
			Home Building	Sale of Homes			
	£ thousand						
1950	10,418	4,337	205	...	756	2,027	17,743
1951	13,220	4,357	168	...	894	3,818	22,457
1952	17,582	3,297	142	...	905	5,038	26,964
1953	17,972	2,272	101	...	1,371	6,106	27,822
1954	15,276	2,135	4	...	2,129	7,463	27,007
1955	13,470	3,488	1	289	1,990	10,136	29,374
1956	11,994	2,757	1	34	1,990	11,464	28,240
1957	12,157	2,851	...	5,079	1,465	11,169	32,721
1958	11,949	3,490	...	9,983	2,578	15,218	43,218
1959	12,606	2,722	...	6,326	4,257	14,684	40,595
1960	12,687	4,026	...	7,271	†	14,304	†

* Actuarial type terminating societies. Year ended March in 1955-56 and earlier years.

† Not available.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, which are described below, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. These loans have not been included in Table 561.

The State Government Home Building Schemes referred to in the table are the Home Building, Government Housing, Building Relief, Soldiers' Families Housing, and Homes for the Unemployed Schemes, which are described on page 388 of the 53rd edition and page 881 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. There has been no new loan activity under these schemes in recent years. The State Government Sales of Homes Schemes are described below.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

The 1945 Agreement

The 1945 Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1946. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the State to cover the State's expenditure on housing projects between 3rd December, 1943 and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement) and on its housing projects during the following ten years. The operation of the Agreement was later extended from November, 1955 to 30th June, 1956.

Advances made under the 1945 Agreement were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of 53 years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were to be borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State. The advances made under the Agreement are shown on page 641.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and at least 50 per cent. of those erected were to be allocated to members and ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants. Approved applicants for homes in New South Wales were classified into groups according to the size of the family to be housed, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rent payable to the Housing Commission by a tenant of a 1945 Agreement dwelling was to be an "economic rent". This rent was to be calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and was to be sufficient to meet repayments by the State of the capital cost of the dwelling (with interest) and the costs of maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administration. The actual rent payable was to be determined in the light of the "family income", i.e. the income of the principal wage-earner in the dwelling plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was to be equal to one-fifth of that wage, and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was to be regarded as a rental rebate. The actual rent was to be increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the income was less than the basic wage.

The Agreement related primarily to rental housing. Initially, the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In 1955, however, the Agreement was amended to permit the sale of houses to tenants on terms. These terms provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent. of the first £2,000 and 10 per cent. of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance of indebtedness (limited to a maximum of £2,750) by monthly instalments of principal and interest (at 4½ per cent. per annum) over a maximum period of 45 years. The purchase price was to be the estimated cost of construction or the Rural Bank's valuation, whichever was the higher. Tenants

eligible under the War Service Homes Act were entitled to purchase houses built under the Agreement on the terms provided in that Act. A further amendment of the Agreement in 1961 empowered the State to set its own terms for the sale (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) of houses erected under the Agreement.

The total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in New South Wales under the 1945 Housing Agreement was 37,718. The number of houses sold under the Agreement by 30th June, 1961 was 6,121, comprising 1,300 sold to tenants who financed their purchase through the War Service Homes Division, 3,005 sold to other tenants on terms, and 1,816 sold (mostly before 1955-56) on a cash basis.

The 1956 Agreement

The 1956 Housing Agreement was operative for a period of five years from 1st July, 1956. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the States for the erection of dwellings and for the provision of finance to private home builders.

In the first two years of the Agreement, 20 per cent. of the funds allocated to each State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. During the remaining three years of the Agreement, this proportion was to be 30 per cent.

Each State was also required to set aside up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of its allocation, for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the States equal to the amounts set aside for this purpose.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be of reasonable size and standard, "primarily for families of low or moderate means". Apart from this requirement, a State could determine its own housing policy and the type and location of the dwellings erected.

The New South Wales Government decided that 20 per cent. of the houses erected under this Agreement would be available for rental, and 80 per cent. would be available for sale on terms. The terms of sale provided for a minimum deposit of £50 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5½ per cent. (4½ per cent. before May, 1961) per annum.

The dwellings erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a priority based on the date of application or the date of taking up tenancy in a Community Housing Centre. In terms of the Agreement, 50 per cent. of the dwellings erected were to be allocated to members or ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants; this proportion was to take into account the dwellings erected using the funds specially set aside for service housing.

The 1956 Agreement made no provision for rental rebates to tenants on low incomes or for the sharing with the Commonwealth of losses incurred in the sale or letting of houses.

The State is responsible for the repayment of advances made by the Commonwealth under the Agreement. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over 53 years. The interest payable on advances

made during the first two years of the Agreement was to be fixed at the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. if the bond rate did not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and less 1 per cent. if it did exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. For later advances, the rate was to be a matter of negotiation, and was to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer if the Commonwealth and States could not agree, but in any event it was not to exceed the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The effective rate of interest was 4 per cent. on advances made between 1st July, 1956 and 22nd February, 1961, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on advances made during the remaining period of the Agreement.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the 1956 Agreement are given in the following table:—

Table 562. 1956 Housing Agreement : Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Government Dwellings*				Private Houses Acquired†		
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957	2,930	62	2,992	1,604	169	353	88
1958	3,272	367	3,639	3,012	636	138	51
1959	2,727	297	3,024	2,013	761	432	93
1960	3,187	209	3,396	2,227	937	414	34
1961	2,473	190	2,663	1,565	1,145	489	12
Total	14,589	1,125	15,714	10,421	3,648	1,826	278

* Dwellings erected by or for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the Agreement are shown on page 641.

The 1961 Agreement

The provisions of the 1961 Housing Agreement, which is to operate for a period of five years from 1st July, 1961, are substantially the same as those of the 1956 Agreement. The interest payable on advances made to the States by the Commonwealth is to be 1 per cent. below the long-term bond rate, which was $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in November, 1961. In each year of the Agreement, 30 per cent. of the funds allocated to a State are to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders.

The new Agreement empowered a State to set its own terms for the sale (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) of houses erected under the 1945 Agreement.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the 1945 and 1956 Housing Agreements are summarised in the next table.

Table 563. Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Advances for—			Total Advances*	Advances Outstanding to Commonwealth at end of year‡	Interest Paid by State
	General Housing	Service Housing*	Private Home Builders†			
	£ thousand					
1946 to 1951	34,185	...	...	34,185	33,276	2,545
1952	8,514	...	...	8,514	40,945	1,141
1953	12,100	...	...	12,100	51,727	1,402
1954	12,450	...	...	12,450	62,999	1,660
1955	10,800	...	...	10,800	72,919	1,991
1956	10,800	...	...	10,800	82,455	2,224
1957	8,208	864	2,160	11,232	91,960	2,500
1958	8,360	880	2,200	11,440	101,773	2,969
1959	7,980	840	3,600	12,420	112,752	3,338
1960	8,213	864	3,705	12,782	124,101	3,805
1961	8,645	910	3,900	13,455	136,068	4,358

* Includes supplementary matching advances for service housing in 1956-57 and later years.

† To be distributed to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders.

‡ Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the War Service Homes Division of liability for dwellings taken over by the Division.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 240 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed by or for the Housing Commission in the last twelve years. Most of the dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 564. Houses and Flats completed by or for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		£ thous.			£ thous.			£ thous.
1949	3,393	4,591	1953	4,537	9,136	1957	3,974	9,084
1950	3,236	4,738	1954	5,690	12,057	1958	3,086	7,336
1951	3,556	5,621	1955	3,587	7,310	1959	3,590	8,143
1952	4,223	7,412	1956	3,673	7,729	1960	3,166	7,209

Commonwealth advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to £134,613,250 by 30th June, 1961. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Commonwealth had been reduced to £120,658,188 by principal repayments (£7,253,787), repayment of proceeds of sales of properties (£3,787,221), and transfer to the War Service Homes Division of liability (£2,914,054) for dwellings taken over by the Division. Advances from the Commonwealth have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table. In addition to these funds, the Commission has accumulated surpluses on its operations, amounting to £3,009,427 at 30th June, 1961.

Table 565. Housing Commission: Source of Capital Funds

At 30th June	Common- wealth Advances	Consolidated Revenue Fund	General Loan Account	Other State Funds	Total Capital Funds
	£	£	£	£	£
1956	82,454,749	1,125,075	5,711,520	35,947	89,327,291
1957	89,800,537	1,114,402	5,791,848	35,947	96,742,734
1958	97,425,317	2,070,343	5,634,376	35,947	105,165,983
1959	104,830,238	2,063,239	4,254,654	35,947	111,184,078
1960	112,520,743	2,099,706	4,114,846	160,947	118,896,242
1961	120,658,188	2,298,875	4,318,994	610,948	127,887,005

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 566. Housing Commission: Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income —						
Rents	5,281,962	5,706,411	5,726,853	5,855,935	6,094,111	6,272,176
Interest	49,419	203,907	661,607	1,050,264	1,394,658	1,699,518
Other	76,903	467,421	500,730	402,995	499,540	658,299
Total Income ..	5,408,284	6,377,739	6,889,190	7,309,194	7,988,309	8,629,993
Expenditure—						
Administration ..	464,207	553,057	613,185	637,671	706,626	764,954
Rates	786,501	904,808	991,828	1,012,201	1,044,546	1,156,684
Fuel, Cleaning, etc..	166,886	176,063	183,855	178,171	179,334	164,372
Provision for—						
Maintenance ..	920,215	940,631	974,112	882,187	750,205	867,500
Depreciation, etc.	776,378	844,997	845,210	856,283	867,987	884,848
Interest	2,283,557	2,532,377	2,857,348	3,205,245	3,489,748	3,857,997
Total Expenditure ..	5,397,744	5,951,933	6,465,538	6,771,758	7,038,446	7,696,355
Surplus	10,540	425,806	423,652	537,436	949,863	933,638

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes, for the discharge of mortgages on homes, and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually

made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on long-term loans for housing purposes was increased from 5 per cent. to 5½ per cent. from 1st October, 1956, and to 5¾ per cent. from 15th December, 1960.

The following table shows particulars of Rural Bank advances for homes during the last eleven years. The figures in the table represent the advances made in the form of long-term loans or by way of overdrafts for the building or purchase of homes and for alterations and additions and other purposes associated with homes. The number of advances during a year, as shown in the table, represents the number of dwellings in respect of which an advance was first made in the year, and should not be related to the amount of advances, which includes subsequent advances made in respect of the dwellings; the numbers of advances outstanding at the end of a year represents the number of dwellings financed on which debt was still outstanding.

Table 567. Rural Bank of N.S.W.: Advances for Homes

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		£ thous.		£ thous.	£ thous.		£ thous.
1951	3,950	4,357	62,194	42,185	2,681	23,472	15,540
1952	2,397	3,297	64,591	45,482	2,526	23,159	16,386
1953	1,141	2,272	65,732	47,754	2,405	21,488	16,213
1954	1,375	2,135	67,107	49,889	2,573	20,045	15,749
1955	2,133	3,488	69,240	53,377	2,456	19,615	16,750
1956	1,399	2,757	70,639	56,134	2,186	18,778	17,419
1957	1,372	2,851	72,011	58,984	2,151	18,098	18,171
1958	1,576	3,490	73,587	62,474	2,213	17,644	19,595
1959	1,176	2,722	74,763	65,196	2,227	16,915	20,212
1960	1,610	4,026	76,373	69,222	2,247	16,611	21,967
1961	2,032	5,400	78,405	76,122‡	2,106	17,096	25,282

* See text preceding table.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

‡ Includes £1,500,000 brought to account in 1960-61 in respect of earlier years.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

The Agency's operations began with the sale to selected purchasers of 100 houses made available by the Commission during 1954-55 and 1955-56. The sales were made on the basis of 10 per cent. deposit and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 40 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. Total advances under the scheme amounted to £323,324; at 30th June, 1961, the advances outstanding amounted to £253,859 in respect of 94 houses.

Since 1956, the Sale of Homes Agency has acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of £50

and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. before May, 1961) per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers are collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the advances made by the Agency in connection with the sale of houses erected under the 1956 Agreement are given in the next table:—

Table 568. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956 Housing Agreement

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		£ thous.		£ thous.	£ thous.		£ thous.
1957	1,604	5,079	1,604	5,079	118	1,604	4,976
1958	3,012	9,983	4,616	15,062	272	4,612	14,715
1959	2,013	6,326	6,629	21,388	266	6,623	20,808
1960	2,227	7,200	8,856	28,588	376	8,831	27,692
1961	1,565	5,218	10,421	33,806	457	10,364	32,487

* Number of houses.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The Sale of Homes Agency also acts as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, individual persons who have established a housing need may apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses are sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the 1956 Housing Agreement. Up to 30th June, 1961, 92 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of £293,723; the balance of indebtedness at that date was £286,538.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference between repayments to the Commonwealth may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. before May, 1961) per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency appear below:—

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year	Total Advances to end of year.	Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1957	2,068	2,068	44	2,024
1958	2,216	4,284	143	4,097
1959	3,761	8,045	270	7,588
1960	3,861	11,906	449	11,001
1961	4,743	16,649	656	15,088

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK

The Commonwealth Savings Bank provides loans to individuals on credit foncier terms (i.e., payment of interest and repayment of principal in periodical instalments), and also finances Government-guaranteed building societies.

The credit foncier loans, which are for the erection of new houses or the purchase of newly erected houses, are secured by first mortgage on land. The maximum loan is 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to a limit of £2,500, and the maximum period of repayment is 32 years. The rate of interest was raised from 4½ to 5 per cent. in April, 1956.

The advances to building societies are for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. The advances are for periods up to 32 years, and the rate of interest has been 5 per cent. since April, 1956.

The following table shows the amount advanced in New South Wales in each of the last eight years, and the total amount advanced to the end of each year:—

Table 569. Commonwealth Savings Bank: Loans for Housing Purposes

Year ended 30th June	Amount Actually Advanced			Total Amount Advanced to end of Year
	Credit Foncier Loans	Advances to Building Societies	Total	
	£	£	£	£
1952	905,000	6,969,000	7,874,000	26,136,000
1953	1,371,000	9,851,000	11,222,000	37,358,000
1954	2,129,000	10,419,000	12,548,000	49,906,000
1955	1,990,000	7,976,000	9,966,000	59,872,000
1956	1,990,000	8,036,000	10,026,000	69,898,000
1957	1,465,000	6,009,000	7,474,000	77,372,000
1958	2,578,000	3,978,000	6,556,000	83,928,000
1959	4,257,000	3,535,000	7,792,000	91,720,000

WAR SERVICE HOMES

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1954, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. The Act was amended in December, 1951 to extend eligibility to Australian servicemen allotted for duty in an operational area in Korea or Malaya after June, 1950. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is £2,750 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales under the War Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, and the instalments paid in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 570. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
1951	620	1,315	368	2,303	17,823	£ thous. 3,818	£ thous. 904	583
1952	748	1,579	522	2,849	20,672	5,038	1,689	998
1953	1,213	1,325	138	2,676	23,348	6,106	1,371	651
1954	1,620	1,570	111	3,301	26,649	7,463	1,809	800
1955	2,050	1,884	322	4,256	30,905	10,136	2,263	800
1956	2,300	2,006	346	4,652	35,557	11,464	2,838	648
1957	1,836	2,100	378	4,314	39,871	11,169	3,318	679
1958	2,275	2,435	522	5,232	45,103	15,218	4,050	709
1959	2,527	2,842	797	6,166	51,269	14,684	5,129	851
1960	1,387	3,404	890	5,681	56,950	14,304	6,413	1,034
1961	1,242	3,583	1,268	6,093	63,043	15,822†	7,316	1,207

* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

† Comprises £3,083,000 for the construction of homes and £12,739,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four types of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent building societies, Starr-Bowkett societies, actuarial type terminating societies, and series type societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all the societies provide finance for the building or acquisition of homes.

The actuarial type terminating societies have made remarkable progress since 1937, when the State Government began to facilitate their formation and to guarantee the repayment of funds they borrowed. These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and, since 1st July, 1956, from Commonwealth loan moneys made available under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government.

Actuarial type terminating societies make advances as their members apply for them. A member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, is credited with interest on his subscriptions at the same rate as he is charged on his loan, and pays a small management fee. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by an actuarial type terminating society has been increased progressively since 1937. Since November, 1960, the maximum advance has been 80 per cent. of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of £3,250 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to £160. Under certain conditions, an advance may be made up to 100 per cent. of the value of the security. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; in November, 1961, the rate was generally 5½ per cent.

Particulars of the actuarial type terminating societies for which annual returns were made in the last five years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 571. Terminating (Actuarial Type) Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30th June				
	1956*	1957	1958	1959	1960
Societies	962	1,065	1,086	1,193	1,275
Members	67,638	68,925	68,084	68,494	70,187
Shares Held	2,349,469	2,559,553	2,616,608	2,732,358	2,875,446
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Assets—					
Advances on Mortgage	98,397	106,398	112,748	120,154	127,268
Other	510	495	521	463	425
Total	98,907	106,893	113,269	120,617	127,693
Liabilities—					
Members' Subscriptions	17,274	18,900	19,940	21,209	22,643
Other Members' Funds	5,156	6,112	6,726	7,580	8,535
Advances from Lending Institutions	76,170	81,562	86,362	91,579	96,241
Other	307	319	241	249	274
Total	98,907	106,893	113,269	120,617	127,693

* At 31st March.

The next table shows, for the last four years, the advances made by actuarial type terminating societies and the homes acquired by their members:—

Table 572. Terminating (Actuarial Type) Building Societies, N.S.W.: Advances and Homes Acquired

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year	Total Advances to end of year*	Advances Current at end of year	Reduction in Members' Indebtedness†	Homes Acquired during year	Total Homes Acquired to end of year
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.		
1957	12,157	144,684	106,398	6,765	5,845	97,175
1958	11,949	156,633	112,748	7,149	3,969	101,144
1959	12,606	169,239	120,154	7,389	4,757	105,901
1960	12,687	181,926	127,268	8,025	4,557	110,458

* Includes particulars for societies which have been terminated.

† Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

Further particulars of co-operative building societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

FACTORIES

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufacturing industries of New South Wales were engaged primarily in the production, for local use, of food commodities, furniture, bricks, and clothing (from imported materials), in printing, in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and in the preliminary treatment of primary products (such as woolscouring and sawmilling).

The development of the manufacturing industries after federation is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 573. Factories in New South Wales

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764‡	57	4,945	10,011	13,699
1911	5,039	104,551‡	213	10,048	19,432	25,651
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	25,619	43,128	59,544
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	38,545	73,627	102,741
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	22,751	46,653	96,741
1935-36	8,486	193,200	1,505	33,315	69,470	101,459
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	44,606	90,266	120,047
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	87,647	153,179	152,869
1949-50	16,346	382,385	2,805	162,147	283,201	224,462
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	211,339	366,108	266,960
1951-52	18,144	405,994	3,156	263,651	443,391	320,099
1952-53	19,251	380,213	3,535	265,910	457,742	384,309
1953-54	20,199	402,595	3,931	293,586	520,043	429,746
1954-55	20,837	419,810	4,295	326,615	583,127	480,116
1955-56	21,602	433,081	4,571	359,023	644,086	559,180
1956-57	21,838	436,369	4,932	378,332	706,799	667,291
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	396,692	757,862	766,007
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,758	413,015	805,315	859,950
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,222	461,144	916,446	947,186

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Estimated.

With the introduction of a uniform protective customs tariff and the removal of barriers to interstate trade after federation, and with favourable economic conditions in the following decade, the manufacturing industries expanded steadily. This expansion was quickened, after the outbreak of war in 1914, as a result of the demand for war materials, the curtailment of imports, and the general increase in money incomes.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity. Recovery commenced in 1933, and during the rest of the nineteen-thirties rapid expansion occurred both in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to import restrictions (which were imposed to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis, and which afforded increased protection

for local industries), partly to the depreciation of the Australian currency in 1931, and partly to improving economic conditions. Customs and primage duties were gradually reduced, as economic conditions improved, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez. In meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific gave added impetus to these developments.

In the post-war period, a very considerable expansion of the State's manufacturing industries has taken place. This expansion has been fostered by the marked growth in population, the introduction of new products, materials, machines, and techniques, the generally favourable conditions in the primary industries, the volume of local capital available for investment, and the substantial investment of oversea capital. The expansion was interrupted in 1952-53, when industrial activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. In 1959-60, the value of factory production in New South Wales was almost six times as great as in 1945-46, reflecting both the high rate of industrial development and the steep rise in costs and prices during the post-war period.

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

Proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties are investigated by the Tariff Board. The Board, which is an advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Government, takes into account the effect of any changes on Australian industries. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties and bounties are made by the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs and the Tariff Board are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a producers' net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian producers of sulphuric acid, pyrites used in the local manufacture of sulphuric acid, tractors, cellulose acetate flake, rayon yarn, copper, cotton, and flax fibre.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954, provided for the payment of a bounty on acid manufactured in Australia from local pyrites and sold for delivery in Australia or used in the local production of fertilizers. In 1957, the bounty was extended to sulphuric acid manufactured from lead sinter

gas and to acid used in the local production of any commodity. The Act was amended in 1960 to confine the bounty (except in special cases) to producers who were already engaged before December, 1960 in the manufacture of sulphuric acid (including oleum) from local pyrites. The current rate of bounty is £3 per ton of 100 per cent. acid.

Under the Pyrites Bounty Act, 1960, a bounty has been payable, since January, 1961, to producers who were engaged before December, 1960 in the production of local pyrites for use in Australia in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The rate of bounty varies inversely with the landed duty-free cost of imported brimstone, and is £3 per ton of the sulphur content of the pyrites when the landed cost of brimstone is £16 per ton.

The bounty payable on tractors (other than crawler tractors) manufactured for sale for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the belt pulley horse-power of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Tractor Bounty Act, 1959, the rate of bounty ranges from £269 to £389 per tractor.

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-1961, provides for a bounty of 10d. per lb. on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn. Under the Rayon Yarn Bounty Act, 1954-1959, bounty at the rate of 6d. per lb. is payable on rayon yarn produced and sold in Australia.

Since 1958, a bounty has been paid on copper produced in Australia from local concentrates and sold for use in Australia. Particulars of the bounty are given in the chapter "Mining".

The amounts of bounty paid in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 574. Bounty Payments in Australia

Product	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Sulphuric Acid	£ 512,471	£ 420,652	£ 708,654	£ 1,300,656	£ 1,480,638	£ 1,353,249
Pyrites	...	...	...	...	...	85,842
Tractors	55,034	158,303	467,088	415,152	621,212	940,663
Cellulose Acetate Flake	...	179,117	110,650	110,022	128,382	127,428
Rayon Yarn	38,294	59,928	86,871	69,189	71,500	72,141
Copper	...	...	...	768,329	407,526	404,853
Cotton	67,284	150,665	64,702	139,455	214,456	373,487
Flax Fibre	58,070	49,823	62,348	93,166	82,676	6,112
Total	731,153	1,018,488	1,500,313	2,895,969	3,006,390	3,363,775

Bounty was paid during 1960-61 to New South Wales producers of sulphuric acid (£291,229), cellulose acetate flake (£127,428), rayon yarn (£72,141), and copper (£652).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION

GOVERNMENT DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Industries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, the promotion of decentralisation and regional development of manufacturing industries, the promotion of industrial efficiency, and the publication of studies of the structure, capacity, and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.

The New South Wales Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Division of Industrial Development within the State Premier's Department.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is governed by an Executive of nine members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Executive is assisted by an Advisory Council which comprises, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotopes Section of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, formed in 1956, undertakes research into scientific and technical uses of radio isotopes and provides an advisory service on their industrial and scientific application. The Section also undertakes the production of isotopes.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

FACTORY STATISTICS

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from statutory returns supplied annually by manufacturers. These returns contain particulars of employment, salaries and wages paid, value of premises and equipment, motive power installed, materials and fuels used, and output. The items do not, however, constitute a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, and are not intended to show the profits and losses of factories collectively or individually.

A factory is defined for statistical purposes as an *establishment* in which four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The following are, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plants crushing or treating ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment is the basic unit in respect of which returns are collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return are confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries are carried on at the one location, each is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* is quoted in the statistics on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which is the aggregate of the average number employed in each establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year), and (b) the *average during whole year*, in which the number of persons employed in establishments working only part of the year is reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings are not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Output is the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It is based generally on the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the case of government factory establishments supplying goods and services for government use, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the total factory costs.

Value of Production is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the *value of output* both the *value of materials used* and the *value of fuel and power used*. In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw material of another, so that these commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS

Factory statistics for 1945-46 and later years have been compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. This classification is a revised and extended version of the classification which had been used since 1930-31, but the two classifications are for the greater part comparable.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factory establishments are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory establishment in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works.

*Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

*Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement, Portland.

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

Other Cement Goods.

Other.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.

Glass (other than Bottles).

Glass Bottles.

Other.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Explosives (including Fireworks).

White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable.

Oils, Mineral.

Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilizers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.

Foundries (Ferrous).

Plant, Equipment and Machinery.

Other Engineering.

Extracting and Refining of other Metals; Alloys.

Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.

Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—Construction and Assembly.

Repairs.

Motor Bodies.

Horse-drawn Vehicles.

Motor Accessories.

Aircraft.

Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.

*Construction and Repair of Vehicles—Other.

Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.

Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.

Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Non-Ferrous Metals—

Rolling and Extrusion.

Founding, Casting, etc.

Iron and Steel Sheets.

Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings (Ferrous).

Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).

Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.

Gas Fittings and Meters.

Lead Mills.

Sewing Machines.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IV. METALS, ETC. (*continued*)
 Arms, Ammunition (excluding explosives).
 Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.
 Other Metal Works.

CLASS V. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

Jewellery.
 Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).
 Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

*Cotton Ginning.
 Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
 Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.
 Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
 *Silk, Natural.
 Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.
 *Flax Mills.
 Rope and Cordage.
 Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
 Bags and Sacks.
 Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing.
 Other.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Furriers and Fur Dressing.
 Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
 Tanning, Curryng, and Leather Dressing.
 Saddlery, Harness and Whips.
 Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
 Bags, Trunks, etc.
 *Other.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing.
 Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
 Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
 Millinery.
 Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
 Foundation Garments.
 Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED) (*continued*)

Hats and Caps.
 Gloves.
 Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).
 Boot and Shoe Repairing.
 Boot and Shoe Accessories.
 Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
 Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).
 Other.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Flour Milling.
 Cereal Foods and Starch.
 Animal and Bird Foods.
 Chaffcutting and Corncrushing.
 Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).
 Biscuits.
 Sugar Mills.
 Sugar Refining.
 Confectionary (including Chocolate and Icing Sugar).
 Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
 Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.
 Bacon Curing.
 Butter Factories.
 Cheese Factories.
 Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
 Margarine.
 Meat and Fish Preserving.
 Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
 Ice and Refrigerating.
 *Salt Refining.
 Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
 Breweries.
 Distilleries.
 Wine-making.
 *Cider and Perry.
 Malting.
 Bottling.
 Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
 Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
 Ice Cream.
 Sausage Skins.
 *Arrowroot.
 Other.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY
WORKS, BOXES AND CASES,
WOODTURNING AND WOODCARV-
ING

Sawmills.
Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
Bark Mills.
Joinery.
Cooperage.
Boxes and Cases.
Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
Basketware and Wickerware (incl.
Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).
Perambulators.
Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plas-
ter or Cement).
Other.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD,
BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making and
Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).
Furnishing Drapery.
Picture Frames.
Blinds.
*Other.

CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY,
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
Printing—
Government.
General, incl. Bookbinding.
Manufactured Stationery.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
Process and Photo-engraving.

CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY,
PRINTING, ETC. (*continued*)

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Con-
tainers.
Paper Bags.
Paper Making.
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks,
Crayons.
Other.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Gramophones and Gramophone
Records.

Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.
Other.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS
PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Oilcloth, etc.
*Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell.
Plastic Moulding and Products.
Brooms and Brushes.
Optical Instruments and Appliances.
Surgical and Other Scientific Instru-
ments and Appliances.
Photographic Material, including
Developing and Printing.
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
Artificial Flowers.
Other.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND
POWER

Electric Light and Power.
Gas Works.

* No factory in New South Wales.

COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The comparability of the statistics has been affected on occasions by changes in the classification of certain activities or of particular factory establishments, and by changes in the treatment of certain costs or in the method of valuing products used in the process of manufacture. Where the comparability of figures given in a table has been affected significantly, an explanatory footnote has been attached to the table.

The statistics for 1952-53 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, clay, stone, gravel, etc. at the site where the material was obtained. This change affected Sub-classes "Marble, Slate, etc." (in Class I) and "Extracting and Refining of Other Metals and Alloys" (in Class IV). In terms of employment, it represented an aggregate reduction of approximately 800 persons.

STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of factories in 1959-60 according to class of industry:—

Table 575. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1959-60

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			Thous. H.P.	£ thousand		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	476	8,684	148	9,873	62,037‡	22,661‡
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	312	12,424	75	13,240	39,524	22,675
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	613	22,957	219	25,201	233,463	88,466
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	9,401	223,498	1,442	236,341	1,001,865	408,944‡
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	374	2,345	6	2,022	5,779	3,589
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	479	22,272	70	18,624	81,450	35,623
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear)	328	5,485	22	5,104	24,834	8,152
Clothing (except knitted)	3,381	44,646	31	30,086	103,163	50,377
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,690	39,109	280	35,497	284,590	94,188
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	2,237	20,493	206	18,643	80,588	34,664
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	826	9,362	21	8,480	33,029	14,748
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	1,130	29,994	118	31,558	122,088	61,947
Rubber	228	7,885	64	8,474	33,187	11,459
Musical Instruments	36	588	2	570	2,402	1,473
Miscellaneous Products	664	10,925	37	10,256	38,357	19,464
Heat, Light, and Power	99	6,472	3,481	7,175	63,453‡	38,016
Total	23,274	467,139	6,222	461,144	2,209,809	916,446

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 are not comparable with those for earlier years.

On the basis of employment, the principal factory classes are industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 47.8 per cent. of total factory employment in 1950-60), clothing (except knitted) (9.6 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (8.4 per cent.), paper and printing (6.2 per cent.), chemicals, etc. (4.9 per cent.) and textiles (4.8 per cent.). Electricity generating stations and gas works, which form Class XVI, account for only a small proportion of factory employment (1.4 per cent. in 1959-60), despite the importance of their production.

Of the total value of factory production in 1959-60, metal and machinery works accounted for 45 per cent., food and drink factories for 10 per cent., and chemical and paint works for 10 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were: paper and printing, 7 per cent.; clothing, 5 per cent.; textiles, 4 per cent.; and gas and electricity, 4 per cent.

In 1959-60, the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than electricity generating stations was 2,764,000. Of this figure, 52 per cent. was in metal and machinery works, 10 per cent. was in food and drink factories, and 8 per cent. was in chemical works.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are grouped, in the following table, according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. It should be noted

that, as explained on page 653, each distinctive manufacturing industry carried on at the one location is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate establishment, and each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 576. Size of Factories in New South Wales

Year	Employing on the Average—							Total
	Under 4 Persons	4 Persons	5 to 10 Persons	11 to 20 Persons	21 to 50 Persons	51 to 100 Persons	Over 100 Persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS								
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1954-55	8,170	1,770	5,017	2,714	1,865	670	631	20,837
1955-56	8,646	1,771	5,148	2,775	1,911	693	658	21,602
1956-57	8,739	1,820	5,203	2,811	1,918	692	655	21,838
1957-58	8,987	1,903	5,331	2,759	1,946	690	654	22,270
1958-59	9,364	1,927	5,305	2,784	1,945	711	648	22,684
1959-60	9,751	1,966	5,368	2,741	2,042	725	681	23,274
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION (Including working proprietors)								
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1954-55	15,560	7,080	34,938	39,906	58,753	46,917	219,972	423,126
1955-56	16,447	7,084	35,802	40,436	59,240	48,100	230,027	437,136
1956-57	16,497	7,280	36,028	40,879	59,758	48,175	231,704	440,321
1957-58	16,897	7,612	36,932	40,357	61,075	48,216	238,120	449,209
1958-59	17,475	7,708	36,759	40,739	60,595	49,788	240,422	453,486
1959-60	18,017	7,864	37,308	39,960	63,723	50,552	253,360	470,784

In 1959-60, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 53 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 73 per cent. of the total number, but accounted for only 13 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments has differed little in recent years from that in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are motor repair works, bakeries (including cakes and pastries), and boot repairing establishments. In the "under four group" in 1959-60, there were 2,422 motor repair works employing 4,539 persons, 919 bakeries, etc. employing 1,872 persons, and 881 boot repairing establishments employing 1,191 persons.

In the next table, the factories in 1959-60 are classified according to their size and geographical location. Factories in the metropolis in 1959-60 employed 350,272 persons, of whom 54 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers and only 11 per cent. in establishments with ten or fewer workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, where establishments with more than 100 employees comprised 4 per cent. of the total number of establishments and absorbed 81 per cent. of the total factory employees in 1959-60. Elsewhere in the State, the small manufacturing unit predominates.

Table 577. Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1959-60

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation	Number of Establishments				Number of Persons Employed*			
	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales
Under 5	6,521	724	4,472	11,717	14,500	1,532	9,849	25,881
5 to 10	3,447	275	1,646	5,368	24,183	1,864	11,261	37,308
11 to 20	1,969	124	648	2,741	28,845	1,761	9,354	39,960
21 to 50	1,664	102	276	2,042	52,260	3,292	8,171	63,723
51 to 100	619	35	71	725	43,023	2,593	4,936	50,552
101 to 500	468	40	58	566	92,581	8,372	11,874	112,827
Over 500	93	14	8	115	94,880	38,048	7,605	140,533
Total	14,781	1,314	7,179	23,274	350,272	57,462	63,050	470,784

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 578. Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1938-39	1945-46	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Treatment of Non-metalliferous							
Mine and Quarry Products† ..	4,529	4,376	8,006	7,865	8,294	8,330	8,684
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	8,312	7,466	11,655	11,313	11,623	11,984	12,424
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	8,187	13,164	19,891	20,566	21,444	21,995	22,957
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con- veyances‡	82,452	136,602	197,730	201,216	209,583	212,456	223,498
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	979	1,110	2,314	2,437	2,452	2,348	2,345
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	15,089	18,341	23,323	23,233	22,178	21,570	22,272
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,306	6,385	5,569	5,414	5,278	5,365	5,485
Clothing (except knitted) ..	32,019	37,651	45,143	43,924	43,731	43,393	44,646
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	28,514	35,474	39,400	38,801	38,741	38,468	39,109
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,995	13,499	20,701	20,051	19,850	20,073	20,493
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	6,140	4,987	8,301	8,191	8,913	9,002	9,362
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	17,290	16,959	26,335	27,569	28,158	28,844	29,994
Rubber ..	3,538	3,990	7,376	7,854	7,956	7,813	7,885
Musical Instruments‡ ..	286	311	1,338	1,494	688	648	588
Miscellaneous Products ..	3,981	6,407	9,179	9,510	9,962	10,350	10,925
Heat, Light, Power† ..	3,164	4,148	6,820	6,931	6,951	6,879	6,472
Total ..	228,781	310,870	433,081	436,369	445,802	449,518	467,139

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

‡ Because of changes in the classification of particular factory establishments, figures for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

The expansion of factory employment after the outbreak of war in 1939 was accelerated on the entry of Japan into the war in 1941. At the war-time peak in 1943-44, the number employed in factories was 323,032, or 41 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. The cessation of war production and the transition of industry to a peace-time basis caused a decline in employment during the next two years, but after 1945-46 rapid expansion in factory employment was renewed. The expansion was interrupted in

1952-53, when factory activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. In 1959-60, the number employed in factories was more than twice as great as in 1938-39 and 8 per cent. more than in 1955-56.

Although the general rate of growth in factory employment was fairly steady during the post-war period, individual industries advanced at varying rates. In general, the light industries were first to expand after the end of the war in 1945, responding quickly to the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries (iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, cement, chemicals, electricity, etc.) took longer to carry out their expansion, which has been very great. Between 1945-46 and 1959-60, employment increased by 64 per cent. in the metals and machinery industry, 74 per cent. in the chemicals, paint, and oil industry, 56 per cent. in the heat, light, and power industry, 77 per cent. in the paper and printing industry, and by only 19 per cent. in the clothing industry and 10 per cent. in the food, drink, and tobacco industries.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

An occupational grouping of the persons employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 579. Nature of Employment* in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Working Proprietors			Managerial, Clerical, and Technical Staff			Foremen, Workers in Factory or Mill, Carters, etc.			Total Persons Employed
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,769	7,513	23,282	144,201	53,594	197,795	228,781
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,013	14,476	35,489	197,807	68,160	265,967	310,870
1955	13,935	1,866	15,801	33,956	19,264	53,220	268,782	82,007	350,789	419,810
1956	14,035	2,018	16,053	35,828	20,521	56,349	277,243	83,436	360,679	433,081
1957	13,981	2,048	16,029	37,127	21,533	58,660	278,278	83,402	361,680	436,369
1958	14,015	2,187	16,202	38,636	22,215	60,851	284,560	84,189	368,749	445,802
1959	13,763	2,271	16,034	39,957	23,028	62,985	287,037	83,462	370,499	449,518
1960	13,262	2,231	15,493	42,340	24,211	66,551	295,606	89,489	385,095	467,139

* Average number employed during whole year.

† Not strictly comparable with figures for later years.

Of the total persons employed in factories during 1959-60, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 14 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the balance (83 per cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the storing and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 3 per cent., 10 per cent., and 87 per cent., respectively.

Of the females employed in factories in 1959-60, 2 per cent. were working proprietors, 20 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the remainder (78 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. In the case of male workers, the proportions were 4 per cent., 12 per cent., and 8.4 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1959-60 according to the class of industry:—

Table 580, Nature of Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1959-60

Class of Industry	Work- ing Proprietors	Man- agerial, Clerical, Technical Staff	Foremen and Overseers	Workers in Factory or Mill	Carters, Messen- gers and Others	Total Persons Em- ployed
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	254	1,285	482	6,644	19	8,684
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	148	1,277	534	10,430	35	12,424
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	126	5,848	1,290	15,462	231	22,957
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con- veyances	5,998	34,079	10,305	172,619	497	223,498
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	293	312	84	1,646	10	2,345
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress Skins, Leather (not clothing or foot- wear)	232	2,159	872	18,883	126	22,272
Clothing (except knitted)	199	555	213	4,493	25	5,485
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,998	3,080	1,150	37,092	326	44,646
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	2,158	6,364	1,641	28,783	163	39,109
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	1,482	2,239	905	15,755	112	20,493
Paper, Printing, etc.	584	1,032	409	7,329	8	9,362
Rubber	596	4,863	1,365	22,890	280	29,994
Musical Instruments	93	1,160	303	6,096	233	7,885
Miscellaneous Products	17	61	36	472	2	588
Heat, Light, Power	309	1,648	485	8,402	81	10,925
	6	589	653	5,125	99	6,472
Total	15,493	66,551	20,727	362,121	2,247	467,139

* Average number employed during whole year.

In industries where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1959-60, for instance, working proprietors comprised 7 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 7 per cent. of those in sawmills, joinery, etc., as compared with the general average of 3 per cent. Industries with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included paper, printing, etc. (2.0 per cent.), rubber and bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (1.2 per cent.), chemicals, paints, etc. (0.5 per cent.), and textiles (1.0 per cent.).

Among the industries which had a higher than average proportion (14 per cent.) of managerial, clerical, and technical staff in 1959-60 were chemicals (25 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (16 per cent.), and rubber and industrial metals, etc. (15 per cent. each). The proportion in the clothing industry (7 per cent.) was well below the average.

MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small, female employment fluctuating rather more than male employment. For the most part, the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

The next table shows the number of employees on factory pay-rolls (excluding working proprietors) on the last pay-day of each month in 1959-60 and earlier years.

Table 581. Monthly Factory Employment*, N.S.W.

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Thousands												
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1953-54	373.6	375.5	378.8	383.2	386.2	384.3	387.1	391.6	393.9	393.0	393.8	394.7
1954-55	394.9	396.4	398.8	401.2	404.1	402.2	403.0	406.7	407.1	406.4	407.5	408.1
1955-56	411.6	413.6	415.2	416.8	418.6	416.3	415.6	419.9	418.7	419.4	420.0	418.0
1956-57	415.3	415.9	417.3	419.5	420.7	418.6	419.9	422.8	424.0	421.9	422.7	422.5
1957-58	423.0	423.9	426.4	428.6	431.2	428.2	427.9	431.5	432.9	432.7	432.4	431.5
1958-59	432.3	432.6	432.9	433.0	434.2	431.3	430.0	433.2	434.3	434.9	436.0	437.0
1959-60	439.4	441.5	445.5	447.8	450.7	448.7	450.5	454.7	457.4	457.9	459.9	461.5
1959-60—												
Males	330.8	331.8	333.9	335.2	336.8	336.9	339.1	340.6	341.9	342.2	343.5	344.3
Females	108.6	109.7	111.6	112.6	113.9	111.8	111.4	114.1	115.5	115.7	116.4	117.2

* Employees on pay-rolls on last pay-day of month (excluding working proprietors); for 1938-39, mid-monthly pay-rolls.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 582. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1949-50	284,055	180.1	98,330	62.7	382,385	121.6
1950-51	301,307	185.3	105,658	65.5	406,965	125.7
1951-52	304,808	183.0	101,186	61.5	405,994	122.6
1952-53	291,704	172.1	88,509	53.0	380,213	112.9
1953-54	305,040	178.1	97,555	57.6	402,595	118.2
1954-55	316,673	182.2	103,137	59.9	419,810	121.4
1955-56	327,106	184.8	105,975	60.4	433,081	122.9
1956-57	329,386	182.8	106,983	59.9	436,369	121.6
1957-58	337,211	183.7	108,591	59.6	445,802	121.9
1958-59	340,757	182.6	108,761	58.5	449,518	120.6
1959-60	351,208	185.0	115,931	61.2	467,139	123.2

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years, as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1959-60, factories provided employment for 12.3 per cent. of the population of the State, compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories rose from 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 18.5 per cent. in 1959-60, and the proportion of the female population rose from 4.5 per cent. to 6.1 per cent.

The proportion of females employed in the principal manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table:—

Table 583. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Industry	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed					Number of Females Employed in 1959-60
	1938-39	1945-46	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Clothing—						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ..	82	85	83	83	83	15,391
Dressmaking and Millinery	94	93	88	88	87	2,354
Shirts, Underclothing, etc.	92	90	90	90	90	7,018
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ..	45	41	42	41	42	3,517
Textiles—						
Cotton	59	56	52	51	52	2,284
Wool, Worsted, etc.	56	49	60	58	58	3,687
Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods ..	76	77	76	75	77	5,004
Industrial Metals and Machines—						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering ..	3	8	8	8	8	6,366
Electrical Machinery, Wireless	18	28	31	31	32	14,612
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	7	10	10	10	10	3,858
Sheet Metal Working	24	20	23	22	23	2,120
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Biscuits	62	48	60	59	61	1,449
Confectionery	59	53	51	51	51	1,472
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	53	48	44	43	45	715
Condiments, Coffee, Spices	63	62	55	55	56	1,016
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	62	61	46	45	46	1,358
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	42	40	30	29	30	3,483
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks	50	63	58	58	60	1,463
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc.	60	46	40	38	38	3,461
Newspapers, Printing, Binding	24	26	24	24	24	4,437
Rubber	34	20	20	20	21	1,676
Other Industries	12	16	16	16	16	29,190
All Manufacturing Industries	27	27	24	24	25	115,931

Although the number of females employed in factories is substantially greater than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed has fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., tobacco, etc., chemicals, etc., and rubber), the fall in the proportion of females has been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and machine belting, etc.), the proportion has risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1959-60, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 87 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 90 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 77 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 61 per cent. in biscuit factories.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover,

the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued in 1939 and recent years to children under 16 years of age is shown below:—

Table 584. Children under 16 years of Age: Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	No. of Certificates Issued			Year	No. of Certificates Issued		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1956	3,722	2,305	6,027
1946	3,461	3,095	6,556	1957	3,713	2,754	6,467
1953	3,697	3,160	6,857	1958	3,776	2,848	6,624
1954	3,768	2,755	6,523	1959	3,965	3,362	7,327
1955	3,483	2,222	5,705	1960	4,255	3,018	7,273

The following table contains an age and sex distribution of the factory employees in 1939 and later years:—

Table 585. Age and Sex of Factory Employees* in N.S.W.

Year	Under 16 Years			16 and under 21 Years			Adults			Total Factory Employ- ees
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	

NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1953	2,563	2,221	4,784	27,223	18,745	45,968	253,341	68,604	321,945	372,697
1954	2,671	2,257	4,928	28,303	19,354	47,657	266,090	76,034	342,124	394,709
1955	2,579	1,982	4,561	28,730	19,053	47,783	275,398	80,341	355,739	408,083
1956	2,538	1,860	4,398	29,647	18,474	48,121	282,630	82,830	365,460	417,979
1957	2,584	1,981	4,565	30,848	18,225	49,073	284,392	84,436	368,828	422,466
1958	2,575	1,929	4,504	31,881	18,270	50,151	291,552	85,336	376,888	431,543
1959	2,453	2,175	4,628	32,593	18,254	50,847	294,776	86,707	381,483	436,958
1960	2,625	2,219	4,844	33,937	19,754	53,691	307,794	95,211	403,005	461,540

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES

1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1953	0.7	0.6	1.3	7.3	5.0	12.3	68.0	18.4	86.4	100.0
1954	0.7	0.5	1.2	7.2	4.9	12.1	67.4	19.3	86.7	100.0
1955	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.0	4.7	11.7	67.5	19.7	87.2	100.0
1956	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.1	4.4	11.5	67.6	19.8	87.4	100.0
1957	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	4.3	11.6	67.3	20.0	87.3	100.0
1958	0.6	0.4	1.0	7.4	4.2	11.6	67.6	19.8	87.4	100.0
1959	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.4	4.2	11.6	67.5	19.8	87.3	100.0
1960	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	4.3	11.6	66.7	20.6	87.3	100.0

* Employees at 15th June in 1939 and 1946, and on last pay-day in June in later years. Excludes working proprietors.

The table reveals a marked decline between 1939 and 1960 in the number of factory employees under 21 years of age. This decline reflects the small number of births during the depression in the early nineteen-thirties and the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943. The number of adult factory employees rose steeply between 1939 and 1960, reflecting the general expansion in factory activity.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1959-60 and earlier years:—

Table 586. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W.
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£	£
1939	38,272	6,334	44,606	239	104	202
1946	73,380	14,267	87,647	335	173	291
1950	135,875	26,272	162,147	499	270	439
1951	176,031	35,308	211,339	609	338	537
1952	220,884	42,767	263,651	757	428	673
1953	224,746	41,164	265,910	808	473	728
1954	245,749	47,837	293,586	844	499	759
1955	274,467	52,148	326,615	907	515	808
1956	302,881	56,142	359,023	967	540	861
1957	318,612	59,720	378,332	1,010	569	900
1958	334,245	62,447	396,692	1,034	587	923
1959	348,301	64,714	413,015	1,065	608	953
1960	387,166	73,978	461,144	1,146	651	1,021

The salaries and wages paid in 1959-60 in the various classes of industry are shown in the next table:—

Table 587. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories, N.S.W., 1959-60
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Class of Industry	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	£ thousand			£		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9,575	298	9,873	1,201	656	1,171
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	12,397	843	13,240	1,126	665	1,078
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	21,146	4,055	25,201	1,255	678	1,104
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	215,918	20,423	236,341	1,152	680	1,087
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	1,660	362	2,022	1,117	640	986
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	10,119	8,505	18,624	1,120	654	845
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,972	1,132	5,104	1,126	644	966
Clothing (except knitted)	10,496	19,590	30,086	1,055	618	722
Food, Drink, Tobacco	27,957	7,540	35,497	1,104	649	961
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	17,885	758	18,643	1,006	612	981
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	7,178	1,302	8,480	1,052	665	966
Paper, Printing, etc.	26,138	5,420	31,558	1,242	648	1,073
Rubber	7,348	1,126	8,474	1,199	676	1,087
Musical Instruments	479	91	570	1,115	641	998
Miscellaneous Products	7,769	2,487	10,256	1,156	638	966
Heat, Light, Power	7,129	46	7,175	1,113	740	1,110
All Classes of Industry.. .. .	387,166	73,978	461,144	1,146	651	1,021

The amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees rose rapidly throughout the post-war period, particularly in 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1959-60, and in 1959-60 was more than five times as great as in 1945-46. The average earnings by both male and female employees in 1959-60 was more than treble the 1945-46 average.

These movements reflect the rising award rates of pay for factory workers, the incidence of payments above the award rates, and the working of overtime at penalty rates of pay. The average earnings have also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

An index of nominal wage rates is given in the Chapter "Wages".

VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION

The value of production of the manufacturing industries, shown in the following table for 1938-39 and later years, is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output (which is, in general, the value of the goods manufactured) both the value of materials used and the value of fuel and power used. The value of production is the amount available to provide for salaries and wages, drawings by working proprietors, depreciation, insurances, selling expenses and other overheads, taxation, and profit.

Table 588. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid (excluding drawings by working proprietors).	Value of Materials Used *	Value of Fuel and Power Used †	Value of Output	Value of Production	Average Value of Production per Employee ‡
	£ thousand					£
1939	44,606	120,502	7,651	218,419	90,266	394
1946	87,647	201,706	12,207	367,092	153,179	493
1950	162,147	384,467	25,535	693,203	283,201	741
1951	211,339	522,423	35,381	923,912	366,108	881
1952	263,652	647,291	48,664	1,139,346	443,391	1,092
1953	265,910	627,954	53,631	1,139,327	457,742	1,204
1954	293,586	721,311	58,447	1,299,801	520,043	1,292
1955	326,615	802,617	60,925	1,446,669	583,127	1,389
1956	359,023	884,582	66,469	1,595,137	644,086	1,487
1957	378,322	948,393	71,445	1,726,637	706,799	1,620
1958	396,692	1,016,928	73,452	1,848,242	757,862	1,700
1959	413,015	1,070,862	76,275	1,952,452	805,315	1,792
1960	461,144	1,206,255	87,108 ¶	2,209,809	916,446	1,962

* Includes containers and packing (£50,144,000 in 1959-60) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (£44,582,000 in 1959-60).

† Includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

‡ Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

The value of factory production in New South Wales rose continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1959-60 was almost six times as great as in 1945-46. This expansion reflects both the steep rise in costs and prices and the almost uninterrupted high rate of industrial development during the period.

Since before the war, there has been a much greater increase in the value of factory production than in the value of production for the rural industries.

The recorded value of factory production rose from an annual average of £77 million in the three years ended 1937-38 to £827 million in the three years ended 1959-60, while the value for the rural industries rose from £64 million to £305 million.

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 589. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Value of Output	Value of Production				
	1959-60	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£ thousand					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products*	62,037‡	13,951	15,328	16,826	17,522	22,661‡
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	39,524	16,571	16,843	17,701	19,955	22,675
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	233,463	54,906	62,742	68,176	75,788	88,466
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances*†	1,001,865	281,034	312,600	341,024	359,422	408,944‡
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,780	2,951	3,182	3,375	3,271	3,589
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	81,450	27,342	30,007	30,348	31,056	35,623
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	24,834	6,683	6,592	6,595	7,303	8,152
Clothing (except knitted)	103,162	42,948	43,257	44,504	45,743	50,377
Food, Drink, Tobacco	284,590	67,782	74,167	77,260	82,097	94,188
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	80,588	28,003	28,488	29,759	31,567	34,664
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	33,029	9,953	10,770	12,118	12,849	14,748
Paper, Printing, etc.	122,088	41,737	45,688	49,445	53,979	61,947
Rubber	33,187	9,833	10,864	11,334	11,379	11,459
Musical Instruments†	2,402	2,147	3,215	1,536	1,593	1,473
Miscellaneous Products	38,357	12,628	14,236	15,620	17,731	19,464
Heat, Light, Power*†	63,453‡	25,617	28,820	32,241	34,060	38,016
Total	2,209,809	644,086	706,799	757,862	805,315	916,446

* Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

† Because of changes in the classification of particular factory establishments, figures for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the recorded value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery used for manufacturing purposes in 1939 and more recent years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

Table 590. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Land, Buildings and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30th June	Land, Buildings and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1939	57,354	62,693	120,047	1954	196,724	233,022	429,746
1946	80,308	72,561	152,869	1955	221,519	258,597	480,116
1949	101,241	99,812	201,053	1956	260,267	298,913	559,180
1950	110,578	113,864	224,442	1957	303,981	363,310	667,291
1951	130,468	136,491	266,959	1958	350,169	415,838	766,007
1952	153,662	166,437	320,099	1959	400,272	459,678	859,950
1953	176,576	207,734	384,310	1960	440,548	506,638	947,186

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at £339,872,000 in 1960, and rented premises (valued as described above) at £100,676,000.

Changes from year to year in the value of fixed assets, as shown in the previous table, are for the most part the net effect of new investment, revaluation of existing assets, and depreciation charges.

An indication of the scale of new investment in post-war years is given by the next table, which shows for each year the value of the premises and equipment in new factory establishments and the additions and replacements to premises and equipment in existing establishments. These values do not measure the actual capital expenditure in a year because, generally in the case of new factory establishments and sometimes in the case of major extensions to existing establishments, the full cost incurred over two or more years is attributed to the year in which the unit was brought into operation. The figures include the value of second-hand assets purchased by manufacturers.

Table 591. New Investment* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1946	2,399	9,329	11,728	1955	22,596	50,274	72,870
1950	8,388	25,041	33,429	1956	34,802	66,638	101,440
1951	11,891	33,894	45,785	1957	39,117	98,322	137,439
1952	16,847	40,010	56,857	1958	45,551	88,763	134,314
1953	20,411	59,301	79,712	1959	47,976	94,286	142,262
1954	16,267	45,192	61,459	1960	33,463	96,858	130,321

* See text preceding table.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 592. New Investment* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Industry						
	Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances	Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	Heat, Light, and Power	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries	Total
	£ thousand						
1946	3,566	296	1,037	1,162	341	2,927	9,329
1952	16,564	1,755	4,544	4,931	2,198	10,018	40,010
1953	16,609	3,900	15,795	5,282	2,123	15,592	59,301
1954	14,409	2,340	8,864	5,932	1,926	11,721	45,192
1955	20,250	2,015	6,748	5,309	2,692	13,260	50,274
1956	20,817	2,035	5,063	6,258	4,049	28,416	66,638
1957	44,678	2,186	27,867	6,059	3,719	13,813	98,322
1958	44,024	4,375	12,659	5,668	3,511	18,526	88,763
1959	36,255	4,279	16,850	6,955	4,874	25,073	94,286
1960	40,099	6,569	12,945	6,332	6,430	24,483	96,858

* See text above previous table.

MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the prime movers (but not the electric motors) in electricity generating stations and both the engines and electric motors in other factories.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power of the different types of engines and electric motors installed in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the engines and motors in reserve or idle, as well as those ordinarily in use, but exclude obsolete equipment.

Table 593. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Electricity Generating Stations				Other Factories				
	Steam	Oil	Water	Total*	Steam	Oil	Other Engines†	Electric Motors	Total
	Horse-power								
1939	848,895	57,802	41,540	953,487	209,697	20,541	6,090	601,999	838,327
1946	1,091,562	70,193	37,500	1,203,094	200,272	29,006	4,420	912,319	1,146,017
1950	1,132,588	87,749	47,878	1,270,624	218,371	104,450	4,337	1,207,148	1,534,306
1951	1,207,762	96,618	46,548	1,353,272	217,855	165,358	4,279	1,312,248	1,699,740
1952	1,227,181	105,566	45,214	1,379,982	219,460	208,460	3,723	1,344,094	1,775,737
1953	1,497,613	135,449	51,373	1,686,157	229,438	213,364	2,337	1,403,293	1,848,432
1954	1,770,609	145,265	53,933	1,970,787	225,918	207,144	1,800	1,525,587	1,960,449
1955	1,939,942	152,979	138,233	2,231,954	225,031	192,904	1,148	1,643,962	2,063,045
1956	2,052,053	149,775	138,483	2,341,111	261,529	186,177	1,712	1,780,267	2,229,685
1957	2,280,363	149,383	178,508	2,608,254	264,730	178,680	1,704	1,878,410	2,323,524
1958	2,333,703	135,813	219,208	2,688,724	264,837	172,583	1,667	2,044,416	2,483,503
1959	2,530,793	117,472	441,720	3,089,985	298,169	156,892	1,456	2,211,033	2,667,550
1960	2,609,870	116,504	720,120	3,446,494	288,551	150,279	1,289	2,334,958	2,775,077

* Includes gas engines in addition to the types shown.

† Gas and Water.

The total motive power available for manufacturing purposes increased very considerably during the post-war years. In electricity generating stations, the capacity of steam engines (which are the predominant prime movers in the station) was more than doubled between 1945-46 and 1959-60. The horse-power of electric motors, which are the principal type of power in factories other than electricity generating stations, was also more than doubled during the post-war period. The expansion of motive power available in factories reflects the post-war growth in industrial activity, the increasing mechanisation of industrial processes, and, in the case of generating stations, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, and the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas.

In electricity generating stations, steam engines (almost exclusively turbine engines) accounted for 76 per cent., oil (almost exclusively heavy oil) engines for 3 per cent., and water-powered engines for 21 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1959-60. The increase in the capacity of water-powered engines in recent years reflects the development of hydro-electric stations.

In factories other than electricity generating stations, electric motors accounted for 84 per cent., steam engines for 10 per cent., and oil engines for 6 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1959-60. The increase until 1951-52 in the total capacity of oil engines, particularly those operated by light oils, reflected the installation of emergency generators to augment the restricted supply of electricity from the power stations.

The next table shows, for the last two years, the horse-power of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations:—

Table 594. Factories other than Generating Stations in N.S.W.: Engines and Electric Motors in Use and in Reserve

Type of Engine or Motor	1958-59			1959-60		
	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total
	Horse-power					
Steam: Reciprocating	75,620	26,258	101,878	69,356	22,075	91,431
Turbine	146,189	50,102	196,291	146,481	50,639	197,120
Gas	861	445	1,306	823	466	1,289
Light Oils	41,526	61,520	103,046	41,503	55,463	96,966
Heavy Oils	16,774	37,072	53,846	20,627	32,686	53,313
Water	150	...	150	...	...	...
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity	1,907,285	194,656	2,101,941	2,037,773	187,832	2,225,605
Electricity Generated in Own Works	89,997	19,095	109,092	91,492	17,861	109,353
Total Horse-power	2,278,402	389,148	2,667,550	2,408,055	367,022	2,775,077

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

Table 595. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Generating Stations, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors Installed			Horse-power per Employee		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	128,953	141,366	148,272	15.5	17.0	17.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	65,305	67,285	75,369	5.6	5.6	6.1
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	190,137	211,834	219,369	8.9	9.6	9.6
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances*	1,225,746	1,366,299	1,441,702	5.8	6.4	6.5
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,847	6,045	5,942	2.4	2.6	2.5
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	72,096	72,254	70,149	3.3	3.3	3.1
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	22,947	22,134	22,322	4.3	4.1	4.1
Clothing (except knitted)	31,721	31,076	31,229	0.7	0.7	0.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco	275,161	275,597	279,639	7.1	7.2	7.2
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	202,192	202,803	205,720	10.2	10.1	10.0
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	20,567	21,400	21,262	2.3	2.4	2.3
Paper, Printing, etc.	111,411	114,434	117,643	4.0	4.0	3.9
Rubber	62,577	63,510	63,538	7.9	8.1	8.1
Musical Instruments*	1,874	1,789	1,958	2.7	2.8	3.3
Other (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	66,969	69,724	70,963	5.9	6.0	5.8
Total (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	2,483,503	2,667,550	2,775,077	5.6	6.0	6.0

* Because of changes in the classification of particular factory establishments, figures for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

The relatively high average of 17.1 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine, etc. products is due mainly to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1959-60 were woodworking, with an average of 10.0 horse-power (mainly in sawmills), and chemicals, etc., with 9.6. The lowest average horse-power per employee is in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1959-60).

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed in electricity generating stations in 1959-60 and earlier years is shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given later in the chapter.

Table 596. Generators in Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Stations	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed						
		Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Total
		Recipro- cating	Turbine	Gas	Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
1939	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684
1946	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201
1950	91	5,237	884,197	1,815	442	56,525	32,655	980,871
1951	90	4,977	940,447	1,672	475	61,813	32,655	1,042,039
1952	85	4,927	956,022	1,464	358	67,309	32,655	1,062,735
1953	86	4,927	1,127,772	1,044	680	88,712	35,030	1,258,165
1954	84	4,577	1,283,772	655	993	94,974	36,980	1,421,951
1955	85	3,027	1,435,272	520	1,025	98,927	96,980	1,635,751
1956	78	2,504	1,460,422	520	1,702	97,622	98,030	1,660,800
1957	82	2,504	1,637,972	...	1,756	98,002	125,480	1,865,714
1958	72	2,460	1,678,922	...	1,227	90,448	155,055	1,928,112
1959	64	1,960	1,881,422	...	4,703	76,226	311,780	2,276,091
1960	62	760	1,922,150	...	4,895	75,396	521,780	2,524,981

FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1945-46 and later years:—

Table 597. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended June	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (including Tar Fuel)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3,972,052	2,045,978	239,217	1,044,834	2,939,851	839,920	200,873	11,282,725
1955	21,301,431	11,353,672	440,653	4,413,551	16,570,016	2,593,035	1,487,045	58,159,403
1956	21,129,508	12,586,974	449,500	6,054,513	17,762,824	3,053,364	2,412,705	63,449,388
1957	21,338,190	12,330,657	443,752	8,223,619	19,369,296	3,250,792	2,962,129	67,918,435
1958	20,880,187	12,383,452	434,478	8,684,428	20,746,488	3,515,774	3,041,699	69,686,506
1959	20,706,695	12,555,039	453,180	9,745,898	21,855,588	3,730,327	3,142,300	72,189,027
1960	20,310,455	13,776,760	433,728	10,341,870	24,012,726‡	9,819,803‡	4,050,575‡	82,745,917‡

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

Electricity accounted for 29 per cent. of the total value of fuel and power used in factories in 1959-60, coal for 25 per cent., coke for 17 per cent., and fuel oil for 12 per cent. The very steep rise in the total value during the post-war years has been partly due to the increased quantities of fuel and power used and partly to higher prices.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1959-60 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 598. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories by Class of Industry N.S.W., 1959-60

Class of Industry	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (incl. Tar Fuel)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products‡	1,087,092	22,563	4,819	199,067	1,014,533	2,072,749	154,256	4,555,079
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	1,831,894	18,843	117,811	688,587	844,393	377,767	66,284	3,945,579
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	825,723	26,990	30,122	2,107,407	2,798,890	125,162	349,976	6,264,270
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances‡	777,210	12,013,221	20,020	4,729,645	11,435,501	6,046,421	2,468,305	37,490,323
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	232,750	2,960	7,388	123,348	932,451	10,312	84,013	1,393,222
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	107,463	350	273	44,101	196,206	2,726	178	351,297
Clothing knitted (except)	46,635	18,654	49,865	191,252	542,187	49,937	759	899,289
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,003,957	89,031	159,346	873,915	2,904,292	406,527	151,305	5,588,373
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	78,290	345	32,306	183,395	937,910	16,361	169,748	1,418,355
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	720	58	4,471	14,061	155,660	6,834	2	181,806
Paper, Printing, etc.	358,480	6,006	2,098	69,854	862,395	54,722	16,756	1,370,311
Rubber	129,448	6,239	2,670	159,201	673,059	5,376	500	976,493
Heat, Light, Power‡	13,770,613	1,570,241	1,772	887,856	114,389	602,703	586,928	17,534,502
Other...	60,180	1,259	767	70,181	600,860	42,206	1,565	777,018
Total	20,310,455	13,776,760	433,728	10,341,870	24,012,726	9,819,803	4,050,575	82,745,917

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 for electricity, coal gas, and other (including tar fuel) fuels are not comparable with those for earlier years.

Two-thirds of the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in cement and coke works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The bulk of the fuel oil is consumed in metal and machinery works, chemical works, oil refineries, power stations, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Metal and machinery works, food, drink, and tobacco factories, and the chemicals, etc. group together account for over two-thirds of the total electricity consumed in factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general, and the electric power stations in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1959-60, the total quantity of coal used in factories, either as fuel or raw material, was more than double that in 1945-46. The consumption of fuel oil rose to a peak in 1950-51, partly because of the installation of emergency generators to augment restricted power supplies, and declined in the next three years when the supply of electricity from power stations became sufficient. The steep rise in fuel oil consumption since 1954-55 reflects the development of oil refining and the increased use of oil for heating steel furnaces in the steel industry. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The next table shows the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in factories, in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 599. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal		Coke as fuel	Wood as fuel	Oil as fuel	Tar Fuel
	Fuel	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works				
1939	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	*
1946	2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1950	3,890,688	2,813,335	1,436,851	227,562	73,640,735	18,802,494
1951	4,568,893	3,459,098	1,733,811	194,350	86,368,395	20,892,993
1952	4,914,387	3,720,177	1,705,684	196,424	74,409,626	20,620,231
1953	4,888,084	3,966,210	1,930,789	195,647	59,299,853	24,045,951
1954	5,210,688	4,156,484	1,985,446	197,975	58,223,827	29,608,680
1955	5,369,666	4,266,797	2,015,603	214,363	64,633,765	33,153,098
1956	5,393,826	4,162,919	2,051,090	207,535	96,956,419	28,182,269
1957	5,559,618	4,532,069	2,033,359	206,609	131,170,728	34,098,419
1958	5,844,300	4,621,670	2,117,180	198,849	137,188,299	32,617,851
1959	5,983,629	4,628,652	2,097,355	204,370	169,497,452	31,907,743
1960	6,222,797	5,024,166	2,375,515	201,400	190,590,092	30,996,213

* Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

Table 600. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1957-58			1958-59			1959-60		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.
Non-metalliferous									
Mine and Quarry									
Products	460	3	2,629	466	3	2,986	510	3	3,424
Bricks, Pottery, Glass,									
etc.	424	5	7,826	455	1	10,778	470	3	12,466
Chemicals, Paints, etc.	188	7	43,050	208	6	52,996	208	4	56,974
Metals, Machines,									
Conveyances	196	1,843	54,719	201	1,843	70,415	201	2,119	83,239
Textiles and Textile									
Goods (not dress) . . .	59	1	1,304	58	...	1,522	57	...	1,899
Skins, Leather	24	...	666	24	...	850	22	...	784
Clothing (except									
knitted)	11	4	1,924	10	3	1,988	10	3	2,136
Food, Drink, Tobacco	272	13	10,782	268	10	11,512	252	10	12,349
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	31	...	1,226	27	...	1,292	29	...	1,508
Furniture of Wood,									
Bedding, etc. . . . .	...	...	148	...	...	152	1	...	161
Paper, Printing, etc. . .	83	1	867	84	1	978	93	1	1,007
Rubber	43	1	1,115	35	1	1,953	30	1	2,534
Heat, Light and Power	4,041	239	10,344	4,135	229	11,346	4,327	232	11,302
Other	12	...	588	13	...	729	13	...	807
Total Used as Fuel	5,844	2,117	137,188	5,984	2,097	169,497	6,223	2,376	190,590

In addition to these quantities, 4,176,341 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works in 1959-60, and 847,825 tons in gas works.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1959-60:—

Table 601. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1959-60

Statistical Division	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Value of—			
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages, Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Production
			£ thousand			
Cumberland—Metropolis	14,781	350,272	557,780	344,898	875,568	662,044
Balance	314	7,161	36,349	6,321	17,984	13,361
North Coast	1,071	8,399	14,782	6,455	23,728	12,715
Hunter and Manning—Newcastle	850	32,696	53,710	35,741	142,226‡	65,022
Balance	1,308	14,327	52,334	12,369	27,072	31,514
South Coast—Greater Wollongong	464	24,766	124,652	28,763	142,661‡	71,453
Balance	481	3,837	9,652	3,268	9,674	7,383
Northern Tableland	297	1,648	3,268	1,169	2,065	2,433
Central Tableland	784	8,967	38,154	7,744	15,453	18,841
Southern Tableland	338	2,740	6,911	2,191	3,978	5,543
North Western Slope	399	2,542	5,979	2,045	5,783	4,341
Central Western Slope	380	2,030	2,740	1,433	3,181	2,812
South Western Slope	779	5,640	26,872	4,261	11,407	9,482
North Central Plain	181	925	1,439	668	1,999	1,401
Central Plain	136	518	843	354	528	654
Riverina	490	3,086	8,654	2,470	8,305	5,582
Western Division	221	1,230	3,067	994	1,751	1,865
Total, N.S.W.	23,274	470,784	947,186	461,144	1,293,363‡	916,446

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 are not comparable with those for earlier years.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Metropolis, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. In 1959-60, its factories absorbed 74 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 72 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division and at Wollongong in the South Coast division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these two centres in 1959-60 employed approximately 12 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for approximately 15 per cent. of the total value of production.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale factories consist mostly of cement works, sawmills, milk and other food processing plants, and electricity generating stations, the sites of which are determined by the

Table 602. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Establishments			Persons Employed*			Wages and Salaries Paid†		
	1945-46	1958-59	1959-60	1945-46	1958-59	1959-60	1945-46	1958-59	1959-60
Cumberland†—								£ thousand	
Metropolis ..	8,167	14,405	14,781	250,409	336,143	350,272	69,455	306,939	344,898
Balance ..		299	314		6,478	7,161		5,480	6,321
North Coast ..	584	1,093	1,071	5,799	8,582	8,399	1,389	6,234	6,455
Hunter and Manning—									
Newcastle ..	956	816	850	29,042	32,541	32,696	8,927	33,847	35,741
Balance ..		1,270	1,308		14,010	14,327		11,400	12,569
South Coast—									
Wollongong ..	488	433	464	10,559	23,260	24,766	3,010	24,742	28,763
Balance ..		468	481		3,733	3,837		2,905	3,268
Tableland—									
Northern ..	191	288	297	1,073	1,625	1,648	217	1,110	1,169
Central ..	415	761	784	6,456	8,471	8,967	1,754	6,889	7,744
Southern ..	143	329	338	1,601	2,750	2,740	336	2,090	2,191
Western Slope—									
North ..	170	372	399	1,189	2,466	2,542	272	1,858	2,046
Central ..	205	384	380	1,257	2,115	2,030	265	1,461	1,433
South ..	395	750	779	3,934	5,557	5,640	837	3,892	4,261
Plain—									
North Central ..	101	177	181	604	923	925	133	643	668
Central ..	82	142	136	331	543	518	61	339	354
Riverina ..	274	499	490	2,314	3,086	3,086	589	2,286	2,470
Western Division ..	116	198	221	1,206	1,163	1,230	402	900	994
Total, N.S.W. ..	12,287	22,684	23,274	315,774	453,486	470,784	87,647	413,015	461,145

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ The Metropolis, as defined for statistical purposes, was enlarged in 1954 by the transfer of 425 square miles from the Balance of Cumberland. Separate figures on a comparable basis are not available for 1945-46.

distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities, but the movement has not been sustained. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and consumer service industries.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1959-60, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 603. Factory Employment* in Statistical Division of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1959-60

Class of Industry	Statistical Divisions							
	Cumber- land	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	South Coast	Table- lands	West- ern Slopes	Rest of N.S.W. †	Total, N.S.W.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products ..	4,707	78	1,046	1,515	1,073	241	85	8,745
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	10,060	80	1,229	678	151	172	75	12,445
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	19,736	70	2,364	427	77	76	314	23,064
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	162,088	1,967	29,613	19,898	5,549	3,825	1,903	224,843
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,222	14	59	28	14	20	1	2,358
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	18,891	3	1,781	215	995	459	2	22,346
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	5,462	2	36	2	17	5	6	5,530
Clothing (except knitted) ..	38,248	388	1,982	1,869	1,363	900	339	45,089
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	27,855	2,309	2,987	1,205	1,519	2,166	1,695	39,736
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	10,066	2,868	3,386	1,135	1,415	1,466	759	21,095
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	8,857	67	375	50	45	36	23	9,453
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	27,148	295	895	584	427	446	268	30,063
Rubber ..	7,182	76	123	287	77	124	32	7,901
Musical Instruments ..	576	...	9	...	1	5	...	591
Miscellaneous Products ..	10,697	35	143	25	77	62	3	11,042
Heat, Light, Power ..	3,638	147	995	685	555	209	254	6,483
Total	357,433	8,399	47,023	28,603	13,355	10,212	5,759	470,784

* Average number of persons employed during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Comprises Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

The growth of factories in statistical divisions of New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the table on page 675. Between 1945-46 and 1959-60, factory employment increased by 43 per cent. in the Cumberland division and by 62 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning division, and almost trebled in the South Coast division.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories and workshops operated in New South Wales by the State and Commonwealth Governments include railway and omnibus workshops, electricity generating stations, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, post office workshops, printing works, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs.

Particulars of the operations of the government factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Factories controlled by local government bodies are classified as private establishments, and are therefore not included.

Table 604. Government Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation			Value of—				
	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries and Wages Paid	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output *	Pro-duction *
				£ thousand				
1939	15,764	442	16,206	4,087	13,248	3,648	9,266	5,618
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	9,494	24,454	8,689	21,189	12,500
1950	30,562	841	31,403	15,074	29,298	12,414	31,650	19,236
1951	30,778	915	31,693	18,630	31,799	14,893	38,024	23,131
1952	33,048	1,282	34,330	24,844	48,074	24,506	57,128	32,622
1953	33,534	1,079	34,613	26,405	63,014	26,321	61,938	35,617
1954	33,921	1,012	34,933	26,806	69,953	27,832	66,374	38,542
1955	33,896	1,030	34,926	29,367	77,369	27,269	71,303	44,034
1956	33,177	981	34,158	31,558	79,975	28,500	78,360	49,860
1957	33,574	956	34,530	32,602	123,544	31,185	86,075	54,890
1958	33,206	1,007	34,213	32,202	157,468	31,520	90,746	59,226
1959	33,017	1,144	34,161	32,283	186,056	32,045	92,636	60,591
1960	31,872	1,379	33,251	33,744	193,611	32,160	98,251	66,091

* The value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials, fuel, and power used and other factory costs.

State Government railway and omnibus workshops accounted for 46 per cent. of the total employment in government factories and 27 per cent. of the total value of government factory production in 1959-60. Electricity generating stations operated by the State Government accounted for 14 per cent. of the total employment and 51 per cent. of the total value of production.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these war-time establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1959-60 it was more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1959-60 accounted for 7 per cent. of all factory employment, 7 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 7 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Females comprised only 4 per cent. of government factory employment in 1959-60, compared with 26 per cent. in private factories.

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Table 605 shows the total quantity and value of most of the principal factory products manufactured in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures for each product represent the total recorded production of the item by all factory establishments in the State, irrespective of the manufacturing industries to which the establishments are classified. The production of small establishments which are not regarded as factories for statistical purposes is not included.

Other important factory products are also manufactured in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because their manufacture is undertaken by only a few factory establishments.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Butter**	lb.	67,063	84,521	92,676	11,839†	15,546†	17,234†
Cheese**	lb.	9,054	11,298	9,740	985†	1,362†	1,078†
Milk—							
Concentrated and Condensed‡	lb.	27,067	21,511	23,418	714	709	862
Powdered (All types)...	lb.	43,662	57,085	60,106	4,785	5,138	5,764
Ice Cream and Other Frozen Dairy Foods††	Gallon	8,599	8,023	7,677	4,111	3,924	4,071
Meat—							
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)§ ..	lb.	25,524	25,997	24,667	*	*	*
Canned (excluding Bacon and Ham) ..	lb.	19,758	17,970	14,739	2,573	2,342	2,053
Extracts and Pastes ..	lb.	485	402	364	297	303	244
Meals (Blood, Liver, etc.)	Ton	41	50	48	1,616	1,721	1,875
Wheaten Products—							
Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Ton (2,000lb.)	404	443	550	16,062	16,609	20,528
Flour (Self-raising) ..	Cwt.	326	312	292	1,366	1,291	1,228
Bran	Ton (2,000lb.)	65	76	88	*	*	*
Pollard	Ton (2,000lb.)	92	106	126	*	*	*
Semolina	Ton (2,000lb.)	4	3	3	143	117	135
Bread (in terms of 2-lb. Loaves)	Number	287,684	290,884	280,220	19,237	19,079	19,679
Biscuits	lb.	75,086	77,090	75,957	8,203	8,990	9,129
Ice Cream Cones ..	lb.	1,016	1,035	974	160	173	157
Wheatmeal for Baking	Ton (2,000lb.)	13	12	14	495	474	535
Prepared Animal and Bird Foods—							
Poultry Pellets ..	Ton (2,000lb.)	84	81	90	2,941	2,634	2,801
Other	Ton (2,000lb.)	207	144	170	6,888	4,389	5,227
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—							
Crystallized and Glace Fruit	lb.	973	1,262	1,449	222	294	332
Jams (incl. Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.) ..	lb.	22,484	21,488	22,922	1,664	1,574	1,675
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	lb.	42,874	36,914	39,312	3,177	2,568	2,759
Vegetables, Canned or Bottled¶	lb.	35,362	31,105	32,742	3,873	3,449	3,734
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ..	lb.	3,792	4,091	4,340	851	893	1,056
Condiments and Flavours—							
Pepper	lb.	270	298	259	63	87	112
Pickles	Pint	1,564	1,808	3,892	177	204	312
Chutney	Pint	525	335	486	78	51	89
Sauces: Tomato ..	Pint	6,537	6,292	6,417	966	901	944
Worcester ..	Pint	3,497	3,538	3,663	487	497	529
Other	Pint	1,604	1,996	2,459	241	316	398
Spices	lb.	158	122	196	41	51	75
Curry Powder ..	lb.	398	370	293	114	103	107
Essences, Flavouring—							
Culinary	Gallon	55	58	54	238	251	230
Industrial	Gallon	214	200	232	1,658	1,960	2,161

* Not available.

† Excludes government subsidy.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

§ "Bone-in" weight basis.

** Production in factories only.

†† "Other Frozen Dairy Foods" includes milk blocks, milk-based sherbets, and soft-serve mixes, etc. containing less than 10 per cent. butter-fat.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES (continued)							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Margarine: Table ..	lb.	19,934	21,353	20,322	2,188	2,475	2,489
Other ..	lb.	22,352	28,384	35,657	1,745	2,029	2,372
Sugar: Raw	Ton	37	59	71	*	*	*
Icing	lb.	29,880	33,499	30,876	*	*	*
Confectionery (excl. Coverture)—							
Chocolate	lb.	19,959	20,587	23,605	4,737	5,008	5,701
Other	lb.	39,351	40,924	42,729	5,942	6,148	6,631
Soup, Canned	Pint	*	2,920	5,310	*	278	483
Malt	Bushel	1,082	1,076	1,155	1,089	1,142	1,078
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, and Puddings .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,411	10,770	11,504
Peanut Butter and Paste	lb.	2,729	2,656	2,925	697	638	721
Jelly Crystals, Cubes, etc.	lb.	6,336	5,472	5,466	748	636	651
Custard Powder	lb.	2,458	2,640	2,714	216	235	256
Crumpets .. ..	...	...	...	...	128	155	213
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.)	Gallon	28,045	26,259	29,178	6,109	6,310	7,074
Cordials and Syrups—							
Fruit Juice	Gallon	1,178	1,135	1,315	907	829	1,005
Other (Imitation and Flavoured)	Gallon	541	459	504	400	343	363
Concentrated Cordials and Extracts	Gallon	106	122	134	229	295	289
Fruit Juices (Natural)	Gallon	384	358	562	207	180	321
Beer and Stout: Bulk	Gallon	71,556	69,102	71,321	9,230	8,857	9,297
Bottled	Gallon	22,643	22,582	23,391	6,372	6,326	6,545
Liqueurs	Gallon	70	54	62	242	183	209
Wine (Beverage)—							
Fortified	Gallon	1,486	1,607	1,455	587	642	659
Unfortified	Gallon	990	1,209	1,105	307	381	361
OILS, FATS, WAXES, AND SOAPS							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Motor Spirit	Gallon	366,063	397,292	438,939	24,776	25,828	28,071
Diesel Distillate and Fuel	Ton	433	598	728	7,048	8,558	11,801
Fuel Oil (for burning)	Ton	873	1,034	1,196	8,834	9,643	10,398
Lubricating Grease	lb.	16,717	19,879	20,873	959	1,215	1,056
Linseed Oil—							
From Local Crushing	Gallon	500	*	*	382	*	*
Refined from Imported							
Crude	Gallon	1,505	*	*	*	*	*
Linseed Cake and Meal	lb.	8,418	6,807	11,014	146	*	*
Coconut Oil—							
Crude (for sale)	lb.	16,043	17,474	17,094	1,011	1,335	1,438
Refined	lb.	32,545	32,180	24,566	2,509	2,858	2,321
Coconut Cake and Meal	lb.	28,367	28,206	23,785	368	346	307
Polish—							
Automobile .. ..	...	...	...	...	249	301	274
Boot, Shoe, and Leather Dressings	...	...	...	...	173	180	182
Floor (Solid and Liquid) .. ..	...	...	...	...	539	562	732
Soap and Synthetic Detergents—							
Personal Toilet use	Cwt.	303	312	305	4,708	4,863	5,392
Household, etc.—							
Soap-based†	Cwt.	854	710	742	5,145	4,658	4,895
Other‡	Cwt.	208	212	293	1,443	1,749	2,358
Industrial—							
Soap-based†	Cwt.	94	97	101	363	372	387
Other‡	Cwt.	40	55	54	375	422	469

* Not available.

† With active constituents of soap only or mixtures of soap and alkali.

‡ All synthetic detergents, wetting agents, and mixtures of soap and/or alkali, and synthetic detergents.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
TEXTILES AND APPAREL							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Cloth, Woven†—							
Wool: Woollen ..	Sq. yd.	2,277	1,766	2,143	1,572	1,061	1,345
Worsted ..	Sq. yd.	6,851	6,296	6,602	7,558	6,674	7,397
Cotton ..	Sq. yd.	17,012	14,895	17,133	6,187	5,549	5,862
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres ..	Sq. yd.	9,375	7,798	9,217	2,881	3,131	3,422
Yarn, Spun†—							
Wool: Woollen ..	lb.	4,319	4,334	5,859	*	*	*
Worsted ..	lb.	5,719	5,313	6,171	*	*	*
Cotton ..	lb.	21,074	19,550	22,316	*	*	*
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres ..	lb.	1,356	1,872	2,222	*	*	*
Blankets (Woollen, incl. Mixtures) ..	Number	418	349	453	896	901	1,074
Quilts (Down, Feather, Cotton, etc.) ..	Number	29	40	*	145	185	*
Tents, Flies, and Marquees ..	...	...	...	...	287	312	345
Tarpaulins ..	...	...	...	...	276	331	427
Blinds and Awnings—							
Outdoor ..	...	...	...	...	434	516	545
Sails ..	...	...	...	...	36	38	60
Waterproof Piecegoods	Sq. yd.	172	220	229	76	94	132
Outer Clothing, Men's and Youths'—							
Suits ..	Number	359	354	366	*	*	*
Sports Coats and Blazers‡	Number	259	233	229	*	*	*
Sports Trousers ..	Number	1,347	1,477	1,864	*	*	*
Footwear¶	Pair	10,253	10,363	10,463	15,107	15,467	16,796
Handkerchiefs—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys' ..	Dozen	1,114	1,274	1,182	*	*	*
Women's Maids' and Girls' ..	Dozen	1,336	1,420	1,328	*	*	*
Cardigans, Pullovers, etc. (Knitted) ..	Dozen	281	256	308	*	*	*
Bathing Suits, Trunks, Swim Shorts—							
Of Woven Fabric—							
Swim Shorts: Men's, Youths' and Boys' ..	Dozen	34	29	30	*	*	*
Bathing Suits—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys' ..	Dozen	18	11	8	*	*	*
Women's, Maids' and Girls' ..	Dozen	43	34	38	*	*	*
Of Knitted Fabric (all types) ..	Dozen	23	22	33	251	*	595
Shirts ..	Dozen	651	706	801	*	*	*
Hosiery—							
Men's ..	Doz. prs.	267	214	266	937	729	806
Women's ..	Doz. prs.	655	690	618	2,426	2,281	1,874
Children's (sizes 3 to 10) ..	Doz. prs.	95	97	97	231	219	220
Infants' (sizes 0 to 3) ..	Doz. prs.	11	12	12	14	17	22
Pyjamas—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys' (incl. Pants only) ..	Dozen	188	209	192	*	*	*
Women's, Maids' and Girls' ..	Dozen	121	133	129	*	*	*
Nightdresses ..	Dozen	107	110	107	*	*	*
Hats and Caps ..	Number	3,495	4,024	4,155	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

‡ Excludes Bermuda jackets.

¶ Excludes articles of rubber.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60

TEXTILES AND APPAREL (continued)

		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Corsets, etc. (incl. Roll-on Girdles)	Dozen	60	58	62	1,669	1,656	1,650
Neckties	Dozen	271	249	295	*	*	*
Underwear—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys'—							
Singles	Dozen	603	581	560	*	*	*
Underpants ..	Dozen	418	432	436	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'—							
Bloomers, Panties, and Scanties ..	Dozen	873	966	984	*	*	*
Slips and Half Slips ..	Dozen	249	268	254	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers (Knitted) ..	Dozen	316	316	338	*	*	*
Gloves, Work	Doz. pr.	185	201	227	725	776	953

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc.—							
Paints (not Water) and Enamels—							
Ready for Use—							
Architectural and Decorative ..	Gallon	3,752	3,980	4,212	7,738	8,110	8,585
Industrial (excl. Lacquers) ..	Gallon	1,450	1,502	1,746	2,758	2,768	3,303
Bituminous ..	Gallon	328	404	541	205	206	251
Marine, Anti-fouling, etc. ..	Gallon	69	71	77	110	126	137
In Paste Form ..	lb.	1,750	1,443	1,240	155	151	128
Paints, Water—							
Ready for Use—							
Plastic, Latex Type ..	Gallon	591	923	1,219	1,158	1,803	2,428
Alkyd and Other ..	Gallon	268	169	132	418	266	203
Lacquers (Nitro-cellulose)—							
Clear	Gallon	241	251	322	415	420	534
Colours	Gallon	619	625	653	1,188	1,179	1,224
Stains (All types) packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	362	330	320	506	371	414
Other Paints and Coatings, n.e.i. ..	Gallon	131	228	172	245	380	399
Tinting Colours (All types) packaged, ready for sale ..	Gallon	13	18	23	47	67	96
Paint and Varnish Removers (Liquid) ..	Gallon	28,169	35,704	39,050	45	47	55
Thinners: for Enamels ..	Gallon	287	274	323	210	162	206
for Lacquers ..	Gallon	951	963	1,017	611	643	678
Paint and Varnish Brushes	Gross	17,846	19,401	15,156	591	617	497

* Not available.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES							
					£ thousand		
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	94,274	110,305	121,178	9,265	10,787	11,976
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges (Domestic, Cooking)—							
Solid Fuel	Number	10,636	8,477	7,921	573	480	471
Electric: Fixed Ranges	Number	36,103	43,017	48,774	2,220	2,663	3,158
Grill Boilers	Number	4,637	3,752	*	21	20	*
Room Heating Devices—							
Solid Fuel (Slow Combustion and Other)	Number	13,950	12,833	8,829	294	238	184
Electric—							
Radiators, etc., with Exposed Heating Coils	Number	4,505	17,099	12,767	12	85	56
Other	Number	32,277	*	29,303	277	*	244
Toasters, Electric ..	Number	79,240	98,070	89,244	294	400	396
Clothes Washing Machines (Electric, Domestic)	Number	77,139	81,536	94,839	4,699	5,014	6,008
Wash Boilers: Electric ..	Number	11,526	12,650	13,199	144	163	171
Gas ..	Number	9,535	8,964	*	127	116	*
Bath Heaters (All types)	Number	37,580	34,380	33,336	452	404	394
Hot Water Systems—							
Storage†	Number	26,797	31,304	37,747	1,038	1,201	1,431
Instantaneous ..	Number	12,893	19,762	26,386	365	544	698
Sink Heaters (Gas and Electric)	Number	7,859	8,778	8,153	89	96	92
Irons, Electric (All types)	Number	293,852	278,506	306,879	1,236	1,257	1,439
Fans, Electric‡	Number	43,917	67,623	121,742	699	977	1,511
Lawn Mowers (complete)—							
Petrol: Rotary (under-cut) Type ..	Number	103,139	190,191	*	3,691	6,737	*
Cylinder Type	Number	1,635	*	*	*	*	*
Other	Number	*	2,603	*	*	201	*

* Not available.

† Includes heat exchange (coil) type.

‡ Includes industrial.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
WIRELESS, TELEVISION, AND OTHER COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT							
Radio Receiving Sets (Complete)—					£ thousand		
Radiograms ..	Number	63,066	44,414	44,880	3,258	2,159	2,212
Portable and Car ..	Number	91,639	113,906	157,037	1,740	2,075	2,831
Mantel, Table, and Console	Number	75,959	72,297	58,467	1,028	998	779
Television Receiving Sets (Complete)—							
17 in. and Under ..	Number	48,096	20,883	11,099	5,507	2,077	836
Over 17 in.	Number	131,892	193,560	315,078	18,309	22,559	30,968
Other Radio and Television Apparatus—							
Valves and Other Parts Made for Domestic Receiving Sets .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,352	9,020	8,392
Other Apparatus (incl. TV Aerials)	...	...	...	...	2,958	2,290	2,569
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,883	8,169	9,803
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES)							
Dynamos, Generators ..	Number	3,752	3,267	3,228	*	*	*
Transformers, Chokes, and Ballasts for—							
Distribution of Power and Light—							
Up to and including 50 kVA ..	Number	30,978	40,752	33,848	824	904	924
Over 50 kVA and up to and including 1,000 kVA ..	Number	1,021	1,344	1,674	834	926	1,127
Over 1,000 kVA ..	Number	43	56	50	413	457	428
Radio and TV Receivers, Record Players, etc. ..	Number	*	*	464,100	*	*	666
Other Purposes ..	Thousand	1,212	1,318	1,613	*	*	*
Regulating, etc. Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,798	8,020	10,149
Electric Motors—							
Up to and including ½ H.P. ..	Number	595,701	650,495	856,745	*	*	*
Over ½ H.P. and under 1 H.P. ..	Number	170,887	207,933	244,176	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over ..	Number	30,023	30,703	54,548	*	*	*
Batteries, Wet Cell Type (incl. Dry-charged)†—							
Automotive S.L.I. (incl. Motor Cycle)—							
6 Volt	Number	412,652	393,993	427,327	1,627	1,412	1,641
12 Volt	Number	395,481	407,105	501,879	2,120	2,348	2,695
Other†	Number	217,590	209,662	210,218	957	1,090	875
Metals, Electric (incl. Domestic)	Number	203,326	243,952	249,593	1,191	1,398	1,614
Household Fittings, Electric .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,607	1,511	1,655
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.) .. ..	...	...	...	...	981	*	*

* Not available.

† Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

‡ Number of 2 volt cells.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS							
					£ thousand		
Machinery, Industrial and Commercial—							
Bakery (incl. Commercial Mixers)	...	...	...	...	796	1,009	1,348
Conveyors and Appliances	...	...	...	...	994	865	1,449
Food Processing and Canning	...	...	...	...	373	333	753
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,615	2,324
Trucks	Number	2,155	2,633	2,453	405	519	691
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools)	...	...	...	...	2,934	2,546	2,243
Mining	...	...	...	...	981	880	2,034
Printing	...	...	...	...	318	291	372
Pumping (incl. Pumps)	...	...	...	...	2,538	3,188	3,954
Woodworking and Sawmilling (incl. Saw Benches)	...	...	...	...	740	806	983
Rubber Making and Working	...	...	...	...	501	478	768
Textile	...	...	...	...	336	272	379
Weighing Appliances	...	...	...	...	372	390	509
Machine Tools (excl. Lathes)	...	...	...	...	481	553	885
Boilers—Steam	Number	577	*	*	662	*	*
Engines (Petrol, etc.)—							
Marine	Number	2,325	2,417	3,921	*	234	437
Other (excl. Motor Car)	Number	100,499	177,222	182,330	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds)	Number	2,215	1,366	1,195	*	*	*
Earth Scoops	Number	752	264	441	*	*	*
Motor Vehicles and Parts—							
Bodies—							
Cars and Station Waggon	Number	57,323	54,380	70,823	*	*	*
Utilities	Number	11,688	*	*	*	*	*
Vans	Number	3,902	2,127	2,329	*	*	*
Trucks (Trays and Tippers)	Number	2,388	2,231	2,988	*	*	*
Passenger Buses	Number	554	246	370	*	*	*
Caravans†	Number	1,361	1,561	1,810	628	807	1,055
Trailers	Number	833	1,240	1,544	128	190	*
Semi-trailers	Number	195	169	384	276	376	*
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners	Number	136,515	147,587	138,710	236	258	252
Tractors (made and assembled)	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cycles, Pedal	Number	25,454	*	*	376	*	*
Cycle Parts	...	...	...	...	46	*	*
Hand Trucks (all types)	Number	2,597	3,758	4,407	21	27	27
Railway Freight Cars and Waggon	Number	*	200	521	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Includes body-portion of mono-constructed vehicles, but excludes cabins and conversions.

‡ Includes shells and pre-cut kits.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)							
					£ thousand		
Iron and Steel—							
Pig Iron†	Thous. ton	2,030	2,043	2,399	*	*	*
Steel Ingots†	Thous. ton	3,026	3,190	3,503	*	*	*
Direct Steel Castings†	Thous. ton	22	22	25	*	*	*
Structural, Fabricated	Thous. ton	117	125	161	14,620	15,043	20,827
Pipe Fittings .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,761	2,933	3,795
Reinforcing Rods ..	Ton	16,334	20,509	26,925	1,092	1,320	1,904
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal) .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,338	9,400	11,333
Mattresses—							
Box Spring	Number	244,958	4,819	6,896	1,969	63	93
Inner Spring	Number		237,607	242,820		1,805	1,844
Wire (incl. Wire Stretchers) ..	Number	120,547	133,449	161,586	450	505	580
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment ..	...	...	...	...	6,216	6,695	8,054
Window Frames (Metal)	...	...	...	...	1,571	1,634	1,846
Venetian Blinds (Metal)	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,830	1,908
Garbage and Sanitary Pans .. ..	...	...	...	...	287	357	379
Meters, Gas†	Number	34,364	*	*	*	*	*
Sinks, Metal	Number	39,443	47,828	63,517	582	711	1,202
Kitchenware, Aluminium¶ .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,475	1,483	1,803
Tools—							
Engineers', Small ..	...	...	...	...	1,073	981	1,135
Hammers (all types)	Dozen	10,226	10,015	8,617	59	58	74
Saws and Saw Blades (All types) ..	...	...	...	...	488	713	1,051
Nails, Bolts, etc.—							
Bolts and Nuts .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,990	2,246	2,795
Nails	Ton	8,584	8,265	9,129	787	761	880
Rivets .. ..	...	...	...	...	139	210	256
Screws .. ..	...	...	...	...	473	540	638
Washers (Metal) ..	...	...	...	...	205	258	320
Springs: Laminated ..	...	...	...	...	1,251	1,178	1,338
Light Coil .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,279	1,551
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, and Parts .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,660	4,852	5,199
PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS							
					£ thousand		
Bags, etc.—							
Bags and Packets—							
Of Transparent Film	...	...	...	...	964	1,180	1,079
Other (excl. Multi-wall) .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,781	2,012	2,021
Carrier Bags	Thousand	8,195	*	*	174	*	*
Paperboard and Straw-board Boxes, Cartons, Tubes, Containers, etc. (excl. butter boxes) ..	...	...	...	...	12,878	13,637	16,034
Toilet Paper .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,043	1,292	1,491
Serviettes, Paper ..	...	...	...	...	139	180	203
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic	Thous. lb.	13,670	12,284	13,950	1,544	1,511	1,802
Writing and Drawing	...	...	...	...	*	*	104
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books ..	...	...	...	...	1,351	1,350	1,545
Writing Pads .. ..	...	...	...	...	419	446	528
Greeting Cards .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,274	1,308	1,138
Envelopes .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,333	1,450	1,782

* Not available. † Year ended 31st May.

‡ Particulars of water meters are not available.

¶ Excludes pressure cookers.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
BRICKS, TILES, EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, AND GLASS							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Bricks and Blocks—							
Clay Bricks (excl. Brickettes)—							
Face and Texture ..	Number	123,031	145,235	162,329	2,339	2,813	3,242
Commons	Number	252,842	266,489	284,524	3,682	3,884	4,233
Cement Blocks ..	...	...	...	...	246	310	*
Firebricks and Blocks	...	...	...	...	3,260	3,451	3,873
Earthenware (excl. Closet (Pans, Kitchen Sinks, Wash Basins) ..	...	...	...	...	364	471	593
Cement, Portland ..	Ton	948	962	1,046	7,705	7,619	8,479
Concrete, Ready-mixed	Cub. yd.	811	979	1,323	4,452	5,606	7,314
Mortar, Ready-mixed ..	Cub. yd.	*	35	37	145	175	206
Fibrous Plaster—							
Sheets	Sq. yd.	6,148	6,322	6,297	2,191	2,312	2,369
Other Goods .. ..	...	...	...	...	484	509	595
Pipes: Concrete ..	...	...	...	...	1,863	1,748	2,009
Earthenware .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,770	2,113	2,314
Tiles—							
Floor and Wall, Ceramic ..	Sq. yd.	380	490	574	870	983	1,218
Roofing, Terra Cotta and Cement ..	Number	40,475	43,217	45,240	1,799	1,906	1,992
Pottery, Ornamental (Ceramic) ..	...	...	...	...	531	450	513
Terra-cotta Ware—							
Building .. ..	...	...	...	...	267	253	268
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	103	95	93
RUBBER, LEATHER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Tyres—							
New—							
Motor Car and Motor Cycle ..	Number	1,506	1,595	1,680	7,006	6,753	7,003
Truck and Omnibus	Number	288	331	332	5,258	5,739	6,215
Other (incl. Solid)	Number	108	107	147	1,250	1,286	1,699
Retreaded and Recapped	Number	775	817	840	*	*	*
Boots, Shoes, and Sandals†—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	2,359	2,567	2,682	4,633	5,094	5,481
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	3,324	3,693	3,810	7,088	7,228	7,969
Boys' and Girls' ..	Pair	1,790	1,829	1,338	1,609	1,511	1,292
Infants'	Pair			458			286
Slippers‡	Pair	2,780	2,274	2,175	1,778	1,634	1,768
Bags of Leather, Fibre, Plastic, Canvas, etc.—							
Handbags, Ladies'—							
Leather	Number	511	491	498	1,124	1,187	1,291
Plastic	Number	769	1,095	1,394	637	902	1,240
Other	Number	95	74	79	115	95	132
Suitcases and Similar Bags	Number	482	525	548	836	865	906
All Other	Number	223	498	1,109	317	464	727
Machine Belting (Leather)	...	...	...	...	243	218	208
Harness and Harness Parts .. ..	...	...	...	...	83	75	83
Plastic—							
Buttons .. ..	...	...	...	...	566	*	470
Tableware and Kitchenware ..	...	...	...	...	794	692	869
Handles .. ..	...	...	...	...	293	264	245

* Not available.

† Excludes gum boots, waders, splashers, goloshes, rainboots, sandshoes, thongs, and (in 1957-58) moulded plastic type footwear.

‡ Includes all soft-soled nursery footwear.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES							
					£ thousand		
Optical Instruments and Appliances—							
Spectacle Frames ..	Thousand	898	*	*	574	*	*
Other ..	...	...	...	...	946	968	856
Surgical, Medical Instruments and Appliances (incl. X-Ray) ..	...	...	...	...	525	661	610
Surgical Corsets and Belts	Dozen	1,276	1,170	*	59	54	*
Scientific Appliances ..	...	...	...	...	253	327	396
Cinematograph Appliances—							
Projectors ..	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other ..	...	...	...	...	161	148	97
PRODUCTS OF WOOD							
					£ thousand		
Furniture—							
Wood ..	...	...	...	...	12,817	14,200	16,407
Seagrass and Bamboo	...	...	...	...	182	108	121
Radio, Radiogram, and TV Cabinets (Wood)	Number	211,959	269,493	351,148	3,517	3,285	4,198
Perambulators, Pushers, and Strollers†	Number	94,285	84,768	94,178	526	542	675
Handles—							
Axe and Hatchet ..	Gross	4,104	3,157	3,496	*	*	*
Broom, Mop, and Tool, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	344	303	403
Boats and Ships (Wood)							
Over 5 tons gross ..	{ Number Ton	20 338	17 345	19 335	199	267	203
Boxes and Cases—							
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks) ..	Thousand	6,379	6,163	7,280	1,034	1,020	1,299
Other (excl. Butter Boxes) ..	...	...	...	...	2,120	2,165	1,944
Plywood (3/16 inch basis)	Thous. sq. ft.	45,647	56,378	62,701	2,555	2,961	3,654
Floorboards—							
Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	30,264	31,536	33,327	2,165	2,202	2,331
Imported Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	1,670	1,899	1,223	163	169	117
Weatherboards from Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	13,733	11,323	12,020	1,055	819	884
Dressed Timber, n.e.i. ..	Thous. sup. ft.	52,549	53,330	62,534	6,251	5,981	7,332
Palings and Pickets ..	Thous. sup. ft.	5,708	6,795	5,639	203	224	205
Sleepers (Sawn) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	1,527	1,230	1,246	80	59	66
Sawn Timber†—							
From Native Logs—							
Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	270,182	280,936	300,152	*	*	*
Brushwoods ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Scrubwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	23,246	32,778	26,760	*	*	*
Softwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	66,309	65,798	71,916	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwoods ..	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	15,489	25,429	23,994	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Includes types other than wood.

‡ These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table (such as sawn sleepers and box shooks) and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table (such as floorboards and weatherboards). They do not, however, include timber re-sawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced. Oversea imports of sawn timber into New South Wales amounted to 154 million super feet in 1958-59 and 192 million super feet in 1959-60; most of this would be re-sawn prior to sale.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory				
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		
TOILET ARTICLES, TOYS, SPORTING MATERIAL, AND FANCY GOODS									
					£ thousand				
Dentifrices .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,669	2,996	3,003
Cosmetic Creams and Lotions—									
Face Cream ..	Cwt.	3,061	3,232	} 15,617	{ 407	436	} 2,096		
Hand Cream ..	Cwt.	4,500	4,453					274	270
Lotions	Cwt.	6,136	6,571					629	689
Other	Cwt.								
Hair Preparations (excl. Shampoos) Fixatives ..	Thous. lb.	1,190	1,305	1,055	717	809	727		
Face Powder	Cwt.	1,636	*	*	246	*	*		
Lipstick	lb.	77,165	81,681	88,531†	705	824	974†		
Rouge	lb.	5,591	4,904	5,514	73	70	62		
Talcum Powder ..	Cwt.	33,890	34,879	43,203	913	911	1,013		
Lanoline (Toilet) ..	lb.	35,760	34,995	38,387	25	22	28		
Brushes: Hair and Cloth ..	Gross	2,821	3,593	3,631	90	83	84		
Nail	Gross	*	3,228	2,758	*	24	16		
Toys (incl. Dolls) ..	...	...	...	...	1,837	1,519	1,692
Tennis Racquet Gut (finished)	Thous lin. ft.	7,355	7,062	6,077	194	165	154		
Picture and Mirror Frames .. ..	...	...	...	...	344	315	324
Badges (Metal) ..	...	...	...	...	*	147	260
Baskets .. ..	...	...	...	...	} 72	47	37
Bassinettes, etc. ..	...	...	...	...		37	49
Games		155	154	167	
Ornaments (Cement and Concrete) .. ..	...	...	...	...	586	513	624

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS

					£ thousand		
Proprietary Medicines (All types) ..	...	...	...	...	15,212	16,955	23,040
Veterinary Medicines, Vaccines, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	488	516	586
Saline Powder ..	lb.	687,986	677,020	733,692	113	109	116
Insecticide Concentrates ..	...	...	...	...	557	792	785
Insecticides and Vermin Sprays, Dust, etc.—							
Agricultural and Orchard ..	...	...	...	...	1,349	1,505	1,865
Pastoral (including Sheep and Cattle Dips) ..	...	...	...	...	1,046	1,310	1,486
Sheep Blowfly Dressings ..	...	...	...	...	183	412	299
Sheep Drenches ..	...	...	...	...	508	1,094	1,420
Other (including Household) ..	...	...	...	...	1,300	1,630	1,567
Disinfectants (including Phenyl and Antiseptics) ..	...	...	...	...	668	641	750
Weed Killers .. ..	...	...	...	...	498	570	673
Sulphuric Acid (100%) ..	Ton	180,428	171,961	210,379	*	*	*
Fertilizers, Manures, etc.—							
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	Ton	43,599	42,011	43,940	1,408	1,299	1,206
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (incl. Complete Manures) ..	Ton	*	31,967	29,899	*	827	721
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer) ..	Ton	8,325	8,590	6,968	204	211	174

* Not available.

† Includes lip rouge.

Table 605. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS							
					£ thousand		
Electricity	Million kWh	7,595	8,275	9,200	43,074	44,300	48,452
Gas (Town)	Thous. therms†	115,372	116,632	121,534	9,781	9,547	9,732
Coke (Gasworks) ..	Thous. tons	429	417	416	2,886	2,847	2,822
Coke Breeze	Thous. tons	286	248	279	*	*	*
Tar (Coal Tar): Crude ..	Thous. gals.	32,993	33,130	35,036	*	*	*
Refined†	Thous. gals.	26,261	26,538	27,457	*	*	*
Bituminous Emulsions	Thous. gals.	6,760	6,501	6,632	677	660	661
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks)	Thous. tons	86	96	104	438	477	510
Ice	Thous. tons	200	158	132	670	609	544
Bottle Closures .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,542	1,611	1,836
Wool, Scoured	Thous. lb.	34,533	37,132	41,082	*	*	*
Wool Tops	Thous. lb.	7,318	9,047	11,128	*	*	*
Hides and Skins—Sheep Pelts	Thousand	1,451	1,670	2,091	*	*	*
Sausage Casings—							
Ox	Bundle	227,710	140,455	71,113	125	34	19
Sheep and Lamb ..	Bundle	542,700	539,600	446,530	423	346	296
Pig	Bundle	54,300	43,000	54,609	50	41	46
Bags, Textile (Hessian, Calico, etc.)	Thous. doz.	949	1,226	1,343	866	1,117	1,156
Cotton Spinning Waste	Thous. lb.	1,406	1,256	1,279	63	55	54
Boots (under 5 tons gross)	Number	2,217	3,002	2,761	230	309	459
Leather—							
All forms except Splits and Basils—							
Sold by Weight—							
Sole	Thous. lb.	7,040	6,268	4,882	1,061	1,068	1,026
Other (Harness, Belting, etc.) ..	Thous. lb.	861	759	653	226	238	242
Sold by Area—							
From Hides ..	Thous. sq. ft.	21,146	24,118	23,224	3,386	3,687	4,887
From Skins ..	Thous. sq. ft.	14,853	15,092	16,314	2,256	2,573	2,973
Splits, Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	5,087	6,468	6,595	333	480	530
Basils	Thousand	202	178	187	34	32	33
Adhesives (All types) ..	Cwt.	165,070	156,988	185,593	1,261	1,451	1,781
Mattresses, Soft Filled and Other (including Rubber but excluding Wire and Spring) ..	Number	57,996	64,695	58,300	378	563	581
Umbrellas	Number	261,666	257,529	292,301	491	367	377
Motor Covers .. ..	...	...	...	...	77	64	43
Horse and Cow Rugs ..	Number	5,250	5,323	6,253	25	26	31
Brooms: Bassine ..	Gross	2,510	2,709	3,021	100	111	122
Hair and Bristle ..	Gross	1,308	1,193	1,177	96	90	73
Millet	Gross	5,214	4,764	4,055	289	275	246
Mops, Floor	Gross	7,486	7,208	9,048	211	203	238
Scrubbing Brushes ..	Gross	2,501	2,331	2,311	34	37	41

* Not available.

† Includes road surfacing material incorporating bitumen.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

INDIVIDUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure and production of the more important individual manufacturing industries in New South Wales are described in the following pages. The industrial classification which has been used in grouping factory establishments by industry is shown on page 654. The appropriate classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries.

In the tables in the following pages, the statistics of "persons employed" refer to the average number employed during the whole year, including working proprietors, and "salaries and wages paid" exclude the drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of certain industries are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are coke works, matches, sugar mills, sugar refineries and distilleries and linoleum.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

One of the principal industries in Class I is the manufacture of coke for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but separate details for this industry are not available for publication. Particulars of the other principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 606 to 608; these industries accounted for 63 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 59 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Fibrous Plaster and Products

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given below:—

Table 606. Fibrous Plaster and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	86	459	370	169,202	108,417	130,896	299,559	168,663
1950	153	1,083	820	383,875	393,649	571,269	1,152,973	581,704
1951	158	1,107	852	460,041	493,757	844,586	1,548,765	704,179
1952	163	1,069	896	561,102	605,484	1,104,095	1,977,315	873,220
1953	165	1,060	859	563,428	655,288	1,105,461	1,942,974	837,513
1954	177	1,100	1,045	640,087	718,528	1,247,415	2,333,965	1,086,550
1955	186	1,145	1,135	724,572	824,848	1,394,788	2,653,625	1,258,837
1956	189	1,119	1,268	843,082	835,947	1,332,383	2,507,099	1,174,716
1957	183	1,064	1,303	843,464	808,432	1,292,433	2,481,535	1,189,102
1958	178	1,095	1,302	904,555	883,656	1,449,193	2,738,002	1,288,809
1959	174	1,085	1,320	994,113	907,746	1,554,517	2,876,763	1,322,246
1960	174	1,085	1,364	1,167,879	975,857	1,628,675	3,077,265	1,448,590

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1959-60 was 6,297,168 square yards, valued at £2,369,427, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was £594,995. In this year, 60,309 tons of plaster of paris and 2,420 tons of sisalhemp and substitutes were used in the industry.

Portland Cement Works

There are extensive deposits in New South Wales of the principal raw materials (limestone, clay materials, and gypsum) used in the manufacture of portland cement. The five cement works in the State are situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines.

Particulars of the operations of portland cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 607. Portland Cement Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	5	931	48,495	1,646,114	246,490	588,389	1,453,599	865,210
1946	4	633	43,779	1,020,260	191,461	586,426	1,016,973	430,547
1950	5	1,091	59,851	1,554,746	551,636	1,301,086	2,436,689	1,135,603
1951	5	1,198	61,653	1,719,212	721,773	1,627,534	2,869,655	1,242,121
1952	5	1,244	64,070	2,064,559	868,168	2,283,323	3,748,166	1,464,843
1953	6	1,421	69,255	4,321,289	1,111,891	3,392,038	5,395,649	2,003,611
1954	6	1,327	68,721	4,798,393	1,180,278	3,184,003	5,518,024	2,334,021
1955	6	1,349	61,572	5,493,052	1,223,450	3,698,705	6,463,630	2,764,925
1956	6	1,368	65,726	5,496,636	1,324,980	4,000,861	6,853,950	2,853,089
1957	5	1,252	69,220	6,603,783	1,297,358	3,977,358	6,979,603	3,002,245
1958	5	1,401	72,122	7,269,897	1,436,493	4,418,879	7,878,782	3,459,903
1959	5	1,340	77,973	7,002,464	1,418,557	4,227,879	7,776,621	3,548,742
1960	5	1,377	74,966	6,827,652	1,563,279	4,223,607	8,694,157	4,470,550

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The capacity of the portland cement works has been increased greatly during the post-war years, to meet the rising demands for cement for residential and other building, public works, and ready-mixed concrete and other cement products. The motive power installed in cement works in 1959-60 was 71 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 54 horse-power per employee. The value of production by the works increased ten-fold between 1945-46 and 1959-60.

In 1959-60, 1,430,841 tons of limestone and 57,692 tons of gypsum were used in the works. The quantity of portland cement produced in 1938-39 and later years is shown in Table 609.

Cement Goods

Particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of cement goods are given in the following table. Their principal products are ready-mixed concrete, flat and corrugated asbestos cement building sheets, concrete pipes, cement blocks and roofing tiles, and asbestos cement mouldings.

Table 608. Cement Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1950	129	2,056	8,683	1,115,199	952,535	1,878,655	3,337,883	1,459,228
1951	159	2,414	10,108	1,525,703	1,337,992	2,705,456	4,778,083	2,072,627
1952	152	2,521	12,299	1,797,412	1,842,193	3,791,969	6,785,766	2,993,797
1953	123	2,155	12,368	2,018,325	1,769,488	3,568,655	6,230,298	2,661,643
1954	128	2,177	13,420	2,320,098	1,853,099	4,441,815	7,539,694	3,097,879
1955	123	2,421	13,197	2,330,276	2,112,483	5,353,734	8,772,126	3,418,392
1956	128	2,572	12,120	2,667,609	2,474,948	6,205,452	10,189,735	3,984,283
1957	126	2,462	12,035	2,994,857	2,561,085	7,008,032	11,585,163	4,577,131
1958	141	2,705	12,105	3,516,045	2,864,641	8,234,657	13,479,631	5,244,974
1959	149	2,910	14,967	4,211,039	3,034,502	9,455,330	15,411,735	5,956,405
1960	168	3,131	17,507	5,781,349	3,725,912	11,415,413	18,779,903	7,364,490

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since 1949-50 is reflected in the increase of 52 per cent. in the number employed in the factories and in the doubling of the motive power installed.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of portland cement, cement goods, and bricks (clay) and tiles are illustrated in the next table. Particulars of the production of asbestos cement goods are not available for publication.

Table 609. Cement, Cement Goods, and Bricks and Tiles Produced in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cement, Portland	Ready-mixed Concrete	Concrete Pipes	Bricks, Clay (excl. brickettes)	Firebricks and Blocks	Roofing Tiles*	Floor and Wall Tiles (Ceramic)
	Thous. tons	Thous. cub. yds.	£ thous.	Thous.	£ thous.	Thous.	Thous. sq. yds.
1939	432	†	251	379,236	311	20,129*	82
1946	321	†	248	144,594	491	12,230*	20
1950	555	150	418	300,356	958	30,486	214
1951	613	227	532	341,994	1,324	33,803	205
1952	594	268	694	354,545	1,916	43,038	179
1953	671	211	748	300,328	2,302	33,726	175
1954	726	387	811	375,593	2,464	38,897	263
1955	816	419	957	382,902	2,539	39,931	240
1956	829	564	1,135	374,768	2,763	39,596	239
1957	850	732	1,256	355,233	3,286	37,812	287
1958	948	811	1,863	375,873	3,260	40,475	380
1959	962	979	1,748	411,724	3,451	43,217	490
1960	1,046	1,323	2,009	446,853	3,873	45,240	574

* Terra-cotta only in 1938-39 and 1945-46; terra-cotta and cement in later years.

† Not available.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 610 and 611. These industries accounted for 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 83 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Brick and Tile Works

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 610. Brick and Tile Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Pro-duction
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	147	3,910	17,246	1,884,061	864,110	614,053	2,057,515	1,443,462
1946	112	2,532	17,979	1,737,885	709,039	560,119	1,513,324	953,205
1950	133	4,313	26,719	3,002,104	2,078,358	1,486,018	4,171,581	2,685,563
1951	135	4,728	28,306	3,613,403	2,734,172	2,015,275	5,612,089	3,596,814
1952	137	4,847	29,045	4,073,710	3,494,975	2,717,865	7,518,520	4,800,655
1953	128	4,536	30,469	4,452,957	3,600,254	2,890,656	8,113,419	5,222,763
1954	124	4,859	32,016	4,713,776	4,060,016	3,404,578	9,490,157	6,085,579
1955	124	4,834	32,779	4,997,817	4,124,305	3,585,875	9,798,668	6,212,793
1956	119	4,840	33,761	6,329,937	4,422,200	3,791,659	10,340,594	6,548,935
1957	117	4,697	35,923	6,960,147	4,617,298	3,815,027	10,952,921	7,137,894
1958	115	4,831	36,581	7,773,976	4,859,312	4,158,831	11,705,337	7,546,506
1959	115	4,986	38,970	8,432,995	5,218,371	4,462,253	12,858,265	8,396,012
1960	114	5,093	41,033	9,228,679	5,694,234	4,835,991	14,100,874	9,264,883

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Trends in the production of bricks and tiles are illustrated in Table 609.

Glass and Glass Bottle Works

Particulars of the operations of glass and glass bottle works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal, and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror-making.

Table 611. Glass and Glass Bottle Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Pro-duction
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	39	3,214	9,073	1,190,167	672,740	852,297	2,024,036	1,171,739
1946	44	4,099	13,464	1,767,930	1,272,367	1,606,599	3,610,064	2,003,465
1950	62	4,800	15,452	2,064,665	2,011,086	3,479,189	6,884,230	3,405,041
1951	62	4,899	18,223	2,361,826	2,768,881	4,483,800	8,766,095	4,282,295
1952	72	4,880	18,262	2,733,256	3,475,543	6,011,892	11,296,123	5,284,231
1953	76	3,831	16,798	2,927,704	2,936,946	5,224,302	10,011,767	4,787,465
1954	80	4,296	19,732	3,048,565	3,313,971	6,032,487	11,507,215	5,474,728
1955	84	4,603	19,759	3,452,956	3,855,804	6,793,755	14,154,692	7,360,937
1956	87	4,816	19,988	3,773,526	4,288,059	7,700,143	15,334,476	7,634,333
1957	88	4,639	20,451	5,728,730	4,292,534	7,454,664	14,405,316	6,950,652
1958	92	4,756	20,581	5,447,296	4,391,679	7,642,949	14,712,481	7,069,532
1959	98	4,916	19,749	5,953,811	4,557,520	8,862,171	17,184,095	8,321,924
1960	103	5,083	25,687	7,275,058	5,275,172	10,326,207	19,765,481	9,439,274

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The steady expansion of the glass and glass bottle industries during post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when employment was reduced by 21 per cent., and in 1956-57, when employment fell slightly. In 1959-60, the number employed in the industries was 24 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and the motive power installed was almost twice as great.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1959-60 included 84,331 tons of sand and 28,724 tons of soda ash.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 612 to 616. These industries accounted for 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 85 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals

The rapid expansion of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry during the post-war years has been directed towards replacing previously imported commodities by local production and matching the rapidly increasing demand for chemicals. The expansion is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 612. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	77	2,598	17,676	2,826,452	926,556	2,683,424	4,794,502	2,111,078
1950	101	3,529	28,125	4,376,805	1,860,671	6,116,778	10,340,903	4,224,125
1951	110	4,255	35,415	6,442,057	2,554,886	9,920,207	16,203,493	6,283,286
1952	112	4,384	35,208	7,975,159	3,529,840	12,634,335	20,346,052	7,711,717
1953	119	4,098	45,515	16,921,510	3,422,655	11,266,090	18,643,381	7,377,291
1954	121	4,722	48,456	20,665,833	4,184,799	15,399,330	25,093,607	9,694,277
1955	130	5,491	52,800	22,538,719	5,313,318	18,576,473	30,874,835	12,298,362
1956	134	6,056	58,280	23,300,416	6,199,463	21,305,997	37,250,779	15,944,782
1957	141	6,296	63,417	25,232,479	6,812,352	23,712,322	41,923,150	18,210,828
1958	146	6,828	70,003	29,329,227	7,644,860	26,494,884	45,794,701	19,299,817
1959	159	7,373	75,889	30,606,555	8,547,816	29,667,976	53,167,377	23,499,401
1960	138	7,405	79,786	34,218,636	9,053,037	31,197,244	54,862,098	23,664,854

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the industry increased steadily throughout the post-war years, except for a temporary fall in 1952-53, and in 1959-60 was almost three times as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in 1959-60 was more than four and a half times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 10.8 horse-power per employee.

The principal products of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry are plastic and synthetic resins, sulphuric and other acids, sodium salts, ammonia, insecticides and vermin sprays and dusts, weed killers, sheep drenches, disinfectants and flavouring essences. (Chemical fertilizers are produced by establishments classified to the chemical fertilizer industry.) Particulars of the production of industrial and heavy chemicals, etc. by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given, where available for publication, in Table 605.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics, and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 613. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	142	3,008	H.P. 2,817	£ 1,156,475	£ 700,899	£ 2,852,054	£ 6,035,652	£ 3,183,598
1950	130	2,974	3,764	1,413,586	1,052,811	3,413,667	7,917,226	4,503,559
1951	125	3,115	4,057	1,591,912	1,356,077	4,433,078	10,481,791	6,048,713
1952	127	3,107	4,182	1,902,367	1,670,876	5,381,210	12,163,676	6,782,466
1953	123	2,640	4,421	2,086,793	1,641,855	5,207,364	11,903,297	6,697,933
1954	121	3,006	4,457	2,288,745	1,865,322	6,179,310	14,613,066	8,433,756
1955	122	3,164	5,190	3,465,509	2,084,279	6,619,410	16,104,951	9,485,541
1956	122	3,271	4,942	3,854,442	2,270,383	7,220,250	17,410,319	10,190,069
1957	125	3,237	5,108	4,548,535	2,387,404	7,812,577	18,647,347	10,834,770
1958	129	3,498	5,730	5,353,164	2,691,562	9,628,192	24,348,955	14,720,763
1959	128	3,503	6,598	6,968,033	2,801,180	10,991,687	26,036,331	15,044,644
1960	133	4,052	7,188	8,605,042	3,473,249	13,976,444	34,005,810	20,029,366

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

During the post-war years until 1956-57, employment in these factories remained fairly stable and the motive power installed in the industry increased steadily. Since 1956-57, however, there has been a sharp expansion. In 1959-60, the number employed was 35 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and the motive power installed was two and half times as great.

Particulars of the production of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations are given in Table 605.

White Lead, Paints, and Varnish

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 614. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	48	1,702	H.P. 5,683	£ 783,049	£ 421,810	£ 1,832,401	£ 3,100,087	£ 1,267,686
1946	58	2,180	8,601	936,913	721,122	3,133,799	4,776,482	1,642,683
1950	64	2,836	11,409	1,765,544	1,329,250	6,328,255	9,402,973	3,074,718
1951	65	3,048	13,397	2,336,066	1,715,030	7,940,125	11,870,152	3,930,027
1952	69	3,044	14,472	2,602,067	2,030,103	9,340,597	13,830,148	4,489,551
1953	77	2,654	15,468	2,736,334	1,921,736	7,762,118	12,375,350	4,613,232
1954	77	2,768	15,468	2,977,392	2,119,824	10,026,355	14,776,489	4,750,134
1955	78	2,970	15,788	3,519,600	2,687,591	11,474,870	17,773,219	6,298,349
1956	82	3,186	16,053	3,836,911	3,013,702	12,406,154	18,890,872	6,484,718
1957	85	3,101	16,382	3,951,658	3,010,489	12,638,670	19,219,046	6,580,376
1958	85	3,029	16,169	4,002,051	3,042,017	12,978,661	20,149,790	7,171,129
1959	84	2,892	15,831	3,950,995	2,951,023	13,602,775	20,684,459	7,081,684
1960	83	2,946	16,316	4,981,901	3,207,603	15,054,120	23,648,757	8,594,637

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1945-46 and 1959-60, the number of employees in paint and varnish factories increased by 35 per cent. and the motive power installed in the factories was almost doubled.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially mineral turpentine and petroleum solvents), varnishes, pig lead, and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. in all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 605.

Mineral Oil Treatment Plants

There has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales since 1938-39, as illustrated in the next table. A large-scale oil refinery at Kurnell came into full operation in 1956, and extensive additional distillation, catalytic cracking, and related facilities have since been installed at that and other refineries in the State.

Table 615. Mineral Oil Treatment Plants in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	13	231	528	288,810	51,475	567,981	953,360	385,379
1946	20	857	5,042	1,751,809	312,853	1,286,474	1,896,346	609,872
1950	27	1,143	14,380	3,116,477	618,202	8,008,140	11,100,140	3,092,000
1951	27	1,099	14,871	3,206,462	721,724	11,231,389	15,867,751	4,636,362
1952	29	1,115	15,478	3,676,606	892,153	16,018,955	21,697,946	5,678,991
1953	31	874	6,702	3,405,503	751,076	15,638,981	21,063,771	5,424,790
1954	28	954	7,709	3,705,792	864,359	13,334,209	20,255,521	6,921,312
1955	28	1,079	8,242	4,925,937	1,036,055	14,477,300	22,996,209	8,518,909
1956	32	1,440	38,931	31,302,441	1,579,143	23,466,812	30,865,872	7,399,060
1957	34	1,810	40,703	32,058,274	2,139,709	39,275,590	50,211,878	10,936,288
1958	35	2,337	48,785	33,379,655	2,775,668	47,625,987	56,195,052	8,569,065
1959	33	2,472	63,783	42,073,953	3,066,085	51,208,821	62,276,354	11,067,533
1960	34	2,526	62,346	45,664,485	3,268,724	54,689,869	69,082,143	14,392,274

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1959-60, employment in mineral oil plants rose from 231 to 2,526, and the motive power installed from 528 to 62,346 horse-power. The motive power installed in 1959-60 represented 24.7 horse-power per employee, compared with 2.3 in 1938-39. The decline in 1952-53 in employment and motive power installed reflects the closure of the Glen Davis works, at which petrol was produced from oil shale.

The quantity of motor spirit (excluding benzol) produced in New South Wales in 1959-60 was 438,939,000 gallons, compared with 4,575,000 gallons in 1945-46, 141,457,000 gallons in 1955-56, 307,808,000 gallons in 1956-57, and 397,292,000 gallons in 1958-59.

Soap and Candle Factories

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders is produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. The operations of soap

and candle factories in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 616. Soap and Candle Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	27	1,460	3,952	559,919	284,580	826,837	1,825,877	999,040
1946	40	1,721	4,280	537,967	495,275	1,736,800	3,408,769	1,671,969
1950	47	2,227	4,890	1,073,094	972,888	3,351,864	6,240,160	2,888,296
1951	51	2,099	4,729	1,280,982	1,214,121	3,869,262	6,691,288	2,822,026
1952	49	2,042	5,512	1,375,293	1,625,365	4,864,101	7,842,185	2,978,084
1953	47	1,805	5,645	1,582,323	1,566,784	5,264,038	9,570,522	4,306,484
1954	48	1,884	5,861	1,534,180	1,631,281	5,972,229	10,291,706	4,319,477
1955	43	1,768	5,480	1,552,315	1,631,295	6,816,848	11,559,849	4,743,001
1956	44	1,997	6,610	1,688,948	1,832,008	6,955,504	12,114,499	5,158,995
1957	44	1,790	6,372	1,869,776	1,554,063	6,908,601	12,787,907	5,879,306
1958	45	1,791	5,898	1,905,061	1,668,510	7,972,971	14,969,670	6,996,699
1959	41	1,755	6,091	2,163,404	1,709,323	7,742,797	14,703,920	6,961,123
1960	66	1,962	7,583	3,301,607	1,961,469	8,400,501	17,253,634	8,853,133

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The total production of soap and synthetic detergents by all factory establishments in New South Wales is shown in Table 605.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. The growth of these industries was accelerated during the war years, when munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity was interrupted. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The development of the metals and machinery industries since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 617. Metal and Machinery Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output	Value of Production
			H.P.		£ thousand		
1939	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1946	3,530	136,602	549,596	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1950	4,931	157,987	686,398	73,200	142,270	255,330	113,060
1951	5,297	172,256	770,276	98,474	204,004	356,042	152,038
1952	5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	261,982	452,180	190,198
1953	6,444	168,247	820,607	127,031	259,600	452,642	193,042
1954	7,010	176,527	881,557	137,660	301,522	514,534	213,012
1955	7,384	187,492	958,790	157,520	353,937	599,636	245,699
1956	7,852	197,730	1,042,365	176,950	401,332	682,366	281,034
1957	8,144	201,652	1,109,421	187,355	423,570	736,889	313,319
1958	8,528	209,383	1,225,746	199,129	478,134	871,158	341,024
1959	8,886	212,456	1,366,299	208,183	512,791	872,213	359,422
1960	9,401	223,498	1,441,702	236,341	592,921	1,001,865	408,944

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1959-60, employment in the metals and machinery industries was 64 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 48 per cent. of the total factory employment in New South Wales. The motive power installed in the industries in 1959-60 was more than two and a half times as great as in 1945-46.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1959-60:—

Table 618. Metal and Machinery Works, N.S.W.: Individual Industries, 1959-60

Industries	Estab- lishments	Persons Em- ployed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Produc- tion
			H.P.	£ thousand			
Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling	17	29,683	733,225	36,288	184,068	263,780	79,712
Foundries (Ferrous) ..	80	2,876	13,897	3,198	2,928	7,213	4,285
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings (Ferrous)	19	4,561	44,001	5,267	19,057	30,282	11,225
Wireworking (incl. Nails) ..	132	5,245	26,187	5,736	21,281	32,253	10,972
Sheet Metal Working ..	361	9,356	28,220	9,953	21,035	39,414	18,379
Plant, Equipment, Mach- inery and Other Engineer- ing	2,022	36,868	144,327	40,790	73,451	143,270	69,819
Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals ..	33	1,370	16,778	1,788	15,754	19,023	3,269
Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals ..	11	4,714	53,276	6,042	32,551	44,028	11,477
Founding, Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals ..	208	5,075	17,442	5,415	11,463	20,924	9,461
Electrical and Wireless Equipment	769	45,191	88,078	45,557	106,765	187,019	80,254
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5,069	40,493	80,955	36,826	74,821	134,354	59,533
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock	49	16,388	59,698	16,323	10,673	30,295	19,622
Ship and Boat Building ..	150	8,374	56,102	8,766	3,872	14,723	10,851
Aircraft	32	4,737	19,136	5,931	4,854	12,599	7,745
Other	449	8,567	60,380	8,461	10,348	22,688	12,340
Total, Metal and Machinery Works	9,401	223,498	1,441,702	236,341	592,921	1,001,865	408,944

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce almost all of Australia's steel output. These steel works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials. Coal mined near the works is used in association with high-grade iron ore brought by sea from Whyalla in South Australia and from Yampi Sound in Western Australia.

Before the war, the steel industry had made Australia self-sufficient in practically all basic steel products except tinplate. Despite high output levels reached during the war, the post-war demand for a time exceeded the industry's capacity to supply, and basic steel products were imported in large quantities. In order to meet the growing requirements, a huge developmental programme at Port Kembla, and a lesser expansion of capacity at Newcastle, have been undertaken.

At Port Kembla, a fourth blast furnace (with a capacity of more than 2,000 tons of basic iron per day) was brought into operation in 1959, a new battery of 96 coke ovens (bringing the total to 240) was commissioned in 1960, two large-scale ore preparation and sinter plants were completed in 1956 and 1960, five additional open-hearth steel-making furnaces (with capacities ranging from 320 to 550 tons per heat) were brought into production between 1956 and 1962, and a second electric arc furnace (with a capacity of 45 tons) was completed in 1961. There has been a noteworthy expansion at Port Kembla in the flat products field, a hot roughing mill (producing plates up to 75" wide and from $\frac{3}{16}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " thick) and a plate finishing section having been opened in 1954, a continuous hot finishing mill in 1955, a hot-dip tinplate plant in 1957, a slabbing mill (with a rolling capacity of up to 3,000,000 tons per year) in 1958, a continuous cold reduction mill in 1961, and an electrolytic tinplate plant in 1962.

At Newcastle, the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling mills are being modernised and expanded. A skelp and strip mill (with a rolling capacity of over 500,000 tons per year) was completed in 1958, and a large-scale ore preparation and sinter plant in 1961. Two basic-oxygen steel-making furnaces (with a capacity of up to 2,000,000 tons of ingot steel per year) and associated oxygen plants are scheduled to come into operation late in 1962.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 619. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings	Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	16,701	1954	1,624,871	2,111,419	19,471
1946	852,197	1,054,483	18,495	1955	1,676,397	2,206,905	22,171
				1956	1,749,712	2,316,810	21,193
1950	970,617	1,213,786	17,890	1957	1,851,779	2,765,654	20,643
1951	1,163,558	1,440,872	21,655	1958	2,030,106	3,026,302	21,990
1952	1,234,065	1,514,996	21,154	1959	2,048,682	3,189,782	22,323
1953	1,484,637	1,799,568	19,527	1960	2,399,017	3,503,391	24,656

The following table shows the Australian overseas imports and exports of pig iron, steel ingots, and selected basic steel products in 1938-39 and later years. Imports of iron and steel rose sharply between 1948-49 and 1951-52, when the local demand exceeded the steel industry's capacity to supply, but then contracted because of the imposition of import restrictions and expanding local production. The import restrictions were eased and imports again rose sharply in 1954-55; but with local production continuing to expand, there has been a marked fall in imports since 1955-56. Exports of iron and steel were severely restricted between 1946-47 and 1951-52 because of the shortage of steel in Australia, but the level of exports recovered in 1952-53 and 1953-54, under the influence of rising local production, the carry-over of stocks of imported steel, and an easing of local demand. In subsequent years, local production continued to expand, and exports fluctuated with variations in the local demand for iron and steel.

Table 620. Iron and Steel: Oversea Imports and Exports, Australia

Product	1938-39	1945-46	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Tons						
IMPORTS							
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	186	29	738	418	291	437	7,688
Angles, Tees, Bars, Rods	6,983	1,458	151,685	44,450	19,647	27,255	33,829
Hoop, Strip, etc.	9,674*	1,747	53,833	17,294	14,772	14,896	13,109
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	28,542*	3,751	72,314	19,256	13,269	13,914	49,972
Galvanised	8,703		25,134	968	1,566	3,926	6,337
Tinned	69,982		123,949	140,225	88,795	72,033	42,540
Pipes and Tubes	6,836	1,052	13,268	12,926	17,337	14,705	24,003
Structural Steel	258	164	72,466	26,714	4,218	19,330	34,596
Ferro-alloys	6,335	697	16,551	12,474	14,166	15,538	30,985
EXPORTS							
Pig Iron	52,321	5,850	14,583	17,486	16,455	22,668	65,101
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	17,655	106,104	41	1,737	2,529	563	21,432
Angles, Tees	104,714	1,094	2,297	4,899	9,729	5,931	6,786
Bars, Rods		9,141	7,174	27,552	22,348	32,493	58,018
Hoop, Strip, etc.	20	43	272	549	230	1,493	5,446
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	11,310	15,241	12,216	157,583	85,553	125,168	114,843
Galvanised	1,605	2,132	12,839	65,912	75,712	58,550	61,654
Tinned, Plated, etc.	166	41	28	44	79	712	4,376
Pipes and Tubes	†	7,259	24,035	46,748	43,878	70,561	68,323
Structural Steel	9,653	11,571	3,718	7,205	12,915	14,121	14,659
Scrap: Tinplate	72,923	588	9,709	10,104	18,766	34,012	18,293
Other			60,048	170,673	118,409	137,334	176,329

* "Strip" is included with "Plate and Sheet—Plain".

† Not recorded separately.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America:—

Table 621. Prices* of Iron and Steel, per long ton, Australia and Oversea

At 30th June	Pig Iron			Steel Merchant Bars			Structural Steel		
	Australia	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Australia	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Australia	United King- dom	U.S.A.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1938	4·500	†	5·08	10·13	14·31	12·81	10·13	12·85	11·96
1946	5·750	†	8·28	12·63	22·10	17·51	12·63	19·35	16·46
1950	9·875	†	20·88	17·88	27·88	34·69	17·88	25·22	34·19
1951	12·875	†	23·57	20·38	28·44	37·21	20·38	25·72	36·70
1952	18·125	†	23·71	28·63	39·72	37·42	27·63	35·44	36·92
1953	18·125	†	24·89	29·88	40·28	41·51	29·88	36·22	41·01
1954	18·125	18·72	25·19	31·20	40·44	41·45	29·98	37·16	40·95
1955	19·625	19·50	25·22	34·12	39·97	43·00	32·66	37·16	42·50
1956	21·125	21·94	27·01	39·49	45·19	46·50	39·49	42·03	46·00
1957	21·125	24·58	29·02	39·49	47·38	50·75	39·49	46·72	50·00
1958	21·125	26·63	29·69	39·49	51·13	54·25	39·49	49·53	52·75
1959	21·125	26·63	29·69	39·49	48·81	56·75	39·49	48·59	55·00
1960†	21·125	26·25	29·77	42·41	49·00	56·75	42·41	47·53	55·00

* Prices are in Australian currency. The bases are—Australia: concessional price to large users, net c.i.f. State capital ports; United Kingdom: net price to consumers' nearest station or siding within Middlesbrough area; U.S.A.: minimum price quotations for delivery at producing points.

† At 31st March.

‡ Not available.

The prices of Australian steel have more than trebled since 1946, but they have remained substantially lower than the overseas prices. In 1960, the price of steel merchant bars in Australia was 13 per cent. less than in the United Kingdom and 25 per cent. less than in the United States, and there were similar differences between the prices of structural steel. Australian pig iron prices have also been substantially lower than the United States prices; they differed little from those in the United Kingdom from 1954 to 1956, but from 1957 the Australian price has been about 20 per cent. less.

Although the steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, their coke making and electricity generating activities are classified, for statistical purposes, to the coke and electric power industries.

The development of all smelting and rolling works in New South Wales during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The figures for 1955-56 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the re-classification of certain activities from coke works and electricity generating stations to iron and steel smelting, and because of the inclusion of details for the iron and steel sheets industry. The details for this industry (which cannot be published separately because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) were formerly included with the sheet metal working industry.

Table 622. Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	16	9,213	214,346	6,754	3,737	21,282	28,132	6,850
1950	16	10,226	228,753	9,138	6,229	33,707	45,313	11,606
1951	17	12,173	230,237	11,769	8,370	46,646	61,823	15,177
1952	17	12,861	232,822	18,355	10,784	61,667	80,106	18,439
1953	18	14,726	269,654	24,648	13,214	87,749	112,233	24,484
1954	19	15,218	307,230	29,315	14,302	100,831	126,275	25,444
1955	18	16,102	365,295	31,420	16,588	106,992	138,593	31,601
1956†	16	22,372	442,357	40,873	24,074	137,878	185,226	47,348
1957	17	24,168	479,404	66,626	26,779	151,919	214,576	62,657
1958	17	26,622	569,240	76,794	29,513	154,305	220,594	66,289
1959	17	28,065	678,543	89,214	32,236	170,939	244,489	73,550
1960	17	29,683	733,225	104,624	36,288	184,068‡	263,780	79,712‡

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Ferrous Foundries

Most of the ferrous foundries in New South Wales specialise in the use of either iron or steel, only a few producing castings in both metals. Steel castings are supplied to heavy engineering works producing railway rolling stock, earthmoving equipment, mining and crushing plant, and general

machinery for manufacturing industry. Iron castings are widely used in domestic appliances, hardware, motor vehicle parts, farm machinery, and general machinery.

Almost all of the steel foundries in the State produce castings direct from electric steel furnaces operating principally on scrap metal, and are classified for statistical purposes to the steel industry. Many of the iron foundries are "captive" foundries integrated with other metal and machinery works, and are included, for statistical purposes, in the industry to which their parent establishment has been classified. Particulars of the operations of the other ferrous foundries (mostly iron foundries) in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 623. Iron Foundries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	60	1,243	3,221	373,461	393,962	303,861	867,196	563,335
1950	93	2,650	8,358	915,274	1,299,252	954,951	3,060,501	2,105,550
1951	96	3,137	11,381	1,151,252	1,899,858	1,604,337	4,230,460	2,626,123
1952	91	2,964	12,475	1,280,892	2,299,068	2,069,289	5,276,609	3,207,320
1953	93	2,522	12,197	1,616,236	2,045,101	1,727,311	4,486,716	2,759,405
1954	91	2,599	12,649	1,868,423	2,110,312	1,717,192	4,497,925	2,780,733
1955	90	2,830	13,538	1,869,046	2,486,051	2,232,172	5,604,375	3,372,203
1956	89	2,831	14,187	2,243,723	2,635,230	2,235,775	5,974,795	3,739,020
1957	85	2,712	14,300	2,279,626	2,600,293	2,201,114	5,845,340	3,644,226
1958	85	2,855	14,697	2,366,019	2,799,642	2,452,457	6,453,986	4,001,529
1959	86	2,831	15,364	2,503,371	2,879,971	2,443,284	6,667,578	4,224,294
1960	80	2,876	13,897	2,645,671	3,197,857	2,928,307	7,213,451	4,285,144

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings are summarised in the next table:—

Table 624. Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	14	3,265	13,928	682,806	1,062,755	2,096,536	3,753,538	1,657,002
1950	21	3,611	19,573	1,339,327	1,703,481	3,610,964	5,897,486	2,286,522
1951	17	3,692	21,457	1,464,275	2,182,548	5,253,781	8,470,118	3,216,337
1952	17	3,540	21,338	4,331,163	2,753,715	6,762,356	10,912,684	4,150,328
1953	16	3,413	21,519	4,109,246	2,963,574	8,060,504	13,056,236	4,995,732
1954	15	3,413	21,367	3,916,089	3,087,647	10,058,616	14,945,577	4,886,961
1955	17	3,690	22,153	3,858,051	3,487,601	11,777,154	17,490,615	5,713,461
1956	16	3,654	22,499	4,075,258	3,604,601	13,323,942	19,026,022	5,702,080
1957	16	3,818	23,230	3,776,764	3,963,892	14,462,803	21,423,385	6,960,580
1958	16	4,089	24,133	3,910,640	4,383,471	16,283,093	24,784,424	8,501,331
1959	17	4,162	41,677	3,910,207	4,719,634	16,258,314	24,846,496	8,588,182
1960	19	4,561	44,001	7,070,640	5,266,575	19,057,420	30,282,076	11,224,656

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Most of the pipes, tubes, and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes, and black for gas pipes. Spun and cast iron pipes and large diameter pipes of welded mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc.

Wireworking (including Nails)

The next table summarises the operations of the wireworking industry in New South Wales. This industry comprises two large establishments which draw steel wire from rod and manufacture black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting, and nails, and a large number of small establishments which make wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates, mattresses, and other wire products. For statistical purposes, the industry does not include the manufacture of non-ferrous wire (which is included in "non-ferrous rolling and extrusion") or covered cable (included in "electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus").

Employment in the wireworking industry has expanded fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1959-60 was 79 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1959-60 was 55 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 5 horse-power per employee.

Table 625. Wireworking (including Nails), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	43	2,812	11,922	1,049,593	659,791	2,115,517	3,276,708	1,161,191
1946	72	2,931	16,869	1,214,806	939,238	2,087,815	3,511,485	1,423,670
1950	99	3,617	18,185	1,552,461	1,662,450	4,111,293	6,942,201	2,830,908
1951	103	3,918	20,801	1,754,045	2,263,435	5,754,340	9,832,358	4,078,018
1952	103	4,038	21,396	1,896,937	2,975,273	7,436,214	12,451,187	5,014,973
1953	110	4,227	22,871	2,099,747	3,282,612	8,955,340	14,365,858	5,410,518
1954	111	4,536	23,146	2,220,815	3,800,567	10,397,611	16,636,360	6,238,749
1955	105	4,434	23,889	2,569,022	3,487,601	11,788,735	18,624,957	6,836,222
1956	107	4,590	24,834	5,042,023	4,357,392	14,401,072	22,310,434	7,909,362
1957	109	4,624	24,868	5,206,989	4,602,836	15,770,761	23,987,768	8,217,007
1958	113	4,997	25,050	5,620,264	4,993,013	18,285,964	28,008,793	9,722,819
1959	125	4,865	25,405	5,864,530	4,926,135	17,556,422	26,694,657	9,138,235
1960	132	5,245	26,187	6,842,185	5,736,342	21,280,973	32,252,505	10,971,532

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the production of nails is shown in Table 605.

Sheet Metal Working and Iron and Steel Sheets

The following table gives particulars of the sheet metal working and iron and steel sheets industries in 1954-55 and earlier years, but of only the sheet metal working industry in later years. From 1955-56, the iron and steel sheets industry (for which separate details cannot be published because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) has been grouped with iron and steel smelting.

Table 626. Sheet Metal Working and Iron and Steel Sheets, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	106	6,481	23,637	2,493,199	1,332,522	3,883,720	6,110,242	2,226,522
1946	183	9,165	33,525	2,973,726	2,717,459	6,857,856	10,918,970	4,061,114
1950	233	9,214	36,620	4,651,391	4,161,012	10,880,091	17,706,602	6,826,511
1951	263	10,090	40,454	5,829,374	5,672,346	14,203,107	23,286,612	9,083,505
1952	268	10,169	41,972	6,860,243	7,168,334	18,919,169	29,889,813	10,970,644
1953	274	9,519	42,458	7,121,387	7,469,194	20,889,825	32,154,218	11,264,393
1954	273	10,323	45,831	8,333,124	8,598,884	22,665,920	36,425,066	13,759,146
1955	275	11,196	47,034	12,724,875	9,882,012	25,429,298	41,284,582	15,855,284
1956†	292	8,096	25,753	7,579,299	6,679,979	14,608,767	25,957,843	11,349,076
1957	310	8,013	24,980	9,064,318	7,066,620	14,605,093	26,852,079	12,246,986
1958	325	8,504	26,184	10,310,286	7,880,170	16,633,956	30,603,022	13,969,066
1959	333	8,829	26,881	10,820,487	8,413,903	17,660,554	33,055,344	15,394,790
1960	361	9,356	28,220	12,579,577	9,952,698	21,035,015	39,414,086	18,379,071

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

The sheet metal working industry produces a wide variety of articles, such as packers' metal cans and canisters, crown seals for bottles, kitchenware, metal furniture, stainless steel sinks, window and door fittings, bath heaters, coppers, and razor blades. In 1959-60, the total production of packers' cans and other metal containers (including the output of establishments classified to the food, paint, and other industries) was valued at £11,333,000.

Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering

The post-war development of factories engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of plant, equipment, and machinery and in jobbing and general engineering is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 627. Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	930	26,264	58,899	9,422,607	8,024,927	9,143,020	21,012,456	11,869,436
1950	1,314	31,145	90,080	15,324,386	14,321,216	20,590,753	42,855,522	22,264,769
1951	1,389	33,169	134,874	17,631,231	19,227,674	29,160,517	60,268,646	31,108,129
1952	1,523	34,517	120,829	21,065,651	25,095,457	38,166,689	79,348,660	41,181,971
1953	1,608	31,393	119,742	23,330,235	23,979,461	34,139,893	72,630,033	38,490,140
1954	1,696	29,653	115,408	24,709,291	23,078,858	32,522,693	69,296,985	36,774,292
1955	1,734	30,819	113,694	26,799,785	26,075,646	38,527,506	80,282,634	41,755,128
1956	1,824	33,081	124,107	31,208,111	30,350,487	45,881,330	95,366,740	49,485,410
1957	1,878	34,065	125,611	35,308,769	33,036,710	49,220,962	104,215,590	54,994,628
1958	1,892	34,078	130,853	39,441,333	33,469,764	58,520,458	114,982,466	56,462,008
1959	1,940	35,131	134,632	43,983,342	35,682,978	64,317,361	124,304,112	59,986,751
1960	2,022	36,868	144,327	48,514,132	40,790,476	73,451,157	143,270,297	69,819,140

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Factories in this group of industries manufacture a wide variety of products, including industrial plant and machinery, earthmoving and construction equipment, materials handling plant and equipment, engines and turbines, power boilers, machine tools, vending machines, non-electric domestic machines and appliances, lawn mowers, water meters, metal furniture, nuts and bolts, springs, and screws, and undertake jobbing engineering, toolmaking, diemaking, and general welding. Some of the factories are engaged in the preparation of structural steel for building purposes.

Apart from a temporary fall in 1952-53 and 1953-54, employment in these factories has expanded steadily, and in 1959-60 was 40 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the factories was more than doubled during this period, and the average horse-power per employee rose from 2.2 to 3.9.

Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals

The main activities in this industry are the electrolytic refining of copper (at Port Kembla) and the recovery of metal from scrap. The silver, lead, and zinc concentrates mined in New South Wales are not refined in this State, but (as described in the chapter "Mining") are despatched to other States or overseas for treatment.

The following table illustrates the operations of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures in the table for 1952-53 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

Table 628. Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	10	1,071	33,682	1,185,588	313,143	9,995,133	11,261,700	1,266,567
1946	17	1,372	38,430	1,435,165	506,885	8,161,191	10,113,113	1,951,922
1950	28	1,863	40,405	1,962,898	1,131,224	16,887,177	21,745,633	4,858,456
1951	29	2,051	40,563	2,277,297	1,554,265	16,149,011	31,524,460	5,375,449
1952	29	2,113	35,783	2,424,765	2,011,569	30,875,224	37,243,642	6,368,418
1953†	25	1,457	14,269	1,304,404	1,289,666	10,664,453	13,168,232	2,503,779
1954	27	1,363	11,045	1,354,200	1,253,657	10,536,121	12,641,459	2,105,338
1955	28	1,505	10,002	1,654,210	1,420,481	13,903,645	16,150,948	2,247,303
1956	25	1,332	11,617	2,068,045	1,446,240	13,595,603	17,625,962	4,030,359
1957	25	1,354	13,667	2,312,872	1,599,087	13,661,853	17,744,780	4,082,927
1958	28	1,291	13,230	2,828,936	1,480,170	13,500,907	16,850,544	3,349,637
1959	32	1,355	16,776	3,458,852	1,666,107	14,052,208	17,458,119	3,405,911
1960	33	1,370	16,778	3,788,419	1,787,844	15,754,151	19,022,922	3,268,771

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

Details of the mine production of metals in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining".

Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals

This industry produces copper, aluminium, and brass sheet and strip, rods, bars, and sections, pipes and tubes, and wire, as well as zinc sheet, strip, and wire. The production of aluminium foil was begun in 1960.

The development of the industry during post-war years is illustrated in the following table. Fabricators in the industry have been engaged in recent years in a major expansion of their aluminium and copper rolling and extruding capacity.

Table 629. Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3	2,425	17,512	1,588,308	810,086	2,813,372	4,273,906	1,460,534
1950	5	2,699	19,474	1,840,229	1,371,675	5,848,719	8,417,403	2,568,684
1951	5	2,947	22,729	2,501,856	1,832,396	9,315,731	12,183,695	2,867,964
1952	5	2,956	24,308	2,689,409	2,304,302	12,715,245	15,753,418	3,038,173
1953	5	2,621	25,015	2,919,784	2,249,512	12,677,469	16,062,271	3,384,802
1954	6	2,741	27,123	3,307,422	2,503,174	12,601,694	16,616,983	4,015,289
1955	7	3,278	31,655	3,819,596	3,233,123	23,539,456	29,136,186	5,596,730
1956	8	3,724	41,236	5,659,301	3,845,828	27,425,009	33,932,019	6,507,010
1957	8	3,874	42,505	6,065,515	4,209,313	22,581,069	29,331,418	6,750,349
1958	9	4,105	46,151	7,711,739	4,579,694	24,986,240	33,370,354	8,384,114
1959	9	4,286	50,579	8,784,349	4,972,191	27,128,725	36,363,169	9,234,444
1960	11	4,714	53,276	11,759,883	6,042,457	32,550,648	44,028,252	11,477,604

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware and the moulding and finishing of brassware (such as taps and other steam, gas, and water fittings and valves), as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 630. Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	116	2,077	6,518	767,057	618,491	1,277,832	2,285,224	1,007,392
1950	159	2,971	11,680	1,406,397	1,327,254	3,537,935	5,702,067	2,164,132
1951	162	3,307	13,246	1,190,888	1,793,027	4,823,871	7,834,522	3,010,651
1952	166	3,329	15,671	2,116,579	2,349,279	6,701,106	10,116,929	3,415,823
1953	175	3,354	17,484	2,562,007	2,390,008	5,531,872	9,265,561	3,733,689
1954	180	3,717	19,828	3,139,339	2,887,986	7,020,019	11,584,920	4,564,901
1955	180	4,239	19,418	3,705,162	3,561,198	8,444,730	14,063,546	5,618,816
1956	185	4,079	15,864	3,660,346	3,465,557	7,541,882	13,373,618	5,831,736
1957	196	4,253	17,000	4,449,122	3,798,314	7,959,006	14,782,106	6,823,100
1958	202	4,634	14,920	4,956,626	4,315,164	8,736,611	16,419,135	7,682,524
1959	204	4,862	16,204	5,960,886	4,673,032	9,194,352	17,913,814	8,719,462
1960	208	5,075	17,442	6,921,459	5,415,001	11,462,468	20,924,297	9,461,829

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Electrical and Wireless Equipment

The next table illustrates the growth of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus and wireless and amplifying apparatus:—

Table 631. Electrical and Wireless Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	194	10,102	9,970	2,164,045	1,844,011	3,156,607	6,263,839	3,107,232
1946	324	21,316	21,604	2,761,919	5,879,235	7,280,026	15,651,748	8,371,722
1950	458	27,180	42,521	8,132,841	11,782,778	18,869,912	36,727,221	17,857,309
1951	501	30,831	50,431	10,049,866	16,204,704	27,638,872	53,600,629	25,961,757
1952	524	30,082	55,225	11,609,429	20,055,783	33,299,416	64,083,395	30,783,979
1953	548	24,865	60,691	13,668,869	18,069,859	29,828,891	58,957,123	29,128,232
1954	588	30,565	69,992	16,628,201	23,473,995	48,322,072	87,599,849	39,277,777
1955	614	33,804	76,155	21,317,517	27,196,723	57,235,970	101,755,278	44,519,308
1956	632	35,258	75,186	26,019,729	29,681,856	60,410,463	106,200,172	45,789,709
1957	652	36,460	80,256	30,371,745	31,749,768	64,435,710	115,889,029	51,453,319
1958†	663	39,767	83,316	36,084,731	35,987,475	81,297,766	142,418,635	61,120,869
1959	702	41,222	82,223	40,839,081	38,666,058	87,804,989	153,659,236	65,854,247
1960	769	45,191	88,078	45,331,534	45,557,130	106,764,480	187,018,867	80,254,387

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

The steady expansion of these factories during the post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. The commencement of regular television transmission in 1956-57 stimulated the expansion of the factories. In 1959-60, the number employed in the factories was more than twice as great as in 1945-46 and almost four and a half times as great as in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the factories was more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1959-60.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are given in Table 605.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

Before the war, the motor vehicle industry in Australia was confined to repair work, body building, chassis and body assembly, and the manufacture of parts and accessories. The proportion of Australian-made components used in the assembly of vehicles had been increasing for many years, but it was not until 1949 that the mass-production of the first vehicle made substantially from Australian components was commenced. Since then, there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Virtually all the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or

are assembled in Australia from imported and local components; very few completely built-up vehicles are imported. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by a Commonwealth policy designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to reduce the proportion of imported components used in local assembly.

The rapid expansion of the industry in New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the following table. The figures exclude establishments manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories.

Table 632. Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	1,348	11,069	12,233	4,591	2,696	3,635	7,802	4,167
1950	2,026	20,759	27,093	10,068	8,247	9,430	22,584	13,154
1951	2,205	23,282	32,612	12,666	11,605	15,350	33,227	17,877
1952	2,571	25,547	42,537	17,486	15,612	21,151	44,788	23,637
1953	3,007	26,309	47,541	23,660	16,508	19,204	45,428	26,224
1954	3,414	28,152	52,181	26,245	18,579	23,895	54,499	30,604
1955	3,723	31,731	57,970	30,651	22,380	28,602	65,345	36,743
1956	4,039	35,021	66,690	36,860	26,636	35,568	78,761	43,193
1957	4,221	35,602	70,034	41,819	27,802	39,771	84,641	44,870
1958	4,530	37,550	72,377	51,965	30,745	55,459	105,697	50,238
1959	4,764	38,074	71,928	54,977	32,031	59,454	112,279	52,325
1960	5,069	40,493	80,955	59,810	36,826	74,821	134,354	59,533

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales more than trebled during the post-war years. The motive power installed in 1959-60 was six times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 2.0 horse-power per employee.

The next table shows the post-war growth of the four groups into which the industry in New South Wales is at present divided for statistical purposes. It is to be noted that establishments have been classified to one of these groups according to their predominant activity, and as a result there is overlapping of activities between the groups.

Table 633. Major Divisions of Motor Vehicle Industry, N.S.W.

Division	1945-46			1959-60			
	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production
Construction and Assembly	1,154	H.P. 1,289	£ thous. 430	12	5,786	H.P. 18,261	£ thous. 7,863
Bodies and Body Repairs	993	1,549	412	735	5,508	10,349	10,171
Accessories, Parts, and Components	821	1,851	374	115	5,568	23,894	11,126
Repairs	8,101	7,544	2,951	4,207	23,631	28,451	30,373
Total	11,069	12,233	4,167	5,069	40,493	80,955	59,533

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and the parts and accessories (including tyres and tubes) manufactured in New South Wales are given in Table 605.

Because of the volume of interstate transfers of motor vehicle components at various stages of manufacture, the development of the industry is better illustrated by statistics for Australia than for New South Wales.

Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock

The railway and tramway rolling stock establishments in New South Wales comprise 38 government and 11 private establishments, the former having 83 per cent. of the employees. Most of the government establishments are railway and tramway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Enfield, and Randwick (trams), and at Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres.

Particulars of the operations of these establishments in the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 634. Railway and Tramway* Rolling Stock, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1950	57	18,982	44,631	9,565,164	9,015,102	5,952,420	16,801,121	10,848,701
1951	56	19,112	45,216	10,658,915	11,098,329	7,513,354	21,020,746	13,507,392
1952	56	19,199	49,146	12,334,316	14,161,866	10,409,812	27,396,816	16,987,004
1953	54	18,721	51,570	13,183,987	14,155,943	9,236,228	26,166,607	16,930,379
1954	54	19,190	56,293	14,888,324	14,362,715	8,878,968	26,756,625	17,877,657
1955	52	18,625	58,470	16,001,732	15,506,450	11,709,571	30,382,668	18,673,097
1956	52	18,284	58,461	16,978,060	16,931,577	12,824,537	33,364,434	20,539,897
1957	51	18,501	59,696	17,550,023	17,180,707	11,920,799	32,999,256	21,078,457
1958	53	17,531	61,453	17,747,315	16,163,378	11,025,814	31,952,300	20,926,486
1959	51	16,711	60,737	19,096,353	15,498,366	9,187,640	28,649,678	19,462,038
1960	49	16,338	59,698	20,428,850	16,323,347	10,673,323	30,295,028	19,621,705

* The progressive conversion of N.S.W. State tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Ship and Boat Building

The facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships in New South Wales include four large graving docks (one of which—the Captain Cook Graving Dock—is capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat) and four floating docks. All of these, except for a floating dock attached to the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, are situated at Sydney.

In recent years, the shipbuilding establishments in the State have concentrated mainly on repair and maintenance work, although some naval and light commercial vessels and many small pleasure craft have been constructed. The vessels completed in 1959-60 included 19 wooden vessels (with a gross weight of 335 tons) and 545 fibre-glass and 2,216 other small boats of less than 5 tons gross.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building and repairing in 1938-39 and later years. In 1959-60, five of the establishments were government undertakings with a total of 4,257 employees.

Table 635. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	51	4,820	8,622	3,097,922	1,292,256	688,878	2,258,519	1,569,641
1946	87	13,160	43,889	4,359,628	4,891,907	2,769,824	8,972,977	6,203,153
1950	111	10,633	59,048	4,761,286	5,397,041	2,658,016	8,807,797	6,149,781
1951	115	10,664	60,599	5,126,702	6,739,482	3,155,965	10,947,771	7,791,806
1952	114	10,671	64,866	5,486,673	8,311,443	3,565,055	13,444,319	9,879,264
1953	132	11,623	65,870	5,747,303	9,370,457	3,925,730	14,867,275	10,941,545
1954	133	11,316	67,666	5,989,358	9,079,628	3,934,207	14,671,271	10,737,064
1955	133	10,868	66,661	6,267,227	9,609,025	4,238,257	15,759,688	11,521,431
1956	132	11,195	63,941	6,595,481	10,511,954	4,163,690	16,767,924	12,604,234
1957	133	10,570	62,959	6,436,828	10,145,836	3,942,385	16,237,203	12,294,818
1958	134	10,278	64,162	6,541,214	9,891,737	3,843,335	16,064,903	12,221,568
1959	140	9,354	64,297	5,044,399	9,330,518	4,098,741	15,196,044	11,097,303
1960	150	8,374	56,102	5,467,358	8,765,555	3,871,731	14,722,567	10,850,836

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Aircraft Factories

The main activity of the aircraft industry in New South Wales is the repair and maintenance of aircraft and aircraft engines. Relatively few complete aircraft are either manufactured or assembled in the State.

The industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance before the war. Very considerable expansion took place during the war years, but the transition to a peace-time basis caused a rapid reduction in activity. The development of the industry since the late 'forties has been associated with the growth of civil aviation in the State.

Table 636. Aircraft Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8	130	47	29,200	27,039	44,168	82,800	38,632
1946	25	6,400	9,904	2,868,015	2,029,704	2,945,346	5,547,861	2,602,515
1950	20	3,921	11,761	1,558,567	1,880,246	1,355,458	3,720,655	2,365,197
1951	24	4,392	12,068	1,651,173	2,695,045	1,348,256	4,436,187	3,087,931
1952	27	5,109	12,361	1,670,905	3,475,449	1,671,164	5,594,553	3,923,389
1953	32	5,189	12,358	1,718,581	3,755,713	1,889,349	6,560,015	4,670,666
1954	29	4,968	12,874	1,884,464	3,717,997	2,017,081	6,730,393	4,713,312
1955	29	5,365	13,991	2,493,821	4,673,627	2,314,743	8,042,038	5,727,295
1956	33	5,560	16,063	3,048,782	5,338,083	3,432,828	10,349,523	6,916,695
1957	33	5,697	18,402	3,438,109	5,844,410	3,924,364	11,407,843	7,483,479
1958	32	5,267	18,952	3,582,549	5,543,171	4,249,603	11,552,788	7,303,185
1959	33	4,691	19,930	4,571,202	5,130,476	4,274,556	10,961,092	6,686,536
1960	32	4,737	19,136	5,106,471	5,930,920	4,854,294	12,598,681	7,744,387

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 637 to 642. These accounted for 81 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 78 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in New South Wales include cotton yarns and waste, sewing threads, narrow fabrics, towels, drills, canvas and duck, tweed, towelling, furnishing and upholstery fabrics, tyre cord, and tyre cord fabric. The range of the industry's products was greatly extended during the war years.

The development of the industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 637. Cotton Spinning and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	13	1,716	3,395	549,053	217,003	641,053	1,046,892	405,839
1946	40	3,381	8,805	1,270,610	776,932	2,391,679	3,804,932	1,413,253
1950	42	4,075	14,230	3,227,209	1,510,387	4,907,061	8,025,765	3,118,704
1951	40	4,365	14,769	3,346,926	2,035,703	8,164,111	11,842,399	3,678,288
1952	43	4,122	15,620	3,931,934	2,378,581	9,384,465	14,080,307	4,695,842
1953	43	3,750	19,938	4,160,825	2,338,365	7,626,008	11,491,992	3,865,984
1954	45	4,237	19,993	4,255,825	2,914,282	9,092,559	14,241,896	5,149,337
1955	46	4,327	20,739	4,706,472	3,056,917	9,581,481	14,479,425	4,897,944
1956	46	4,303	20,211	4,819,109	3,198,370	9,265,965	14,736,803	5,470,838
1957	44	4,289	20,194	4,861,969	3,417,425	9,745,650	16,124,971	6,379,321
1958	48	4,444	22,085	5,595,569	3,611,182	10,087,150	16,627,043	6,539,893
1959	48	4,295	22,130	9,190,001	3,478,822	9,156,321	15,740,435	6,584,114
1960	49	4,389	22,749	8,996,920	3,913,328	10,396,597	18,199,923	7,800,326

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of pure cotton piecegoods amounted to 16,720,000 square yards in 1959-60, compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported into New South Wales from overseas greatly exceeds the local production, and in 1959-60 amounted to 109,000,000 square yards. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods (such as dress materials and shirtings) are still imported. Sheeting is not made in New South Wales, but is imported from South Australia and from overseas.

Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured within the State or in Victoria. Wool textile mills have been established in Sydney, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, and Orange. Some of the mills are fully integrated, carrying out all processes from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth; others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

The operations of the wool textile industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 638. Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	22	6,712	11,845	1,748,311	974,382	2,643,000	4,299,710	1,656,710
1946	37	6,801	14,778	2,235,822	1,655,356	4,139,343	6,884,484	2,745,141
1950	57	7,987	19,219	3,242,083	2,900,595	9,683,923	14,005,877	4,321,954
1951	62	8,225	23,118	4,022,615	3,758,972	15,883,714	21,771,051	5,887,337
1952	64	7,198	24,396	4,779,302	3,769,233	12,947,919	18,123,217	5,175,298
1953	62	6,421	25,051	5,033,904	3,911,400	10,993,098	16,525,439	5,532,341
1954	56	7,133	26,557	5,482,955	4,523,982	14,510,299	21,984,970	7,474,671
1955	48	6,696	25,372	5,409,907	4,339,321	12,648,006	19,509,102	6,861,096
1956	49	6,585	24,272	5,722,003	4,361,343	11,914,845	18,871,266	6,956,421
1957	44	6,595	23,169	5,507,672	4,523,629	13,970,369	21,123,384	7,153,015
1958	43	6,133	22,417	5,740,290	4,455,178	10,694,893	17,992,368	7,297,475
1959	40	5,907	23,135	6,316,951	4,502,028	9,375,545	17,162,020	7,786,475
1960	39	6,351	22,171	6,637,395	5,193,506	12,244,799	21,334,265	9,089,466

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the wool textile industry rose slowly during the early post-war years to 8,378 in 1948-49, and since then has declined. In 1959-60, the number employed was 24 per cent. less than in 1948-49 and 5 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Three-fifths of the employees are females.

The next table shows the quantity of scoured wool processed in wool textile mills in New South Wales, and the quantities of tops, noils, and yarn produced in the mills in 1938-39 and later years. The production figures include both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn and the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 639. Scoured Wool Processed and Wool Tops, Noils, and Yarn Produced in Wool Textile Factories, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Scoured Wool Used		Wool Tops		Noils Produced	Wool Yarn Produced *	
	Worsted System	Woollen System	Produced	Used for Making Yarn		Worsted	Woollen
	Thousand lb.						
1939	11,865	2,286	10,122	8,623	910	8,116	2,376
1946	10,361	2,918	9,239	8,538	967	7,628	2,988
1950	8,640	3,715	7,703	9,335	853	7,914	3,963
1951	8,131	3,509	7,102	8,978	673	8,218	3,944
1952	8,052	2,811	6,947	7,264	995	6,457	3,284
1953	8,681	2,216	7,614	6,756	1,014	6,295	2,525
1954	10,062	2,956	8,798	7,469	1,221	7,025	3,693
1955	9,048	2,638	8,104	7,520	1,094	7,292	3,477
1956	10,066	3,018	8,731	7,172	1,134	6,662	3,610
1957	11,151	3,070	9,792	7,105	1,240	6,769	3,885
1958	8,543	3,712	7,318	5,959	956	5,719	4,319
1959	10,219	3,596	9,047	5,699	1,150	5,313	4,334
1960	13,302	4,635	11,128	6,736	1,212	6,171	5,859

* Includes mixtures predominantly of wool.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and other substances such as rayon or nylon. In 1959-60, mixtures represented 2,933,000 lb. or 24 per cent. of the total production of wool yarns.

Particulars of the production of wool textiles are given in Table 605.

Hosiery and Knitting Mills

The development of hosiery and knitting mills in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 640. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	78	5,298	2,857	1,324,263	697,004	1,519,611	2,619,764	1,100,153
1946	104	5,049	3,990	1,268,113	1,086,669	2,444,984	4,279,576	1,834,592
1950	143	6,471	6,462	2,213,168	2,243,082	5,484,604	9,220,795	3,736,191
1951	154	7,095	7,675	2,757,030	3,014,544	7,932,726	13,029,793	5,097,067
1952	162	6,883	8,908	3,368,359	3,616,752	8,315,586	14,513,915	6,198,329
1953	180	6,690	8,975	3,771,031	3,872,813	7,892,806	14,832,881	6,940,075
1954	194	7,567	9,513	4,272,463	4,627,712	10,282,883	18,378,450	8,095,567
1955	203	7,758	9,353	4,597,641	4,861,414	10,091,911	19,088,342	8,996,431
1956	207	7,337	8,710	4,975,809	4,734,323	10,609,273	19,312,979	8,703,706
1957	207	7,280	11,306	5,249,349	4,987,000	10,917,327	20,199,530	9,282,203
1958	201	6,931	9,492	5,677,648	4,889,014	11,497,257	21,135,910	9,638,653
1959	200	6,607	9,508	5,888,910	4,873,081	11,351,617	20,643,964	9,292,347
1960	195	6,492	7,085	5,334,024	5,016,243	11,982,642	21,690,652	9,708,010

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the principal yarns used in the hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 641. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.: Principal Yarns Used

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Mercerised Cotton	Rayon	Synthetic Fibres		Mixed Yarns	
					Poly-amides*	Other	Predominantly of Wool	Other
					Thousand lb.			
1939	1,537	2,334	245	3,031	...	...	†
1946	1,933	3,197	238	2,908	†	...	†	
1950	1,707	4,350	255	3,348	97	...	15	
1951	1,632	4,209	159	4,605	139	...	26	
1952	1,338	3,269	158	4,504	156	...	64	
1953	1,409	2,995	144	4,006	265	...	140	
1954	1,887	4,435	139	4,374	361	...	418	
1955	1,948	4,086	107	2,979	686	†	572	
1956	1,925	4,386	63	2,248	1,021	16	422	
1957	2,228	4,380	76	2,112	1,078	28	312	154
1958	1,981	5,050	50	1,775	1,183	117	499	65
1959	1,766	5,238	43	2,012	1,271	236	306	90
1960	1,822	5,717	42	2,229	1,202	363	525	81

* Nylon, perlon, etc.
† Not available.

There has been a marked increase during recent years in the quantities of cotton yarn and synthetic fibre yarns used in the mills. On the other hand, the usage of wool yarn, which reached a peak in 1956-57, has tended to decline, and the usage of rayon yarn, which reached a peak in 1950-51, has declined sharply. The use of silk yarn (224,000 lb. in 1938-39) has been almost completely discontinued.

Details of hosiery and knitted apparel produced are given in Table 605.

Rayon and Nylon, etc.

Certain quantities of rayon and nylon piecegoods are produced in New South Wales factories, but in relation to demand the output is small. Most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from overseas and Victoria. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric have been produced in New South Wales in recent years.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon piecegoods and ribbons in 1947-48 and later years:—

Table 642. Rayon, Nylon, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1948	8	1,118	2,127	1,048,944	373,217	671,990	1,694,901	1,022,911
1950	7	1,128	2,653	1,278,262	517,735	921,739	2,125,300	1,203,561
1951	8	1,342	2,905	1,543,372	646,228	1,258,298	2,701,467	1,443,169
1952	7	1,162	3,243	1,549,126	706,303	1,457,257	2,666,073	1,208,816
1953	7	1,131	3,534	1,164,407	747,502	1,836,331	3,477,050	1,640,719
1954	9	1,297	3,661	1,131,622	905,151	1,992,742	3,450,083	1,457,341
1955	9	1,018	3,565	1,328,088	733,881	1,389,301	2,271,863	882,562
1956	8	1,008	3,602	1,146,854	748,321	1,625,578	2,458,825	833,247
1957	8	1,051	3,785	1,592,202	846,934	1,690,903	3,224,313	1,533,410
1958	9	1,007	3,844	1,661,440	814,268	1,387,187	2,644,043	1,256,856
1959	11	898	3,171	1,911,408	769,070	1,535,674	2,612,431	1,076,757
1960	10	872	3,447	2,007,203	836,340	1,824,774	3,083,758	1,258,984

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Particulars of selected individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 643 to 647. These industries accounted for 49 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 57 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Woolscouring and Fellmongering

Only a small proportion of the wool clip in New South Wales is scoured locally. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The operations of the woolscouring and fellmongering works in New South Wales are summarised in the next table. The figures do not include woolscouring plants in wool textile mills.

Table 643. Woollscouring and Fellmongering Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used†	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	29	871	3,590	313,500	208,292	1,074,827	1,344,895	270,068
1946	31	1,310	4,606	396,925	438,840	1,406,148	2,018,145	611,997
1950	26	1,133	5,279	468,725	628,384	6,149,045	7,447,980	1,298,935
1951	29	1,125	5,455	709,455	761,281	13,088,704	14,724,882	1,636,178
1952	25	926	5,554	818,475	709,496	6,919,617	7,944,708	1,025,091
1953	26	974	5,832	1,139,895	801,478	6,064,324	7,473,931	1,409,607
1954	24	1,081	6,180	1,338,374	976,178	7,338,821	8,963,479	1,624,658
1955	21	942	5,980	1,098,904	889,935	5,935,256	7,427,529	1,492,273
1956	21	982	5,975	1,165,846	932,996	5,619,518	7,318,561	1,699,043
1957	20	1,050	6,322	1,240,655	1,043,437	7,914,210	9,648,803	1,734,593
1958	17	882	6,008	1,217,569	902,566	4,879,124	6,259,161	1,380,037
1959	16	893	5,964	1,322,885	963,484	4,250,435	5,679,261	1,428,806
1960	16	950	5,595	1,284,350	1,106,623	5,492,154	7,222,702	1,730,548

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

During the post-war years, employment in these works has been subject to fluctuation and has declined from the level reached during the war years. In 1959-60, the number employed was 37 per cent. less than in 1943-44 (the war-time peak) and only 9 pr cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the works in 1959-60 represented an average of 5.9 horse-power per employee, compared with 4.1 in 1938-39.

The following table shows the quantity of scoured wool produced in the woollscouring and fellmongering works and in wool textile mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The table also shows the quantity of virgin greasy wool and other materials treated.

Table 644. Production of Scoured Wool in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Woollscouring and Fellmongering Works					Wool Textile Mills		Total Scoured Wool Produced
	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Sheepskins Treated.	Skin Pieces Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	Pelts Produced	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	
	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	38,196	3,443	1,564	30,025	1,753	11,373	5,917	35,942
1946	36,913	4,322	2,181	33,241	2,309	19,631	10,517	43,758
1950	48,056	3,087	964	35,856	2,359	17,773	10,199	46,055
1951	44,786	2,629	1,337	32,377	1,773	14,372	8,549	40,926
1952	30,953	1,939	1,244	23,698	1,179	12,141	7,468	31,166
1953	32,169	2,728	1,158	26,538	1,782	9,305	6,014	32,552
1954	34,968	3,295	877	29,865	2,326	10,497	6,746	36,611
1955	37,909	2,887	914	30,355	2,066	9,695	6,158	36,513
1956	41,911	2,674	976	32,132	1,708	8,468	5,655	37,787
1957	53,825	2,509	1,456	38,151	1,616	7,347	4,642	42,793
1958	39,522	2,262	1,412	29,805	1,451	7,451	4,728	34,533
1959	39,937	2,911	1,247	32,408	1,670	7,378	4,724	37,132
1960	45,882	3,243	636	36,534	2,091	7,208	4,548	41,082

During the post-war years, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in the State, and the quantity produced in wool textile mills has declined markedly.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 645. Scoured Wool Used in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total	Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total
Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.			
1939	14,151	1,796	15,947	1954	13,018	2,514	15,532
1946	13,279	4,000	17,279	1955	11,686	2,275	13,961
				1956	13,084	2,107	15,191
1950	12,355	3,385	15,740	1957	14,221	1,587	15,808
1951	11,640	2,691	14,331	1958	12,255	1,401	13,656
1952	10,863	1,662	12,525	1959	13,815	1,017	14,832
1953	10,897	1,727	12,624	1960	17,637	1,636	19,273

* Quantities used on worsted and woollen systems are shown in Table 639.

† Almost entirely for felt manufacture.

Tanneries

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 646. Tanneries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	1,632	5,180	506,338	357,210	1,335,197	1,910,085	574,888
1946	76	1,945	7,462	719,054	631,168	2,263,852	3,293,731	1,029,879
1950	71	1,901	13,014	1,096,642	1,001,042	2,831,603	4,337,125	1,505,522
1951	69	1,845	13,037	1,239,246	1,173,258	3,675,240	5,444,054	1,768,814
1952	69	1,829	13,927	1,365,750	1,470,113	3,932,090	6,037,821	2,105,731
1953	68	1,874	13,821	1,437,856	1,548,004	3,941,451	6,127,038	2,185,587
1954	69	1,989	14,511	1,574,305	1,732,081	4,445,019	6,877,801	2,432,782
1955	69	1,950	14,499	1,827,077	1,756,878	4,500,186	6,971,302	2,471,116
1956	68	1,811	14,415	1,788,334	1,723,617	4,732,484	6,923,108	2,190,624
1957	65	1,782	14,431	1,858,245	1,721,995	4,961,102	7,091,370	2,130,268
1958	60	1,745	14,802	1,892,887	1,719,877	5,266,799	7,562,333	2,295,534
1959	60	1,779	14,103	2,006,695	1,821,521	5,615,790	8,363,582	2,747,792
1960	58	1,753	14,579	2,373,989	1,939,097	7,205,219	10,132,836	2,927,617

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in tanneries declined from a peak of 2,005 in 1946-47 to 1,829 in 1951-52; it then rose to 1,989 in 1953-54, but has fallen in later years. The number employed in 1959-60 was little more than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in tanneries has almost trebled since 1938-39. It represented an average of 8.2 horse-power per employee in 1959-60 compared with 3.2 in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of the principal materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 647. Tanneries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Leather Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated, etc.						Articles Produced		
	Hides and Skins			Bark Used	Tanning Extract (veg.) Used	Synthetic and Chemical Tanning Agents	Leather		Basils
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat				Sold by Area*	Sold by Weight†	
	Thousand			Tons	Tons	£ thous.	Thousand sq. ft.	Thousand lb.	Thousand
1939	1,254	3,010	989	8,092	1,731	‡	26,059	11,120	1,386
1946	1,475	3,168	731	3,808	5,504	‡	35,732	13,277	897
1950	1,470	2,655	851	3,960	4,149	118	35,424	12,445	865
1951	1,377	2,704	775	3,561	3,972	120	34,830	12,802	1,231
1952	1,520	2,492	650	3,493	4,542	128	35,113	13,197	845
1953	1,560	2,205	297	3,501	3,251	139	32,717	12,350	746
1954	1,834	2,082	425	3,990	3,111	161	38,298	11,757	574
1955	1,728	2,198	522	3,289	2,767	169	36,188	10,838	555
1956	1,523	2,151	377	3,239	2,522	161	33,893	10,173	‡
1957	1,578	2,001	381	2,145	2,231	181	35,222	8,893	263
1958	1,742	1,808	348	1,967	2,327	203	35,999	7,902	202
1959	1,537	1,737	521	1,602	1,876	233	39,210	7,027	178
1960	1,585	1,884	467	1,253	1,782	278	39,538	5,535	187

* Dressed and upper from hides and skins (excluding splits) and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

Although the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has fluctuated during the post-war years, it has been consistently higher than in 1938-39; the highest number treated was 1,834,000 in 1953-54. The number of sheep skins treated has declined, and in 1959-60 was 37 per cent. less than in 1938-39. The quantities of bark and vegetable tanning extract used in tanneries declined markedly during the post-war years, but increasing use has been made of synthetic and chemical tanning agents.

In 1959-60, the production of leather sold by area was 52 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight was 50 per cent. less.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 648 to 652. These industries accounted for 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 98 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes)

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales, excluding establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes (which are treated in Tables 650 and 651) and hosiery and knitting establishments (which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 640).

Table 648. Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	819	23,281	3,875	3,227,757	2,681,594	4,436,311	8,646,110	4,209,799
1946	1,164	26,747	7,040	5,034,671	4,910,432	8,689,922	17,109,219	8,419,297
1950	1,546	33,705	13,897	7,611,876	9,963,339	20,603,864	36,183,344	15,579,480
1951	1,594	35,154	15,934	8,542,842	12,639,334	27,455,041	47,446,689	19,991,648
1952	1,649	32,665	17,460	9,699,159	14,413,969	28,754,634	50,739,297	21,984,663
1953	1,623	28,380	16,228	9,645,268	13,588,845	25,538,538	47,006,920	21,468,382
1954	1,671	30,390	16,127	10,506,935	15,657,390	31,537,901	56,427,333	24,889,432
1955	1,715	30,881	15,824	11,291,734	16,451,653	32,867,719	59,566,543	26,698,824
1956	1,761	30,658	15,547	11,969,359	17,273,779	35,807,663	63,867,872	28,060,209
1957	1,710	29,688	14,736	12,163,571	17,387,873	35,181,434	63,535,122	28,353,688
1958	1,643	29,791	14,439	13,086,238	18,283,385	36,893,983	66,266,590	29,372,607
1959	1,623	30,028	14,362	13,759,361	18,686,684	37,431,455	68,292,764	30,861,309
1960	1,628	31,205	14,582	15,311,947	20,736,750	41,168,993	75,787,159	34,618,166

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although it was subject to fluctuation, employment in clothing factories expanded considerably during the early post-war years, reaching a peak of 35,154 in 1950-51. Adverse economic conditions caused a sharp fall to 28,380 in 1952-53, and employment has recovered only partially since then. The number employed in 1959-60 was 34 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 11 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Females comprised 84 per cent. of the persons employed in 1959-60.

The motive power of engines installed in the factories rose steadily to 17,460 in 1951-52, but declined in subsequent years. In 1959-60, it was still, however, almost four times as great as in 1938-39.

Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation. The proportion of employees in the metropolitan area declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 84 per cent. in 1959-60.

Particulars of the individual industries summarised in the previous table are shown in the following table for the year 1959-60:—

Table 649. Individual Clothing Industries* in N.S.W., 1959-60

Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.				
				£ thousand			
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	940	18,491	6,993	12,245	23,046	42,912	19,866
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	21	701	255	496	1,232	2,065	833
Dressmaking	269	1,280	465	642	1,014	2,181	1,167
Millinery	116	1,415	320	921	1,277	2,781	1,504
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing	158	5,001	2,571	3,322	8,032	13,254	5,222
Foundation Garments	34	1,568	1,172	1,136	3,061	5,715	2,654
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves	46	1,209	466	770	1,727	3,213	1,486
Hats and Caps	23	1,015	2,033	858	1,057	2,273	1,216
Gloves	21	525	307	346	722	1,393	671
Total	1,628	31,205	14,582	20,736	41,168	75,787	34,619

* Excludes hosiery and other knitted goods (Table 640) and boots and shoes (Table 650).

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of these industries is the tailoring and ready-made clothing group, which accounted for 59 per cent. of the total employment and 57 per cent. of the total value of production in all clothing industries in 1959-60. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 15 per cent., dressmaking and millinery establishments for 9 per cent., and foundation garments for 5 per cent. of the total employment.

Boot and Shoe Factories

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes are summarised in the following table. The figures in this table exclude factories manufacturing rubber shoes, goloshes, etc. (which make a significant contribution to the production of footwear, and which are classified as rubber works), factories making plastic footwear (which are classified to the plastics industry), boot and shoe repairing establishments, and establishments producing boot accessories.

Table 650. Boot and Shoe Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	101	5,741	2,323	669,182	848,733	1,385,946	2,610,578	1,224,632
1946	134	6,053	3,349	947,621	1,432,430	2,370,873	4,437,680	2,066,807
1950	196	7,779	6,538	1,436,167	2,732,956	3,809,134	7,882,385	4,073,251
1951	201	8,111	7,664	1,744,333	3,393,162	4,756,418	9,762,873	5,006,455
1952	200	7,596	8,068	1,854,753	4,124,451	5,479,693	11,376,870	5,897,177
1953	187	6,733	7,679	1,879,373	4,023,161	5,694,141	11,371,593	5,677,452
1954	191	7,544	7,543	2,046,153	4,735,496	6,409,320	12,986,825	6,577,505
1955	191	7,213	7,347	2,101,275	4,666,567	6,414,360	12,932,042	6,517,682
1956	186	7,143	7,042	2,175,722	4,856,448	6,744,199	13,987,941	7,243,742
1957	176	6,996	6,958	2,343,961	5,025,561	7,045,530	14,200,862	7,155,332
1958	175	6,777	7,087	2,399,256	4,988,969	7,219,589	14,450,882	7,231,293
1959	172	6,369	6,993	2,366,495	4,751,153	7,325,137	14,322,874	6,997,737
1960	159	6,371	6,458	2,647,099	5,020,439	8,285,007	15,611,311	7,326,304

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Many new boot and shoe factories were opened in the early post-war years, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number employed reached a peak in 1950-51, but has since declined. In 1959-60, it was 21 per cent. less than in 1950-51 and 11 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Half of the persons employed in 1959-60 were females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded rapidly until 1951-52, but has declined steadily since then. In 1959-60, it was still, however, almost three times as great as in 1938-39.

The materials used in the boot and shoe factories in 1959-60 included 2,659,000 lb. of sole leather, 12,664,000 square feet of upper leather, 3,185,000 pairs of ready-made soles, 2,018,000 pairs of ready-made heels, and £429,000 of rubber and synthetic rubber composition sheets. The use of ready-made soles and heels and of synthetic rubber composition sheets has increased substantially since the war. Particulars of the footwear produced by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 605.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 651. Boot and Shoe Repairing Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	621	1,091	722	839,773	78,750	138,209	414,961	276,752
1946	793	1,526	1,004	1,068,188	163,713	266,249	768,350	502,101
1950	762	1,498	1,043	1,067,205	262,009	376,530	1,085,997	709,467
1951	758	1,489	1,100	1,069,949	300,516	446,313	1,265,461	819,148
1952	779	1,425	1,161	1,169,931	368,621	510,701	1,460,681	949,980
1953	862	1,502	1,227	1,360,083	422,827	587,111	1,726,005	1,138,894
1954	914	1,553	1,318	1,505,885	431,122	605,533	1,816,438	1,210,905
1955	916	1,540	1,295	1,617,467	444,420	656,406	1,967,467	1,311,061
1956	930	1,614	1,352	1,751,561	509,190	761,365	2,233,891	1,472,526
1957	923	1,634	1,389	1,927,208	551,397	786,199	2,306,574	1,520,375
1958	931	1,617	1,389	2,097,540	536,500	773,793	2,452,602	1,678,809
1959	936	1,627	1,526	2,231,868	553,062	829,588	2,486,673	1,657,085
1960	947	1,592	1,476	2,447,468	568,095	846,280	2,551,506	1,705,226

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments declined during the post-war years until 1951-52, but has since recovered. In 1959-60, the number employed in the establishments was 11 per cent. greater than in 1951-52 and 46 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Approximately three-fifths of the persons employed in the establishments are working proprietors. The average number of persons employed per establishment is less than 2.

The materials used in repairing establishments in 1959-60 included 1,265,000 lb. of sole leather and 19,000 square feet of upper leather.

Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments

The remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 652. Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	52	1,185	1,444	425,493	202,552	106,189	453,524	347,335
1946	166	2,836	3,311	1,018,350	683,942	383,346	1,625,129	1,241,783
1950	325	4,117	5,415	1,926,928	1,377,714	495,495	2,883,916	2,388,421
1951	335	4,332	6,402	2,041,768	1,704,180	577,993	3,492,787	2,914,794
1952	385	4,394	6,647	2,342,366	2,138,740	810,443	4,301,191	3,490,748
1953	413	4,440	6,392	2,811,499	2,367,990	882,881	4,759,646	3,876,765
1954	445	4,408	6,774	2,944,762	2,438,573	920,437	5,206,727	4,286,290
1955	494	4,874	7,403	3,460,861	2,782,436	1,057,105	5,957,672	4,900,567
1956	515	4,864	7,660	3,718,594	2,933,331	1,129,771	6,315,988	5,186,217
1957	520	4,728	7,678	3,960,006	2,937,073	1,192,067	6,470,669	5,278,602
1958	531	4,675	7,764	4,260,228	2,960,170	1,171,232	6,476,880	5,305,648
1959	534	4,540	7,118	4,516,617	2,903,215	1,146,681	6,425,088	5,278,407
1960	567	4,577	7,607	5,056,794	3,097,105	1,291,464	6,867,880	5,576,416

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry rose substantially during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years. Although the number employed in the industry in 1959-60 was slightly below the record level in 1954-55, it was almost four times as great as in 1938-39. Half of the persons employed in 1959-60 were females. The motive power installed has also risen substantially, and in 1959-60 was more than five times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 653 to 671. These industries accounted for 79 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 79 per cent. of the value of production in the class in 1959-60.

Flour Mills

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with countries in South-East Asia, but it is subject to fluctuation in accordance with variations in wheat production.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 653. Flour Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	54	1,356	10,503	1,515,223	312,778	4,384,058	5,281,514	897,456
1946	54	1,403	12,864	1,579,485	487,008	5,366,974	6,276,225	909,251
1950	55	1,712	15,820	2,220,389	914,655	11,180,179	12,900,688	1,720,509
1951	56	1,881	17,373	2,634,747	1,186,549	14,167,023	16,600,297	2,433,274
1952	55	1,651	18,226	3,292,843	1,258,488	16,163,215	19,032,978	2,869,763
1953	54	1,707	19,635	3,613,727	1,409,527	17,199,835	20,608,814	3,408,979
1954	53	1,723	20,324	3,619,921	1,492,078	21,040,434	24,353,889	3,313,455
1955	52	1,629	20,358	3,901,681	1,474,029	21,164,353	24,381,909	3,217,556
1956	51	1,621	20,194	4,211,532	1,593,596	20,780,048	24,134,589	3,354,541
1957	46	1,663	19,721	4,620,810	1,680,505	22,349,424	26,948,908	4,599,484
1958	47	1,409	20,386	4,952,937	1,494,927	17,864,207	22,062,100	4,197,893
1959	46	1,496	20,814	5,124,012	1,566,400	18,228,481	22,353,042	4,124,561
1960	45	1,572	21,054	5,242,505	1,781,841	21,742,551	26,705,244	4,962,693

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in flour mills is subject to fluctuation, largely because of variations in the wheat harvest and oversea exports (see the chapter "Agriculture"). In 1959-60, the number employed was 16 per cent. less than 1950-51, the peak employment year, and 16 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Apart from a slight fall in 1955-56 and 1956-57, the motive power installed in flour mills expanded steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1959-60, it was double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 13.4 horse-power per employee compared with 7.7 in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in factories in New South Wales and the quantities of the principal commodities produced from the wheat in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures include the small proportion of wheat treated and commodities produced in factories other than flour mills.

Table 654. Wheat Treated, and Principal Commodities Produced from Wheat, in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wheat Treated for—				Principal Commodities Produced†			
	Flour, etc.*	Stock Food	Other Purposes	All Purposes	Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Bran	Pollard	Wheatmeal for Stock Food
	Thousand bushels				Tons of 2,000 lb.			
1939	26,427	‡	‡	‡	557,337	121,154	107,779	‡
1955	26,267	2,762	545	29,574	571,710	96,036	126,605	81,377
1956	26,354	2,301	387	29,042	557,673	95,690	131,139	72,345
1957	28,407	2,876	403	31,686	607,525	101,809	143,277	79,391
1958	19,009	3,292	400	22,701	403,922	65,453	92,069	83,556
1959	20,717	1,565	394	22,676	443,323	75,911	105,765	35,738
1960	25,808	1,566	397	27,771	549,716	88,026	126,122	34,819

* Flour, semolina, sharps, wheatmeal other than for stock food, and by-product bran and pollard, etc.

† Particulars of prepared breakfast foods produced are not available for publication.

‡ Not available.

Cereal Foods and Starch

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 655. Cereal Foods and Starch, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	26	996	4,412	813,388	197,505	990,299	1,760,832	770,533
1946	32	1,305	6,828	998,004	375,946	1,745,787	2,703,432	957,645
1950	27	1,559	9,018	1,239,572	665,469	2,798,677	4,526,434	1,727,757
1951	28	1,560	9,531	1,451,493	777,728	3,722,106	5,925,559	2,203,453
1952	28	1,576	10,498	1,797,010	1,000,501	4,436,293	7,129,484	2,693,191
1953	32	1,523	12,575	2,047,708	1,099,842	5,572,049	8,630,494	3,058,445
1954	34	1,513	13,247	2,390,858	1,169,717	6,922,549	10,875,577	3,953,028
1955	34	1,528	14,044	2,582,576	1,173,910	6,769,758	10,036,806	3,267,048
1956	33	1,557	14,305	2,943,864	1,292,302	7,696,393	11,463,899	3,767,506
1957	33	1,601	15,276	3,120,004	1,430,333	7,992,540	12,343,604	4,351,064
1958	31	1,574	17,191	3,383,437	1,466,266	9,096,345	13,639,365	4,543,020
1959	31	1,557	17,239	3,493,686	1,489,186	8,809,342	14,019,486	5,210,144
1960	32	1,599	18,370	3,607,198	1,608,875	8,952,735	14,771,128	5,818,393

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1959-60, the number of persons employed in these factories was 61 per cent. more than in 1938-39; females represented 24 per cent. of the total employment. The motive power installed in the factories in 1959-60 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 11.5 horse-power per employee.

Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry)

The operations of factory establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, and pastry are summarised in the next table:—

Table 656. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	789	4,462	3,847	3,091,583	827,018	2,684,695	4,478,124	1,793,429
1946	975	5,478	4,945	3,802,591	1,303,470	4,513,296	7,431,375	2,918,079
1950	1,144	6,864	7,032	5,338,993	2,323,372	7,254,629	12,285,863	5,031,234
1951	1,170	6,846	7,406	5,577,476	2,745,354	8,026,837	14,005,780	5,978,943
1952	1,258	7,004	7,928	6,250,063	3,412,785	10,323,611	17,797,484	7,473,873
1953	1,375	7,057	8,594	7,358,601	3,691,675	11,661,168	20,032,836	8,371,668
1954	1,470	7,343	9,147	8,325,514	3,876,974	12,371,864	21,286,880	8,915,016
1955	1,525	7,347	9,399	8,774,861	4,179,355	13,469,403	22,534,201	9,064,798
1956	1,576	7,497	10,555	9,866,948	4,533,333	14,552,722	24,927,768	10,375,046
1957	1,542	7,535	11,299	11,197,841	4,890,172	16,096,168	27,437,548	11,341,380
1958	1,685	8,005	11,804	13,334,752	5,235,171	18,261,349	30,532,507	12,271,158
1959	1,643	8,026	12,711	14,100,741	5,477,984	18,186,318	30,916,158	12,729,840
1960	1,601	8,018	12,270	15,247,348	5,805,141	18,957,116	32,753,655	13,796,539

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments has risen steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1959-60, the number employed was 81 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 48 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1959-60 was 25 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the establishments has also risen steadily. In 1959-60, it was more than three times as great as in 1938-39.

Biscuit Factories

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 657. Biscuit Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	16	2,667	4,734	642,432	375,701	868,544	1,663,976	795,432
1946	21	1,873	5,705	834,908	463,531	936,048	1,856,179	920,131
1950	26	2,410	6,114	1,336,432	853,132	1,841,796	3,334,947	1,493,151
1951	24	2,574	6,895	1,546,589	1,112,469	1,930,303	3,947,264	2,016,961
1952	23	2,644	7,648	1,781,199	1,496,501	2,754,890	5,584,236	2,829,366
1953	21	2,406	8,088	2,083,371	1,548,764	3,243,853	6,295,769	3,051,916
1954	20	2,416	8,586	2,229,245	1,625,010	3,327,000	6,547,500	3,220,500
1955	19	2,597	8,738	2,954,668	1,646,120	3,464,598	6,821,481	3,356,883
1956	21	2,559	8,630	3,076,163	1,836,579	3,977,718	7,713,966	3,736,248
1957	28	2,287	9,051	3,139,121	1,746,627	4,137,617	7,994,472	3,856,855
1958	18	2,261	9,140	3,232,194	1,757,061	4,436,868	8,366,522	3,929,654
1959	18	2,327	9,148	3,370,562	1,904,680	4,922,538	9,178,819	4,256,281
1960	17	2,367	8,214	3,639,885	2,003,818	5,010,412	9,286,022	4,275,610

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although the number of persons employed in biscuit factories has varied considerably in post-war years, it has been consistently lower than in 1938-39. The number rose during the early post-war years, and by 1951-52 had almost regained the pre-war level; but it has since fallen, and in 1959-60 was 11 per cent. lower than in 1938-39. Females outnumber the males employed in the industry, and in 1959-60 represented 62 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the factories rose fairly steadily during the post-war years, and in 1959-60 was 74 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.5 horse-power per employee in 1959-60, compared with 1.8 in the pre-war year.

Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining

Sugar-cane cultivated on the far north coast of New South Wales is crushed in three large mills situated on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. The area of cane cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of the mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. The number employed in the sugar mills is affected by variations in the cane harvest, and was 212 in 1938-39, 317 in 1943-44, 138 in 1952-53, and 243 in 1959-60. The output of raw sugar was 70,526 tons in 1959-60, compared with 45,156 tons in 1938-39 and 14,272 tons in 1952-53.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pyrmont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as from those on the far north coast of New South Wales.

The sugar industry is regulated in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

The quantities of refined sugar used in food and drink manufacturing industries in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 658. Refined Sugar* Used in Food and Drink Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Confectionery	Breweries	Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning	Bakeries, etc.	Biscuits	Condiments, Coffee, etc.	Other Industries	Total, Food and Drink Industries
	Tons								
1955	20,873	21,045	17,334	8,038	7,002	6,610	6,052	7,313	94,267
1956	20,406	21,911	17,430	7,881	7,285	6,723	6,059	9,492	97,187
1957	21,557	21,135	17,775	8,024	7,386	6,039	6,231	9,486	97,633
1958	22,606	20,454	19,277	8,613	7,284	6,582	4,407	9,422	98,645
1959	24,716	20,323	18,705	8,121	7,419	6,787	5,547	9,140	100,758
1960	24,763	20,219	17,713	8,359	7,882	6,943	7,512	12,121	105,512

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

Confectionery Factories

Employment in confectionery factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years and had almost regained the 1938-39 level in 1949-50, but since then it has contracted. The number employed in 1959-60 was 14 per cent. less than in 1949-50. Half of the persons employed are females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded steadily during the post-war years. In 1959-60, it was more than double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 6.1 horse-power per employee compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Table 659. Confectionery Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	59	3,413	8,337	1,512,559	500,902	1,667,010	3,054,750	1,387,740
1946	73	2,693	9,353	1,404,804	670,741	2,471,964	4,066,895	1,594,931
1950	104	3,335	11,912	1,881,904	1,279,842	4,727,900	7,794,968	3,067,068
1951	99	3,294	13,053	2,101,647	1,534,465	5,354,408	8,720,182	3,365,774
1952	92	3,035	13,815	2,275,117	1,797,485	6,354,264	10,044,404	3,690,140
1953	99	2,938	15,031	2,463,506	1,878,470	6,446,481	10,658,341	4,211,860
1954	97	2,930	15,228	2,578,500	1,939,654	6,773,239	11,154,869	4,381,630
1955	94	2,850	16,088	2,826,861	1,919,792	7,480,142	11,845,768	4,365,626
1956	92	2,948	16,651	2,967,375	2,113,824	7,889,114	12,371,103	4,481,989
1957	91	3,044	15,977	3,019,052	2,333,538	8,310,036	13,859,370	5,549,334
1958	94	2,905	16,895	3,939,562	2,249,572	8,056,303	13,298,560	5,242,257
1959	85	2,858	17,274	4,471,946	2,270,202	8,464,783	13,938,194	5,473,411
1960	88	2,867	17,584	4,639,598	2,370,348	8,950,656	14,926,642	5,975,986

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in fruit and vegetable canning and bottling and the manufacture of jam, pickles, sauces, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 660. Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	31	1,659	2,576	599,112	304,424	1,191,343	1,911,173	719,830
1946	55	3,596	6,758	1,205,798	956,757	3,678,975	5,370,604	1,691,629
1950	70	3,321	9,554	1,939,502	1,372,409	4,865,924	7,137,136	2,271,212
1951	66	3,472	8,854	2,105,144	1,661,077	5,480,608	8,247,575	2,766,967
1952	64	3,411	10,407	2,277,629	2,036,419	7,628,067	11,104,179	3,476,112
1953	63	2,818	10,237	3,193,060	1,987,100	7,714,852	11,198,270	3,483,418
1954	59	2,734	10,754	3,174,964	1,990,566	6,975,898	10,101,835	3,125,937
1955	51	2,622	10,635	2,908,142	1,941,134	7,268,619	11,197,864	3,929,245
1956	55	2,790	11,109	3,285,137	2,098,019	7,919,256	12,050,199	4,130,943
1957	59	2,880	11,614	3,600,991	2,324,376	8,977,537	13,528,083	4,550,546
1958	58	2,684	11,798	3,927,091	2,213,852	8,602,625	13,060,985	4,458,360
1959	53	2,530	12,112	4,081,259	2,117,854	8,084,584	12,184,902	4,100,318
1960	53	2,450	12,652	4,071,573	2,283,536	8,742,791	13,833,480	5,090,689

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry increased very steeply during the war, reaching a peak of 3,871 in 1944-45. The number employed declined in the early post-war period, rose to 3,472 in 1950-51, and then fell to 2,450 in 1959-60. While considerably less than the war-time peak, the number in 1959-60 was still 48 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

About 40 per cent. of the persons employed in the industry work in the country, mainly on a seasonal basis, in canneries near the place where the fruit and vegetables are grown. In 1959-60, females represented 46 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1959-60 was almost twice as great as in 1944-45 and almost five times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 5.2 horse-power per employee, compared with 1.5 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1949-60 included 10,021 tons of sugar, 492,726 cwt. of fresh fruit, and 354,069 cwt. of vegetables.

Bacon Factories

Particulars of the factories engaged in bacon curing in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 661. Bacon Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939	25	383	1,739	208	95	972	1,179	207
1946	32	652	2,453	312	206	2,482	3,028	546
1950	35	743	2,513	520	339	3,025	3,826	801
1951	35	758	2,445	598	412	3,679	4,658	979
1952	33	692	2,467	542	462	4,186	4,996	810
1953	32	638	2,704	627	507	4,649	5,785	1,136
1954	32	608	2,781	686	503	4,606	5,687	1,081
1955	32	662	2,854	785	543	4,459	6,094	1,635
1956	31	663	2,750	753	569	5,257	6,608	1,351
1957	29	657	2,873	792	598	5,059	6,233	1,174
1958	29	712	2,852	892	652	4,928	6,359	1,431
1959	29	697	2,732	958	657	4,718	6,160	1,442
1960	30	721	3,437	1,201	762	5,729	7,004	1,275

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The trends since 1951-52 in the production of bacon and ham in New South Wales factories are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 662. Bacon and Ham Produced* in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total	Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total
	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.		Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1952	18,047	9,864	27,911	1957	17,252	5,828	23,080
1953	19,109	10,400	29,509	1958	19,005	6,519	25,524
1954	20,304	6,195	26,499	1959	20,197	5,800	25,997
1955	20,251	5,967	26,218	1960	18,690	5,977	24,667
1956	19,752	5,771	25,523				

* Cured weight, bone-in weight basis. Very little bacon and ham is now produced on farms.

Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories

The butter, cheese, and other milk products industry, as defined for statistical purposes, includes factories engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk, but excludes the pasteurising, etc. and bottling of whole milk, the preparation of cream for sale as such, and factories engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice cream (now made mostly from concentrated milk) and other frozen dairy foods.

In New South Wales, the manufacture of the butter, cheese, and other dairy produce is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, the provisions of which are summarised in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Dairy produce factories are under the general oversight of government officials, who assist dairy farmers and factory managers to promote and maintain the high quality of dairy products.

Factory production accounts for most of the butter (96 per cent. in 1959-60) and virtually all of the cheese produced in New South Wales. Particulars of the total production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham (including estimates of the small quantities produced on farms), and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing, are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The operations of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 663. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Value of—					
			Motive Power Installed	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939	129	1,533	21,873	1,454	368	7,269	8,014	745
1946	117	2,025	26,605	1,746	641	7,051	8,042	991
1950	99	2,228	26,077	2,628	1,049	12,052	13,644	1,592
1951	90	2,259	26,788	3,331	1,278	11,368	13,338	1,970
1952	90	2,168	27,088	4,107	1,444	10,934	12,964	2,030
1953	79	2,282	30,693	5,423	1,780	20,298	23,276	2,978
1954	78	2,412	39,585	6,696	1,914	17,254	20,706	3,452
1955	77	2,322	36,136	6,309	1,875	18,313	21,505	3,192
1956	77	2,542	38,471	7,098	2,128	20,102	23,712	3,610
1957	75	2,396	39,329	6,871	2,177	16,870	20,616	3,746
1958	74	2,447	40,374	6,931	2,199	15,529	18,739	3,210
1959	77	2,405	40,466	7,010	2,229	18,023	22,463	4,440
1960	77	2,474	40,530	7,024	2,392	20,335	25,663	5,328

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although employment in this group of factories has been fairly stable in recent years, its average level in the five years ending with 1959-60 (2,453) was 60 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1959-60 was 85 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Trends since 1938-39 in the quantities of cream and liquid milk used in this group of factories, and in the quantities of butter, cheese, and other milk products produced in the factories, are illustrated in the following table.

Table 664. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories, N.S.W.: Principal Materials Used and Commodities Produced

Year ended 30th June	Cream Used (for Butter)	Liquid Milk Used			Principal Commodities Produced			
		Whole		Skim†	Butter	Cheese	Concentrated and Condensed Milk‡	Powdered Milk (All Types)
		For Cheese	For Other Products*					
	Thous. lb.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	211,250	7,413	4,864	¶	113,841	7,193	6,258	6,941
1946	151,290	5,122	17,130	¶	74,280	4,858	25,251	17,743
1950	171,124	6,334	23,759	1,158	82,469	6,333	27,412	30,857
1951	159,511	6,652	17,965	4,553	76,873	6,630	23,359	28,741
1952	108,939	4,562	13,693	1,686	52,501	4,470	20,874	21,503
1953	172,382	7,151	24,245	9,349	83,076	7,084	20,512	43,488
1954	138,106	7,333	19,535	13,097	66,557	7,191	24,639	39,683
1955	173,857	5,761	11,574	23,793	86,661	5,617	16,316	43,765
1956	184,285	7,405	13,529	36,385	91,988	7,569	17,959	53,346
1957	166,230	8,952	15,008	26,647	75,769	9,003	24,226	49,230
1958	139,155	8,943	14,762	22,997	67,063	9,054	27,067	43,662
1959	175,381	10,745	14,839	36,133	84,521	11,298	21,511	57,085
1960	185,353	9,134	17,126	32,038	92,676	9,740	23,418	60,106

* Concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

† Mainly for concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Not available.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years 1955-56 to 1959-60, the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales was 31 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1938-39.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Production of the various types of powdered milk has increased remarkably since 1938-39, rising from 6,941,000 lb. in 1938-39 to 17,743,000 lb. in 1945-46 and 60,106,000 lb. in 1959-60. The production of concentrated and condensed milk quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1945-46, but has tended to contract in later years.

Margarine Factories

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales, from vegetable oils (mainly from copra) and from animal fats. The production of table margarine has been subject, since 1941, to annual quotas determined under the Dairy Industry Act. The annual quota for New South Wales was 1,248 tons from 1941 to 1951 and 2,496 tons from 1951 to 1955; in December, 1955, it was raised to 9,000 tons. Special permits may be granted under the Act, enabling manufacturers to produce table margarine for oversea export in excess of their quota.

The operations of margarine factories in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 665. Margarine Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939	10	494	2,443	270	113	865	1,218	353
1946	8	538	2,071	212	176	1,406	1,764	358
1950	10	571	3,777	273	252	3,113	3,630	517
1951	10	517	3,822	526	320	2,894	3,468	574
1952	9	567	2,907	547	422	4,307	5,202	895
1953	9	541	4,049	594	395	3,965	4,830	865
1954	8	592	4,425	622	483	4,764	5,840	1,076
1955	8	649	4,807	674	588	5,236	6,597	1,361
1956	9	732	5,935	791	665	5,884	7,017	1,133
1957	8	733	6,340	1,061	731	6,619	7,777	1,158
1958	8	713	6,698	1,413	711	7,094	8,555	1,461
1959	8	717	6,569	1,528	797	8,379	9,952	1,573
1960	6	787	6,619	1,776	885	8,402	10,027	1,625

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of table margarine was expanded very considerably during the war years, but fell sharply during the early post-war years. Between 1952 and 1955, production exceeded the annual quotas for table margarine, while the validity of the Dairy Industry Act in terms of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution was being challenged. The High Court upheld the validity of the Act in 1955, and in December, 1955, the New South Wales annual quota for table margarine produced for local consumption was raised to 9,000 tons. Table margarine production rose sharply between 1954-55 and 1956-57, and although it declined slightly in later years, production in 1959-60 was four and a half times as great as in 1938-39. Trends in the production of table and other margarine are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 666. Production of Margarine, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Quantity			Value		
	Table Margarine	Other Margarine	Total	Table Margarine	Other Margarine	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
1939	40,107	200,670	240,777	162,692	566,627	729,319
1946	135,420	226,009	361,429	758,896	726,931	1,485,827
1950	75,509	341,446	416,955	621,212	1,523,357	2,144,569
1951	50,170	324,357	374,527	495,795	1,452,148	1,947,943
1952	99,518	366,223	465,741	1,015,129	1,828,017	2,843,146
1953	82,312	312,402	394,714	901,211	2,134,351	3,035,562
1954	128,128	326,724	454,852	1,345,626	2,308,969	3,654,595
1955	149,887	316,630	466,517	1,737,988	2,423,755	4,161,743
1956	161,763	227,503	389,266	1,953,361	1,611,736	3,565,097
1957	194,339	189,431	383,770	2,408,213	1,516,205	3,924,418
1958	177,981	199,570	377,551	2,188,270	1,745,473	3,933,743
1959	190,653	253,427	444,080	2,475,108	2,028,635	4,503,743
1960	181,448	318,363	499,811	2,488,588	2,371,910	4,860,498

Condiments, Spices, etc.

The group "Condiment, Spices, etc." comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, and pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea.

Particulars of this group of factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 667. Condiments, Spices, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	53	1,510	1,662	532,547	217,620	1,033,120	2,122,759	1,089,639
1946	57	1,898	3,008	727,325	426,514	1,911,830	3,236,532	1,324,702
1950	64	2,110	3,659	1,096,041	756,149	3,671,086	5,609,765	1,938,679
1951	63	1,987	3,519	1,143,124	831,306	4,042,147	6,298,237	2,256,090
1952	67	1,973	4,113	1,544,837	1,005,868	7,739,339	10,509,545	2,770,206
1953	70	1,571	3,604	1,125,227	964,091	5,244,747	8,019,603	2,774,856
1954	67	1,509	3,775	1,241,904	936,889	5,259,062	8,033,901	2,774,839
1955	67	1,552	3,554	1,439,177	1,011,712	7,236,415	9,971,439	2,735,024
1956	68	1,565	3,928	1,869,362	1,076,879	5,819,891	8,778,286	2,958,395
1957	70	1,579	4,338	2,040,579	1,160,194	6,316,992	9,612,198	3,295,206
1958	72	1,472	4,489	2,160,757	1,102,355	6,343,562	9,623,043	3,279,481
1959	77	1,631	4,809	2,819,598	1,233,990	6,935,452	10,531,292	3,595,840
1960	73	1,818	4,744	2,830,338	1,511,222	8,221,775	12,895,502	4,673,727

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Aerated waters, cordials, etc. are produced in New South Wales by a large number of small factories in country areas and a few relatively large establishments in the metropolitan area. The operations of the establishments in this industry are summarised in the following table:—

Table 668. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	172	1,149	2,344	639,815	186,738	583,284	1,141,576	558,292
1946	184	1,689	3,141	833,385	416,486	1,614,046	2,836,693	1,222,647
1950	208	2,132	5,490	1,613,007	749,596	2,391,205	4,137,748	1,746,543
1951	210	2,273	6,091	2,004,200	940,618	2,904,474	5,166,335	2,261,861
1952	209	2,245	6,793	2,435,240	1,203,032	3,315,783	5,972,907	2,637,124
1953	206	1,965	7,331	2,817,574	1,216,755	3,168,949	5,823,989	2,655,040
1954	206	1,936	10,203	2,820,352	1,197,893	3,469,115	6,664,354	3,195,239
1955	202	2,030	9,818	2,915,711	1,273,910	3,951,319	7,231,049	3,279,730
1956	203	2,055	10,139	3,336,595	1,367,460	4,149,403	7,356,111	3,206,708
1957	195	1,870	9,771	3,620,423	1,296,972	3,924,309	7,291,149	3,366,840
1958	188	2,017	6,573	3,771,716	1,480,045	4,700,191	8,953,586	4,253,395
1959	190	1,924	7,108	4,068,126	1,550,242	4,750,825	8,993,342	4,242,517
1960	185	1,970	7,080	4,231,182	1,640,535	5,341,257	10,149,045	4,807,788

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased steadily during the post-war years until 1950-51, but has since contracted. In 1959-60, the number employed was 13 per cent. less than in 1950-51 and 72 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 22 per cent. of the total employment in 1959-60. Although it has fallen sharply since 1953-54, the motive power installed in the industry in 1959-60 was still, however, more than three times as great as in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1959-60 included 17,713 tons of sugar and 183,218 cwt. of fresh fruit.

Breweries

All except one of the breweries in New South Wales are in the metropolitan area. The brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table, which excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) undertaken by the breweries.

Table 669. Breweries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	6	1,009	9,936	1,731,790	310,682	1,125,936	3,492,243	2,366,307
1946	6	1,162	11,499	1,782,982	426,156	1,445,955	3,836,829	2,390,874
1950	6	1,493	11,875	2,062,087	796,172	2,504,503	5,300,803	2,796,300
1951	6	1,552	12,031	2,311,885	1,035,562	3,198,618	6,217,177	3,018,559
1952	8	1,658	13,934	2,808,090	1,328,419	4,424,298	8,038,421	3,614,123
1953	9	1,736	15,161	3,717,415	1,586,443	5,940,668	10,139,842	4,199,174
1954	9	1,737	19,835	4,622,881	1,674,080	6,906,004	12,006,953	5,100,949
1955	9	1,851	21,535	5,911,641	1,853,008	7,441,768	13,476,550	6,034,782
1956	8	1,918	21,072	7,364,206	1,971,989	8,950,070†	14,493,589	5,543,519†
1957	7	1,943	21,390	8,532,950	2,041,101	8,873,569	14,872,597	5,999,028
1958	6	1,911	20,687	8,814,981	2,069,726	9,038,146	15,762,571	6,724,425
1959	6	1,923	21,066	9,736,288	2,112,921	8,779,476	15,371,265	6,591,789
1960	6	1,908	22,457	9,478,031	2,166,648	8,938,903	16,037,462	7,098,559

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in breweries rose steadily during the post-war years until 1956-57, and contracted slightly in subsequent years. In 1959-60, the number employed was 64 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and almost twice as great as in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in the breweries expanded rapidly between 1950-51 and 1954-55, but has risen only slightly since then. The capacity in 1959-60 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced in 1938-39 and later years. Beer production reached a record level in 1959-60, and was then almost three times as great as in 1938-39. Bottled beer accounted for 25 per cent. of the total production in 1959-60, compared with 20 per cent. in 1938-39.

Table 670. Breweries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Beer Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated			Ale, Beer, and Stout Produced †		
	Malt	Hops	Sugar*	Bulk	Bottled	Total
	Bushels	lb.	Tons	Thousand gallons		
1939	1,059,628	931,922	6,922	27,174	6,725	33,899
1955	2,500,068	2,074,805	21,045	68,935	19,146	88,081
1956	2,546,588	2,168,417	21,911	72,771	20,526	93,297
1957	2,509,234	1,988,361	21,135	70,714	21,216	91,930
1958	2,561,718	1,961,925	20,454	71,556	22,643	94,199
1959	2,462,797	1,951,336	20,323	69,102	22,583	91,685
1960	2,521,079	2,058,361	20,419	71,321	23,391	94,712

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

† Excludes waste beer.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition". Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Tobacco Factories

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in two large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to other Australian States.

The development of the tobacco industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 671. Tobacco Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8	3,108	6,104	1,271,480	623,799	4,830,744	6,039,442	1,208,698
1946	8	2,997	5,761	1,020,888	749,800	7,059,349	8,260,290	1,200,941
1950	14	2,771	5,799	1,211,583	1,068,637	9,728,081	11,536,427	1,808,346
1951	13	2,606	5,651	1,188,968	1,246,641	10,386,190	12,768,089	2,381,899
1952	15	2,555	5,085	1,219,954	1,540,243	11,898,704	14,346,649	2,447,945
1953	15	2,428	5,434	1,193,289	1,697,584	13,317,373	16,821,946	3,504,573
1954	15	2,451	6,288	1,422,126	1,804,984	15,952,247	19,903,898	3,951,651
1955	13	2,332	6,270	1,089,068	1,792,713	16,590,816	20,585,844	3,995,028
1956	14	2,371	8,381	1,691,097	1,972,053	17,447,398†	22,210,569	4,763,171†
1957	12	2,574	8,797	2,070,509	2,278,381	20,487,110	26,513,068	6,025,958
1958	11	2,723	8,131	2,634,453	2,461,458	20,961,915	27,444,241	6,482,326
1959	8	2,763	7,414	3,114,422	2,432,281	21,507,462	29,703,096	8,195,634
1960	8	2,930	7,914	4,134,962	2,788,591	22,425,418	33,676,472	11,251,054

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in tobacco factories contracted between 1945-46 and 1954-55, but recovered steadily in subsequent years and by 1959-60 had almost regained the 1945-46 level. Females comprised 46 per cent. of the total employment in 1959-60.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 672 to 674. These industries accounted for 74 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 70 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Sawmills

Most of the sawmills in New South Wales are located in country districts, many of them in forest areas. Some of the mills undertake moulding and planing in addition to general milling. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where imported and country timbers are re-sawn and joinery work is done.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table. The figures exclude plywood mills and other woodworking establishments.

Table 672. Sawmills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	435	4,981	29,096	1,343,980	970,988	2,869,444	4,464,421	1,594,977
1946	645	6,277	44,128	1,818,480	1,575,729	4,182,580	6,792,094	2,609,514
1950	920	9,225	78,624	3,402,430	3,457,924	9,761,567	16,014,978	6,253,411
1951	982	9,772	93,660	4,355,976	4,401,395	13,479,016	21,614,761	8,135,745
1952	1,043	10,635	105,026	5,115,844	6,059,670	19,223,152	30,614,166	11,391,014
1953	1,203	10,090	117,132	5,842,503	6,173,323	16,495,126	27,015,257	10,520,131
1954	1,108	9,947	117,496	5,978,133	6,583,314	19,082,415	30,820,090	11,737,675
1955	1,055	9,892	118,246	6,963,556	6,833,307	20,746,790	33,310,143	12,563,353
1956	1,040	9,749	118,584	7,389,934	7,111,862	21,511,989	34,406,068	12,894,079
1957	1,069	9,564	124,114	7,827,994	7,333,000	22,837,232	36,273,239	13,436,007
1958	1,018	9,515	123,545	8,182,730	7,577,825	23,025,195	37,041,457	14,016,262
1959	983	9,460	123,786	8,425,126	7,713,816	22,475,870	37,511,891	15,036,021
1960	946	9,535	125,535	8,885,616	8,309,948	25,474,833	41,381,242	15,906,409

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes timber-getters and transport workers.

Employment in the sawmills expanded rapidly during the post-war years up to 1951-52, but contracted in subsequent years. The number employed in 1959-60 was 10 per cent. below the 1951-52 peak, but almost twice as great as in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the mills in 1959-60 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments are given in the next table. The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1959-60 was 50 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the reduced imports of softwoods.

Table 673. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced						
	Native	Im- ported *	Total	From Native Logs				From Im- ported Logs*	Total	
				Hardwoods	Brush- woods and Scrubwoods	Soft- woods	Total			
Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet							
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169	
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149	
1955	48,565	1,816	50,381	280,085	18,346	74,489	372,920	14,663	387,583	
1956	48,619	1,343	49,962	273,332	23,335	67,103	363,770	10,863	374,633	
1957	49,638	1,513	51,151	278,078	23,425	64,044	365,547	11,558	377,105	
1958	47,703	1,929	49,632	270,182	23,246	66,309	359,737	15,489	375,226	
1959	49,910	2,048	51,958	280,936	32,778	65,798	379,512	18,872	398,384	
1960	52,699	2,778	55,477	300,152	26,760	71,916	398,828	23,994	422,822	

* Includes interstate imports in 1938-39 and 1945-46.

† Not available.

Further particulars of the timber industry are given in the chapter "Forestry".

Joinery

Window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, and other articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used.

Particulars of joinery workshops, which are usually small in size, are given in the following table. The figures include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items; workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

Table 674. Joinery Workshops in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establish-ments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	197	2,069	8,573	590,416	457,290	709,948	1,403,948	694,000
1946	236	2,350	9,768	731,453	633,529	1,028,658	1,911,630	882,972
1950	501	4,193	17,773	1,685,320	1,670,141	3,382,560	6,079,589	2,697,029
1951	553	4,620	19,853	2,062,530	2,202,856	4,897,618	8,541,608	3,643,990
1952	636	4,992	21,770	2,688,624	3,013,567	7,252,019	11,981,230	4,729,211
1953	691	4,594	23,500	3,040,026	2,916,430	5,616,981	10,278,506	4,661,525
1954	736	4,891	25,433	3,550,087	3,283,253	6,998,310	12,240,035	5,241,725
1955	804	5,161	26,041	4,002,394	3,783,252	7,898,098	13,836,320	5,938,222
1956	822	5,247	27,524	4,259,918	4,166,802	8,429,697	15,045,238	6,615,541
1957	829	4,980	28,052	4,738,576	4,062,244	8,789,502	15,182,689	6,393,187
1958	831	5,061	29,044	5,019,977	4,205,176	9,108,730	16,024,689	6,915,959
1959	852	5,285	29,083	5,385,721	4,532,873	9,531,886	17,045,110	7,513,224
1960	888	5,638	29,505	6,172,508	5,177,713	11,175,254	19,675,586	8,500,332

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1959-60, this industry accounted for 70 per cent. of both the aggregate employment and the value of production in the Class.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery, and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 675. Cabinet and Furniture Making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	258	4,465	7,263	969,502	918,314	1,492,240	2,852,487	1,360,247
1946	269	3,547	9,227	1,017,272	1,032,111	1,614,134	3,167,110	1,552,976
1950	418	5,307	13,388	1,655,827	2,152,868	3,655,053	7,083,022	3,427,969
1951	441	5,719	16,016	2,007,046	2,810,385	5,149,505	9,565,310	4,415,805
1952	463	5,467	16,503	2,293,365	3,356,565	5,544,838	10,476,129	4,931,291
1953	502	5,025	17,039	2,406,448	3,208,690	5,091,547	9,880,478	4,788,931
1954	525	5,253	17,330	2,737,133	3,523,657	5,792,557	11,367,175	5,574,618
1955	536	5,291	17,149	3,026,639	3,809,312	6,537,851	12,476,747	5,938,896
1956	547	5,348	16,401	3,246,658	4,209,944	7,278,235	13,759,982	6,481,747
1957	539	5,302	15,576	3,656,298	4,347,065	7,277,435	14,300,801	7,023,366
1958	536	6,033	17,065	4,256,848	5,182,530	9,193,461	17,480,668	8,287,207
1959	570	6,225	18,210	5,274,401	5,540,909	10,543,933	19,535,968	8,992,035
1960	566	6,516	17,829	5,768,085	6,166,887	12,341,295	22,683,086	10,341,791

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1959-60 was £24,582,000—wood, £16,407,000; metal (including office equipment), £8,054,000; and seagrass and bamboo, £121,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII. PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 676 to 680. These industries accounted for 90 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 88 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1959-60.

Paper-making

Although the paper-making industry had been established in Australia for many years, its development was retarded until 1939, when supplies of Australian-made pulp (mostly short-fibred pulp from Australian eucalypts) first became available.

The industry is operating in all States, but is chiefly centred in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. A large part of the pulp requirements of New South Wales mills is imported from Tasmania and Victoria, the rest being imported from oversea. The principal products of the industry in New South Wales are paper board, kraft and other wrapping papers, printing and writing papers (other than newsprint), and blotting paper.

The development of the paper-making industry in New South Wales since 1955-56 is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1955-56 are not available for publication.

Table 676. Paper-making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1956	4	1,630	46,705	2,618	1,612	3,423	6,699	3,276
1957	4	1,861	48,393	2,794	2,012	4,510	8,386	3,876
1958	4	1,866	49,762	3,068	2,156	4,764	8,914	4,150
1959	4	1,914	50,321	3,570	2,324	4,999	9,716	4,717
1960	4	1,972	52,751	6,275	2,733	5,555	11,628	6,073

* Average during whole year.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The printing of newspapers and periodicals in New South Wales is undertaken by a few large metropolitan newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspaper enterprises. Details of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 677. Newspapers and Periodicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	213	4,456	10,997	3,135,496	1,189,832	1,508,649	3,618,393	2,109,744
1946	181	4,595	15,653	3,172,554	1,573,625	2,617,227	5,518,095	2,900,868
1950	177	5,993	17,685	4,112,169	2,977,460	6,100,480	12,208,921	6,108,441
1951	179	5,891	17,688	5,315,727	3,418,841	6,924,207	13,594,385	6,670,178
1952	183	5,851	18,932	5,924,000	4,071,366	8,836,186	16,525,422	7,689,236
1953	179	5,526	18,510	6,698,625	4,137,477	8,417,592	16,146,443	7,728,851
1954	182	5,686	18,477	6,991,522	4,543,558	9,214,406	17,687,862	8,473,456
1955	179	5,943	19,120	7,585,934	4,995,214	10,154,675	19,418,946	9,264,271
1956	183	6,412	22,666	10,515,623	5,908,809	10,440,050	21,180,159	10,740,109
1957	178	6,288	19,348	11,899,679	6,099,640	10,556,377	21,509,581	10,953,204
1958	179	6,946	21,354	13,548,910	6,806,839	11,630,521	23,951,329	12,320,808
1959	177	6,959	21,779	13,937,120	7,232,421	12,109,955	25,070,949	12,960,994
1960	180	7,128	21,968	15,563,833	7,977,740	12,584,852	27,095,574	14,510,722

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes journalists and editorial staff.

The number of persons employed in the printing of newspapers and periodicals rose fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1959-60 was 60 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the printeries in 1959-60 was twice as great as in 1938-39.

Printing Establishments

The operations of government and general printing establishments (other than those printing newspapers and periodicals) are summarised in the next table. In 1959-60, there were four government establishments, which accounted for 8 per cent. of the total employment.

Table 678. Government and General Printing and Bookbinding, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	335	7,373	7,135	2,758,362	1,402,339	1,631,408	3,985,493	2,354,085
1946	340	6,498	8,693	2,651,737	1,711,415	2,265,572	5,133,386	2,867,814
1950	409	8,420	13,426	4,488,655	3,610,723	4,573,873	10,732,746	6,158,873
1951	420	8,944	16,785	5,941,993	4,704,894	6,151,180	14,043,992	7,892,812
1952	445	9,060	18,205	6,473,209	5,724,503	10,429,975	20,519,771	10,089,796
1953	461	8,677	18,062	7,183,941	5,877,494	9,250,567	19,135,070	9,884,503
1954	487	9,070	19,305	7,868,920	6,594,988	9,938,103	20,989,055	11,050,952
1955	511	9,542	19,365	8,722,585	7,468,766	11,360,792	23,894,642	12,533,850
1956	549	9,989	20,126	9,954,709	8,279,841	12,347,602	26,407,516	14,059,914
1957	564	10,203	20,029	11,157,930	8,762,461	13,099,708	27,963,619	14,863,911
1958	577	10,412	20,323	12,163,968	9,257,934	13,728,351	29,711,882	15,983,531
1959	667	10,999	21,935	16,642,840	10,203,978	15,235,736	32,771,069	17,535,333
1960	679	11,530	21,886	18,176,875	11,654,034	16,840,129	37,328,151	20,488,022

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments increased in each post-war year except 1952-53, and in 1959-60 was 56 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1959-60 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39.

Manufactured Stationery

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

Table 679. Manufactured Stationery, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	46	1,609	1,629	667,242	248,094	703,024	1,341,579	638,555
1946	53	1,572	3,909	638,266	397,826	1,241,391	2,054,990	813,599
1950	84	2,722	3,910	1,410,164	1,037,124	3,218,833	5,484,198	2,265,365
1951	83	3,013	4,778	1,908,216	1,365,015	4,510,438	7,862,812	3,352,374
1952	78	2,574	4,907	2,001,369	1,510,832	5,305,705	8,774,912	3,469,207
1953	80	2,446	3,928	2,610,424	1,580,814	4,193,037	7,674,134	3,481,097
1954	77	2,485	5,299	2,745,018	1,726,297	4,719,718	8,840,020	4,120,302
1955	73	2,684	5,253	2,965,022	1,894,568	5,003,591	9,394,522	4,390,931
1956	76	2,747	5,647	3,397,279	2,059,681	5,682,907	10,606,049	4,923,142
1957	74	2,719	5,907	3,631,734	2,127,288	5,833,045	10,938,085	5,105,040
1958	73	2,686	6,188	4,088,195	2,186,722	6,532,623	11,894,756	5,362,133
1959	70	2,687	5,993	4,729,588	2,351,889	6,838,588	12,704,834	5,866,246
1960	70	2,793	5,887	5,053,929	2,513,299	7,570,445	13,963,975	6,393,530

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery rose substantially after the war, reaching a peak of 3,013 in 1950-51. It declined to 2,446 in 1952-53, but in 1959-60 was 2,793 or 74 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Females comprised 50 per cent. of the total employed in the industry in 1959-60.

The motive power installed in 1959-60 was more than three and a half times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.1 horse-power per employee in 1959-60, compared with 1.0 in 1938-39.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

The next table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 680. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	32	1,953	1,324	489,564	254,237	518,663	1,013,448	494,785
1946	41	1,827	1,813	589,853	429,116	1,042,559	1,889,747	847,188
1950	48	2,322	3,532	942,073	864,344	2,575,290	4,216,752	1,641,462
1951	54	2,648	5,240	1,583,592	1,245,448	3,429,693	5,686,973	2,257,280
1952	58	2,941	6,350	2,304,052	1,765,024	6,684,260	10,164,074	3,479,814
1953	60	2,350	6,345	2,469,694	1,568,547	5,416,282	8,515,783	3,099,501
1954	58	2,658	6,264	2,893,584	1,910,115	6,228,974	9,797,528	3,568,554
1955	63	2,911	6,541	3,727,554	2,181,385	6,669,640	10,840,327	4,170,687
1956	63	2,973	6,973	3,558,603	2,360,417	7,073,489	11,624,825	4,551,336
1957	62	3,172	7,625	4,150,382	2,688,073	7,415,708	12,563,741	5,148,033
1958	63	3,362	8,361	4,657,395	2,863,978	8,504,785	14,072,073	5,567,288
1959	63	3,383	8,723	5,077,243	3,045,696	9,069,627	15,231,190	6,161,563
1960	65	3,497	8,751	5,507,207	3,429,241	10,230,059	17,249,732	7,019,673

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since the war was interrupted only by the adverse economic conditions in 1952-53. Employment rose from 1,827 in 1945-46 to 2,941 in 1951-52, and declined to 2,350 in 1952-53. In 1959-60, 3,497 persons were employed, or 79 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Females comprised 40 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The motive power installed in the factories in 1959-60 was more than six and a half times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Class XIII comprises factory establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods and in tyre retreading and repairing.

The post-war development of the establishments manufacturing rubber goods is illustrated in the following table. These establishments produce rubber footwear, belting, hose, sponge and foam rubber, and other rubber goods, but motor tyres and tubes are their principal product.

Table 681. Rubber Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	12	3,405	28,764	1,029,634	1,108,723	3,548,800	4,814,553	1,265,753
1950	27	5,221	38,424	1,624,759	2,789,677	7,297,841	10,498,543	3,200,702
1951	24	5,687	42,251	1,830,412	3,699,571	13,399,445	17,504,026	4,104,581
1952	24	5,787	48,990	2,543,905	4,766,985	16,809,727	22,901,817	6,092,090
1953	29	4,792	48,610	3,399,800	3,975,948	9,962,801	15,038,172	5,075,371
1954	33	5,996	49,390	3,900,419	5,198,534	13,130,233	19,783,671	6,653,438
1955	35	6,325	48,678	4,316,565	5,958,563	16,694,579	23,867,847	7,173,268
1956	40	6,405	49,825	4,484,628	6,188,977	18,731,104	26,787,907	8,056,803
1957	43	6,769	56,575	4,770,847	6,694,934	17,548,003	26,392,368	8,844,365
1958	42	6,833	58,469	5,679,344	6,891,455	17,092,196	26,451,452	9,359,256
1959	43	6,654	59,256	5,681,809	6,862,588	17,075,724	26,409,034	9,333,310
1960	42	6,864	59,264	5,655,244	7,544,866	19,580,302	28,976,257	9,395,955

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The marked expansion of the rubber goods industry since the war, and particularly in the earlier post-war years, was interrupted only by the adverse economic conditions in 1952-53. Employment in the industry in 1959-60 was 19 per cent. above the 1951-52 level and twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1959-60 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 6.8 horsepower per employee.

The operations of establishments engaged in tyre retreading and repairing are summarised in the next table:—

Table 682. Tyre Retreading and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	106	585	1,284	321,781	146,440	357,457	677,510	320,053
1950	128	694	1,735	593,816	253,422	536,139	1,058,816	522,677
1951	128	744	1,982	597,252	334,689	821,773	1,576,633	754,860
1952	134	813	2,228	754,777	469,688	1,226,926	2,260,982	1,034,056
1953	137	840	2,467	1,005,899	526,920	1,152,362	2,286,602	1,134,240
1954	143	860	2,536	1,287,221	576,975	1,118,497	2,487,269	1,368,772
1955	148	910	2,654	1,407,522	650,808	1,229,943	2,663,018	1,433,075
1956	155	971	3,079	1,731,248	746,300	1,583,772	3,359,712	1,775,940
1957	165	1,085	3,436	1,999,253	878,901	1,615,699	3,635,701	2,020,002
1958	177	1,123	4,108	2,823,311	930,061	1,821,081	3,795,673	1,974,592
1959	194	1,159	4,254	3,196,032	981,467	2,042,631	4,088,396	2,045,765
1960	186	1,021	4,274	3,034,898	928,790	2,147,634	4,210,510	2,062,876

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the quantities of crude and synthetic rubber used and of tyres produced in rubber works (including tyre retreading and repairing works) in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 683. Rubber Works in N.S.W.: Rubber Used and Tyres Produced

Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres		Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres	
	Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped		Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped
	Thousand lb.		Thousand			Thousand lb.		Thousand	
1939	16,262	*	663	172	1954	40,261	248	1,481	591
1946	11,295	*	540	315	1955	48,528	639	1,849	630
					1956	40,551	7,126	1,889	695
1950	31,512	98	1,036	372	1957	30,325	17,415	1,881	768
1951	34,985	109	1,196	435	1958	28,494	20,269	1,902	775
1952	36,123	111	1,273	472	1959	31,450	20,553	2,033	817
1953	25,621	93	823	510	1960	32,552	23,379	2,159	840

* Not available.

Consumption of crude rubber more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55, but was sharply reduced in later years; consumption in 1959-60, although twice the pre-war level, was 33 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1954-55. The decreased usage of crude rubber has been accompanied by increased consumption of synthetic rubber, little of which was used before 1954-55. In 1959-60, the number of tyres made was more than three times as great as in 1938-39, and the number retreaded and recapped was almost five times as great.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records):—

Table 684. Musical Instruments (incl. Gramophone Records), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	13	286	H.P. 793	72,385	56,383	47,136	139,073	91,937
1946	16	311	826	101,740	89,232	69,522	214,653	145,131
1950	25	1,155	1,860	376,014	425,752	706,345	1,267,175	560,830
1951	30	1,320	2,512	479,825	586,144	977,232	2,049,735	1,072,503
1952	32	1,271	2,945	519,842	792,869	993,129	2,154,340	1,161,211
1953	30	942	2,827	531,399	683,792	906,861	2,016,893	1,110,032
1954	35	1,176	3,160	705,643	841,061	1,294,021	2,764,928	1,470,907
1955	35	1,235	3,305	712,499	984,181	1,765,346	3,438,797	1,673,451
1956	36	1,338	2,515	830,550	1,137,458	2,076,729	4,223,990	2,147,261
1957	37	1,494	2,746	1,349,691	1,336,233	3,067,587	6,283,132	3,215,545
1958†	35	688	1,874	588,306	649,586	1,077,188	2,613,615	1,536,427
1959	36	648	1,789	746,607	621,826	983,715	2,576,965	1,593,250
1960	36	588	1,958	812,065	569,764	929,220	2,402,238	1,473,018

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text below table.

The figures given in Table 684 for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of details for certain factory establishments now classified, for statistical purposes, to the electrical and wireless equipment industry.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Particulars of the plastics industry and of the optical, surgical, and scientific instruments industry are given in Tables 685 and 686. In 1959-60, these two industries accounted for 51 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 54 per cent. of the value of production in Class XV.

Plastic Moulding and Products

The development since 1945-46 of factories engaged in plastic moulding and the manufacture of plastic articles is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1945-46 are not available. The figures in the table do not include establishments making only moulding powders and other raw materials; these establishments are included in the industrial chemicals industry.

Table 685. Plastic Moulding and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	59	1,783	H.P. 1,991	£ 435,369	£ 427,050	£ 522,367	£ 1,157,810	£ 635,443
1950	88	2,044	4,550	1,001,665	882,611	1,305,499	2,743,193	1,437,694
1951	93	2,246	5,853	1,257,810	1,146,096	1,923,208	3,866,986	1,943,778
1952	94	2,013	6,413	1,432,957	1,329,090	2,213,813	4,353,089	2,139,276
1953	101	1,877	6,866	1,601,541	1,324,287	2,223,289	4,743,256	2,519,967
1954	104	2,455	6,882	2,086,144	1,770,606	3,379,555	6,563,781	3,184,226
1955	110	2,647	7,490	2,456,193	2,098,434	4,155,681	8,023,046	3,867,365
1956	125	2,780	7,655	2,837,378	2,297,059	5,044,842	9,263,259	4,218,417
1957	135	3,009	8,493	3,567,676	2,599,885	5,520,198	10,298,118	4,777,920
1958	152	3,639	11,518	4,885,502	3,237,082	7,089,831	13,024,890	5,935,059
1959	152	3,815	13,020	5,602,960	3,544,270	8,147,522	15,296,403	7,148,881
1960	174	4,098	13,926	6,344,659	4,035,014	9,599,147	17,802,695	8,203,548

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the plastic moulding and products industry has risen rapidly since 1952-53, and in 1959-60 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry has been expanded considerably, and in 1959-60 was seven times as great as in 1945-46.

The range of articles and semi-processed products made by the plastics industry has increased remarkably in recent years. Included in the range are electrical goods and components, kitchenware and tableware, builders' hardware, laminated and fabricated sheets, rods, etc., industrial and garden hose, chemical and agricultural piping, buttons, buckles, and coat-hangers, toys, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and a wide variety of industrial components.

Raw materials used in the industry in 1959-60 included 49,466 cwt. of polyethylene, 87,909 cwt. of polystyrene, 42,686 cwt. of plasticised and 28,155 cwt. of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride, and 24,877 cwt. of phenol formaldehyde (other than in liquid form).

Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments

Particulars of the factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical, and scientific instruments in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Employment in these factories has risen steadily since 1952-53, and by 1958-59 had regained the 1945-46 level.

Table 686. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	37	361	225	132,869	74,423	77,146	194,289	117,143
1946	85	1,512	1,449	567,899	379,868	487,144	1,102,581	615,437
1950	105	1,391	1,781	765,979	545,493	608,127	1,442,631	834,504
1951	108	1,438	1,801	825,984	669,915	735,019	1,822,093	1,087,074
1952	105	1,290	1,897	821,588	750,639	763,956	1,970,992	1,207,036
1953	110	1,180	1,517	921,513	779,763	710,518	1,963,639	1,253,121
1954	124	1,286	1,816	952,210	854,322	833,020	2,127,128	1,294,108
1955	124	1,292	2,423	1,066,605	954,591	942,064	2,355,696	1,413,632
1956	130	1,353	2,453	1,181,925	1,030,890	1,069,962	2,743,295	1,673,333
1957	134	1,405	2,542	1,273,501	1,089,311	1,167,833	2,954,481	1,786,648
1958	141	1,422	2,563	1,343,426	1,142,700	1,107,238	2,978,114	1,870,876
1959	144	1,517	2,631	1,572,342	1,270,941	1,536,932	3,867,035	2,330,103
1960	143	1,513	2,464	1,681,238	1,333,111	1,468,492	3,800,381	2,331,889

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Class XVI comprises electricity generating stations and gas works. The generating stations are discussed below in the section dealing with electricity generation and distribution.

Gas Works

There were 37 gas works in New South Wales in 1959-60. Of these, 24 were owned by local government authorities and 13 were privately-owned.

The development of gas works in New South Wales since 1938-39, is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 687. Gas Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	43	1,092	17,409	3,961,073	288,913	970,655	2,327,850	1,357,195
1946	39	1,289	20,575	4,129,604	451,690	1,864,470	3,605,536	1,741,066
1950	39	1,367	21,259	4,418,442	756,752	3,762,280	5,591,653	1,829,373
1951	39	1,388	22,589	4,769,529	914,957	5,017,162	7,481,328	2,464,166
1952	39	1,489	23,779	5,412,285	1,222,882	7,317,467	11,290,110	3,972,643
1953	39	1,529	23,628	6,385,351	1,316,915	8,099,788	13,300,755	5,200,967
1954	39	1,533	25,094	6,786,224	1,422,455	8,005,401	12,890,208	4,884,807
1955	39	1,558	28,439	7,214,038	1,560,460	8,204,911	12,962,159	4,757,248
1956	38	1,472	34,115	7,491,621	1,592,254	8,166,810	13,076,671	4,909,861
1957	37	1,441	34,679	7,931,122	1,629,452	8,564,145	13,814,258	5,250,113
1958	37	1,393	35,209	8,479,251	1,619,699	7,985,803	13,943,143	5,957,340
1959	37	1,337	35,514	8,718,449	1,551,346	7,676,227	13,635,565	5,959,338
1960	37	1,310	33,958	9,549,690	1,585,326	7,877,244	13,914,124	6,036,880

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the gas works increased steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but contracted in subsequent years. The number employed in 1959-60 was still, however, 20 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the works in 1959-60 was almost twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 25.9 horse-power per employee compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

The consumption of (town) gas has increased considerably in recent years, and production has been expanded accordingly, as the following table indicates. Coke, coke breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia are by-products of gas production.

Table 688. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Gas Produced	Coke Produced	Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Gas Produced	Coke Produced
	Tons	Thous. therms†	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms†	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1954	945,674	107,307	634,185
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1955	984,481	110,152	649,198
				1956	946,775	112,734	593,670
1950	870,055	92,072	573,607	1957	911,732	116,687	553,802
1951	878,483	100,313	586,605	1958	834,140	115,372	532,436
1952	928,814	105,951	633,172	1959	828,959	116,632	509,931
1953	945,376	104,285	640,910	1960	847,825	123,138	503,067

* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably during the post-war years. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Table 689. Electricity Generation in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used *	Fuel Oil Used *	Electricity Generated				
			Thermal Generation			Hydro- electric Generation	Total
			Generating Stations	Other Factories†	Total		
	Thous. tons	Thous. gal.	Million kWh				
1939	1,165	7,681	+	+	+	+	1,948
1946	1,696	7,947	+	+	+	+	2,831
1950	2,262	35,593	3,389	141	3,530	228	3,758
1951	2,693	42,260	3,891	137	4,028	223	4,251
1952	2,954	27,243	4,256	171	4,427	201	4,628
1953	2,952	20,532	4,518	144	4,662	206	4,868
1954	3,187	16,744	5,104	167	5,271	179	5,450
1955	3,406	13,936	5,615	182	5,797	154	5,951
1956	3,579	13,359	5,852	200	6,052	453	6,505
1957	3,787	13,993	6,374	226	6,600	408	7,008
1958	4,030	9,480	6,950	243	7,193	402	7,595
1959	4,135	9,001	7,355	269	7,624	651	8,275
1960	4,328	8,753	8,085	294	8,379	821	9,200

* In electricity generating stations only.

† Generated mainly for use in these factories.

‡ Not available.

The State is mainly dependent on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity. In 1959-60, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 91 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations only 9 per cent. However, the contribution of the hydro-electric stations will be significantly increased as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 745) are completed. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a hundred miles radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

The development of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 690. Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Capacity of Prime Movers Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	106	2,072	953,487	16,280,687	634,267	1,586,951	5,719,029	4,132,078
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	15,055,606	1,071,363	3,188,562	8,749,030	5,560,468
1950	92	3,968	1,270,624	22,216,031	2,227,383	7,820,726	15,017,542	7,196,816
1951	90	4,076	1,353,272	27,111,199	2,869,367	11,181,168	18,943,721	7,762,553
1952	85	4,459	1,379,982	33,669,572	3,561,194	15,498,385	24,243,068	8,744,683
1953	86	4,851	1,686,157	49,708,951	4,316,435	16,155,876	26,762,162	10,606,286
1954	84	5,140	1,970,787	56,395,650	4,764,853	17,405,025	31,401,278	13,996,253
1955	85	5,362	2,231,954	63,782,404	5,253,008	16,265,587	34,662,991	18,397,404
1956†	78	5,348	2,341,111	64,674,683	5,622,210	17,169,570	37,876,477	20,706,907
1957	82	5,490	2,608,254	103,300,005	6,107,977	18,277,862	41,847,889	23,570,027
1958	72	5,558	2,688,724	111,168,040	5,019,795	15,135,731	39,951,968	24,816,237
1959	64	5,542	3,089,985	132,629,384	5,758,155	17,524,727	45,625,661	28,100,934
1960	62	5,162	3,446,494	137,458,951	5,589,793	17,559,982¶	49,539,261¶	31,979,279

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

‡ Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

Further details about the motive power in generating stations are given earlier in this chapter.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. It comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Local Government.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to 62 per cent. of the first £400 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds £600 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of £120 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent. of the cost in excess of £600. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing £24.6 million and subsidies amounting to £10.8 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30th June, 1960. By June, 1960, 36,400 miles of new transmission lines has been constructed, bringing power to 45,600 additional farms and 28,400 other rural consumers. The estimated proportion of farms in New South Wales supplied with electricity rose from 22 per cent. in 1946 to 86 per cent. in 1960.

In 1957, the Authority completed a review of the electricity distribution authorities in the State and developed a plan for a general re-organisation of supply areas. The plan provided for the consolidation of many supply areas into a smaller number of larger areas under the control of county councils. Most aspects of the plan have now been implemented.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

At 30th June, 1960, there were 65 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in New South Wales. They comprised 36 county councils, 12 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 16 private franchise holders.

There were 1,142,520 electricity consumers in the State at 30th June, 1960, including 1,022,764 residential, 97,119 commercial, and 21,421 industrial consumers.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1958) set out (a) the basis on which

the Scheme would be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing between the States of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme.

The Scheme, which was begun in 1949, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations within ultimate generating capacity of about 2,500,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation. Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray.

Because of the topography of the area, works necessary to implement the Scheme form two distinct spheres of development. An integral part of each development is the construction of many miles of aqueducts to collect and divert water from the smaller streams in the area into tunnels and storages. Road construction on a large scale has also been necessary. The features of the Scheme described below may be identified by reference to the map on page 746.

Snowy-Tumut Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion and regulation of the waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, Upper Tooma, and Upper Tumut Rivers, and their passage through a series of power stations in the Tumut Valley before ultimate release to the Murrumbidgee River.

Waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, stored in the Tantangara Reservoir, are conveyed through a 10½-mile tunnel to Lake Eucumbene, which was created by the construction of a major dam on the Eucumbene River and has a gross storage capacity of 3,860,000 acre feet. From Lake Eucumbene, the water flows through the 14-mile Eucumbene-Tumut Tunnel into Tumut Pond Reservoir on the Upper Tumut River, where the water from a diversion of the Upper Tooma River (a tributary of the Murray) is also stored. This Tunnel may also be used, during periods of high flow, to divert waters of the Upper Tumut River back to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Water from Tumut Pond Reservoir is conveyed by pressure tunnel to Tumut 1 underground power station (installed capacity of 320,000 kW) and then discharged into Tumut Pondage on the Tumut River. The water will, at a later stage, be conveyed by another pressure tunnel to Tumut 2 underground power station (capacity 280,000 kW), at present under construction. Beyond Tumut 2 Station will be located Tumut 3 and Tumut 4 Reservoirs and their associated power stations (with a combined capacity of 410,000 kW). Tumut 4 Station will discharge into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 800,000 acre feet), which will function primarily to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations during the winter and hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season. Blowering Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW) will be located at the foot of Blowering Dam to utilise these releases for power production.

The Eucumbene, Tantangara, Tumut Pond, Tooma, and Tumut 2 Dams, the Eucumbene-Tumut, Murrumbidgee (Tantangara)-Eucumbene, and Tooma-Tumut diversion tunnels, and Tumut 1 Power Station have been completed. Work is in progress on Tumut 2 Station, which is scheduled for completion early in 1962.

Snowy-Murray Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion of the main stream of the Snowy River by tunnels westwards through the Great Dividing Range into the Swampy Plain River, a tributary of the Murray River. The total water flowing to the Murray from the diversion works will amount, on the average, to 660,000 acre feet per annum, but since 220,000 acre feet which now reach the Murray from the Tooma will be diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray will average 440,000 acre feet per annum. A further 360,000 acre feet of water will be gained each year from regulation.

The main link in this diversion will be a 9-mile tunnel from the Snowy River at Island Bend, through the Dividing Range, to Geehi Reservoir on the Geehi River. Another tunnel, 15 miles in length, will link Island Bend with Lake Eucumbene, and will enable water to be diverted to Lake Eucumbene for storage when river flows are high and to be returned past Island Bend to the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel when river flows are below average.

The waters of the Snowy River below Island Bend, the Eucumbene River below Eucumbene Dam, and the Crackenback River will be impounded in Jindabyne Reservoir, which will have a gross storage capacity of 560,000 acre feet. These waters will be pumped into the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel near Island Bend for diversion to Geehi Reservoir.

Water will also be conveyed by tunnel from Kosciusko Reservoir, on a tributary of the Upper Snowy, through Kosciusko Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW) to Guthega Pondage, and thence through Guthega Power Station (present capacity 60,000 kW, ultimate capacity 90,000 kW) to Munyang Pondage. The water will then pass by tunnel through Munyang Power Station (60,000 kW) to Island Bend Reservoir, and enter the main tunnel system.

A development on the Upper Geehi River will provide for water to pass through Windy Creek Power Station (capacity 75,000 kW) to Geehi Reservoir.

The combined waters in Geehi Reservoir, on the western side of the Great Dividing Range, will be conveyed by pressure tunnels and pipelines through underground power station Murray 1 (capacity 760,000 kW) and Murray 2 (capacity 440,000 kW) to Khancoban Pondage on the Swampy Plain River, some seven miles above its junction with the Murray. This Pondage will re-regulate the fluctuating outflows from the Murray power stations so as to even out the releases of water to the Murray River. The water released to the Murray will be stored in Hume Reservoir, for use as required for irrigation purposes.

Work on the Snowy-Tumut development has been given priority. The only projects completed in the Snowy Murray development are Guthega Power Station (initial capacity of 60,000 kW) and Guthega Dam.

Utilisation of Power

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme will be fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission will be at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power will be used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is to be used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance is to be shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is to be purchased by the States at its cost of production, which is to include the capital cost of the Scheme amortized over 70 years. There will be no charge for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to £181 million by 30th June, 1961.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 745), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. It is also to advise on the co-ordination of these works with those to be erected by the States as a result of the Scheme. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1960, they employed 83 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and their output represented 81 per cent. of the value of all minerals produced.

A recent development has been the exploitation of the mineral-bearing sands along the coastal beaches of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The extraction of minerals from these sands commenced in 1934, and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939. Since then, as a result of a marked expansion, Australia has become the world's principal producer of rutile and zircon.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

For statistical purposes, the mining industries are defined to cover not only the actual mining or quarrying operations, but also crushing and ore-dressing operations carried out in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. However, the refining of metals and the processing of raw materials (in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks, and portland cement) are classified as factory activity, whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry. Oil search operations are not regarded as a mining activity.

In accordance with this definition, the minerals produced are recorded in the form in which they are despatched from the working. For example, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch, and as a concentrate if ore dressing operations are undertaken at or about the mine.

The minerals are classified into four major groups—metallic minerals, fuel minerals, non-metallic minerals, and construction materials.

In Tables 691 to 693, each mine or quarry has been classified to an industry in accordance with its principal product, and all employment, products, and other particulars of the mine or quarry have been attributed to that industry. The value of output shown in these tables for a particular industry or group of industries is therefore the value of all the products of the mines and quarries classified to that industry or group.

Revised methods of preparing statistics were adopted in 1950 for all mining industries except the coal mining industry, in accordance with a plan for the preparation of mining statistics on a uniform basis in all Australian States and Territories. Statistics relating to employment and the quantity and value of mineral products are available on the new basis only from 1950, and those relating to wages, value of plant, minerals used, etc. are available only from 1952. These statistics are not comparable with those published for earlier years.

The following summary embraces all mining industries except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

Table 691. Summary of Mining Operations* in New South Wales

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Paid Wages ‡	Fixed Assets¶		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
			£	£	£	£	£	£
METALLIC MINING								
1952	242	8,451	10,975,994	3,602,931	13,741,800	1,540,886	4,433,337	28,384,962
1953	251	7,991	10,396,595	3,098,109	15,661,844	1,829,089	4,430,518	24,704,911
1954	199	7,431	10,478,873	2,031,670	16,241,996	1,607,941	4,196,091	28,338,713
1955	184	7,758	11,475,843	2,126,308	16,984,218	1,921,132	4,639,850	34,721,480
1956	160	8,220	12,887,066	2,566,976	17,506,392	2,218,844	5,624,203	39,910,808
1957	152	8,447	12,758,939	2,457,884	18,169,702	2,444,073	5,964,472	33,873,277
1958	148	7,392	9,975,560	1,277,900	17,313,425	2,004,403	4,345,393	22,487,669
1959	166	6,598	9,212,249	1,294,331	16,460,951	1,735,516	4,216,355	23,942,503
1960	189	6,397	9,555,957	1,294,375	20,966,427	1,747,722	4,783,836	25,017,586
COAL MINING								
1952	168	20,151	18,087,216	6,259,746	22,129,097	1,634,299	5,781,730	43,283,357
1953	159	19,961	18,282,487	5,653,419	22,408,329	1,645,067	5,828,749	41,629,850
1954	151	19,979	19,233,214	4,469,244	21,901,071	1,703,025	6,149,640	42,762,415
1955	144	19,260	19,362,397	4,088,419	21,911,035	1,673,828	5,990,329	41,715,408
1956	130	17,918	19,374,690	5,608,761	23,037,932	1,763,821	6,326,152	40,637,278
1957	129	16,622	18,608,261	8,131,909	26,047,474	1,736,244	6,188,668	40,449,802
1958	117	15,463	18,357,355	7,166,950	27,883,127	1,812,277	6,546,037	39,979,194
1959	115	13,445	17,251,614	6,609,700	30,464,223	1,778,002	6,181,355	37,436,654
1960	110	13,279	19,250,314	9,253,509	32,705,755	1,984,173	7,050,028	42,239,951
NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)								
1952	115	786	523,172	224,826	902,739	85,586	230,223	1,148,146
1953	102	674	500,963	196,674	1,063,555	87,186	249,404	1,202,189
1954	95	668	512,020	174,762	1,166,833	110,722	260,014	1,323,521
1955	96§	683	574,609	250,444	1,234,008	111,198	314,772	1,471,767
1956	96	654	564,271	138,135	1,098,593	104,454	332,621	1,570,803
1957	106	674	640,545	290,026	1,432,451	118,113	401,851	1,784,706
1958	131	683	618,036	348,961	1,405,377	128,375	406,313	1,866,759
1959	119	667	587,531	196,519	1,350,175	127,970	351,945	1,801,465
1960	123	664	634,762	136,008	1,254,705	121,190	369,679	1,868,006
TOTAL *								
1952	525	29,388	29,586,382	10,087,503	36,773,636	3,260,771	10,445,290	72,816,465
1953	512	28,626	29,180,045	8,948,202	39,133,728	3,561,342	10,508,671	67,536,950
1954	445	28,078	30,224,107	6,675,676	39,309,900	3,421,688	10,605,745	72,424,649
1955	424§	27,701	31,412,849	6,465,171	40,129,261	3,706,158	10,944,951	77,908,655
1956	386	26,792	32,826,027	8,313,872	41,642,917	4,087,119	12,282,976	82,118,889
1957	387	25,743	32,007,745	10,879,819	45,649,627	4,298,430	12,554,991	76,107,785
1958	396	23,538	28,950,951	8,793,811	46,601,929	3,945,055	11,297,743	64,333,622
1959	400	20,710	27,051,394	8,100,550	48,275,349	3,641,488	10,749,655	63,180,622
1960	422	20,340	29,441,033	10,683,892	54,926,887	3,853,085	12,203,543	69,125,543

* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1960 had an average employment of 464 and 1,647, respectively, and a value of output of £1,141,640 and £9,132,599 respectively. See Table 692.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees (see below); excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values.

§ Revised.

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small. In 1960, there were 246 mines (with a total employment of 393) in which persons employed numbered less than four.

At the end of 1960, the working proprietors included in "persons employed" numbered 175, of whom 34 were engaged in coal mining and 141 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 7,952 (4,350 in coal and 3,602 in other mining) were working above ground and 11,592 (8,522 in coal and 3,070 in other mining) were working below ground. A more detailed dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 711.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1960, deductions for explosives totalled £147,488, comprising £26,907 in coal and £120,581 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of £54,927,000 at the end of 1960, plant and machinery represented £30,211,000 or 55 per cent., land and buildings £7,000,000 or 13 per cent., and mine development £17,716,000 or 32 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1960 totalled £10,684,000, of which £9,005,000 was spent on plant and machinery, £488,000 on land and buildings, and £1,191,000 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 708.

The value of materials and stores used in 1960 included £2,352,000 for mining timber, of which £1,215,000 was used in coal mines, £1,135,000 in silver-lead-zinc mines, and £2,000 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

INDIVIDUAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

The next two tables show the employment and value of output by individual mining and quarrying industries in New South Wales. The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 691 because they include particulars of quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1960, 464 persons were employed in quarries producing clays and 1,647 in those producing construction materials, and the respective values of output were £1,141,640 and £9,132,599.

In 1960, the coal mining industry employed 13,279 persons or 59 per cent. of the total employment in mining, and the value of coal produced was £42,240,000 or 53 per cent. of the value of all minerals won. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 24 per cent. and 28 per cent., respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 3,815 persons or 17 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to £15,231,000 or 19 per cent. of the total.

Table 692. Individual Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Industry	Persons Employed*				Value of Output			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£000	£000	£000	£000				

MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS

Antimony	28	36	32	10	60	88	82	19
Bauxite	3	2	2	2	3	1	4	3
Copper	80	63	44	71	12	15	25	15
Gold	131	136	31	78	269	102	7	19
Iron Oxide	3	8	16	17	13	12	17	36
Manganese	32	40	66	37	19	26	45	30
Mineral Sands	1,340	718	621	665	6,503	2,960	2,664	2,773
Silver-Lead-Zinc	6,717	6,234	5,607	5,357	26,820	19,093	20,947	21,929
Tin	109	152	171	156	173	190	151	192
Tungsten	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Other Metallic Minerals .. .. .	...	3	6	2	...	1	...	1
Total	8,447	7,392	6,598	6,397	33,873	22,488	23,942	25,017

MINING FOR BLACK COAL

Total	16,622	15,463	13,445	13,279	40,450	39,979	37,437	42,240
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MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Asbestos	34	43	51	38	66	69	67	107
Barite	4	5	1	2	13	10
Clays—								
Brick and Tile Clay and Shale	290	288	316	314	578	649	782	880
Other Clay and Shale	171	163	149	150	269	222	221	262
Diatomite	12	8	9	8	22	13	17	15
Dolomite	27	10	12	8	18	18	25	22
Felspar (including Cornish Stone)	23	19	16	12	39	29	29	29
Gypsum	36	37	33	28	194	171	206	201
Limestone (including Sea Shells)	331	351	328	337	990	1,132	953	1,042
Magnesite	126	101	79	90	330	283	253	259
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite)	8	8	11	14	7	6	7	9
Other Non-metallic Minerals	73	101	127	127	106	136	244	184
Total	1,135	1,134	1,132	1,128	2,632	2,738	2,804	3,010

QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Sand and River Gravel	502	518	595	624	1,807	1,744	1,716	2,434
Dimension Stone	174	201	210	200	283	287	322	324
Crushed and Broken Stone	569	565	683	823	4,410	4,400	5,080	6,375
Total	1,245	1,284	1,488	1,647	6,500	6,431	7,118	9,133

ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Total	27,449	25,273	22,663	22,451	83,455	71,636	71,301	79,400
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* For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers (estimated at 405 in 1957, 419 in 1958, 374 in 1959, and 335 in 1960) and employees of the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils extracting road materials (estimated at 1,309 in 1957, 1,103 in 1958, 948 in 1959 and 979 in 1960).

The trends in employment and value of output in the principal mining industries during the last ten years are summarised in the next table. Coal production tended to rise during this period, but since 1952, coal prices have been steadily reduced; with increasing mechanisation, employment in coal mining has fallen continuously since 1955. The marked fluctuations from year to year in the value of output of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry mainly reflect variations in metal prices; the fall in employment in the industry since 1957 reflects the deliberate restriction of output in view of the world surplus production of lead and zinc. The mineral sands industry expanded rapidly until late in 1957, when output was severely curtailed following a sharp fall in the spot price of rutile.

Table 693. Principal Mining Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Gold Mining	Tin Mining	Limestone Quarrying	Other Mining and Quarrying	Total, All Mining and Quarrying Industries
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT*								
1951	18,697	6,781	289	415	334	321	2,506	29,343
1952	20,151	7,146	352	319	288	383	2,255	30,894
1953	19,961	6,944	379	178	270	395	2,037	30,164
1954	19,979	6,618	314	161	178	388	2,170	29,808
1955	19,260	6,765	503	163	164	371	2,213	29,439
1956	17,918	6,803	1,013	122	147	343	2,172	28,518
1957	16,622	6,717	1,340	131	109	331	2,199	27,449
1958	15,463	6,234	718	136	152	351	2,219	25,273
1959	13,445	5,607	621	31	171	328	2,460	22,663
1960	13,279	5,357	665	78	156	337	2,579	22,451
VALUE OF OUTPUT (£ thousand)								
1951	31,466	33,169	853	565	398	471	4,722	71,644
1952	43,283	25,992	1,220	401	418	705	5,146	77,165
1953	41,630	22,817	1,163	225	303	778	5,447	72,363
1954	42,762	26,672	1,021	329	211	817	6,421	78,233
1955	41,715	31,950	2,172	283	216	842	7,117	84,295
1956	40,637	34,104	5,224	250	230	901	7,539	88,885
1957	40,450	26,820	6,503	269	173	990	8,250	83,455
1958	39,979	19,093	2,960	102	190	1,132	8,180	71,636
1959	37,437	20,947	2,664	7	151	953	9,142	71,301
1960	42,240	21,929	2,773	19	192	1,042	11,205	79,400

* See note *, Table 692.

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc. produced in New South Wales are given in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 694 shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced in the State in the last eight years. The quantity of gold shown in the table, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.).

Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Table 694. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Element	Unit of Quantity	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Available for Recovery in Australia	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total
Alumina ..	Ton	428	710	902	1,578	1,354	633	1,648	1,386	...	1,386
Antimony ..	Ton	616.7	696.7	850.3	879.1	1,208.5	1,355.3	1,278.8	627.6	156.6	784.2
Beryllium ..	Tons BeO	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	3.5	1.2	5.6	...	1.2	1.2
Bismuth ..	lb.	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cadmium ..	Ton	724.2	825.5	795.0	861.8	924.4	812.3	801.2	437.8	455.6	893.4
Cobalt ..	Ton	52.7	68.5	60.7	59.2	68.1	70.4	60.1	25.2	39.5	64.7
Copper ..	Ton	3,626.0	3,182.5	3,492.1	4,288.6	4,381.8	4,023.4	3,728.1	2,844.3	727.7	3,572.0
Gold ..	Oz. Fine	26,461	31,374	30,067	28,821	31,043	18,709	13,275	10,253	3,375	13,628
Lead ..	Ton	217,574	230,392	234,854	238,319	266,928	246,896	246,449	189,264	46,604	235,868
Manganese ..	Tons Mn†	487	322	443	436	391	516	620	342	...	342
Molybdenum ..	Tons MnO ₂ †	1,094	644	403	371	385	511	907	623	...	623
Monazite ..	lb. MoS ₃	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Platinum ..	Ton	106	...	105	87	47	210	173	28	10	38
Ptadium ..	Oz.	...	23.0	6.7	18.2	17.3	21.6	...	4.3	...	4.3
Silver ..	Th. oz. fine	8,069	8,680	8,823	9,290	9,969	8,992	8,555	7,215	1,183	8,398
Sulphur ..	Ton	169,453	174,512	186,680	187,087	207,604	197,736	188,892	114,918	89,440	204,358
Titanium ..	Ton	342	272	270	269	211	239	174	223	...	223
Titanium ‡	Tons Ti O ₂	22,438	24,722	37,342	70,297	97,159	56,583	61,035	...	...	69,904
Tungsten ..	lb. WO ₃	127,744	18,912	16,930	9,882	3,388	2,504	1,007	...	463	463
Zinc ..	Ton	189,526	202,646	211,478	229,126	241,509	211,667	202,675	102,889	131,281	234,170
Zircon ..	Ton	17,273	29,755	36,670	37,990	72,883	44,179	87,763	*	*	83,374

* Dissection not available—mainly for export.

† Content of metallurgical grade ore.

‡ Content of manganese ore other than of metallurgical grade.

§ Titanium dioxide content of rutile, zircon-rutile, and ilmenite concentrates.

Not all the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale overseas. The mine production figures shown for 1960 in Table 694 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

ANTIMONY

There are small deposits of antimony ore in the Bellingen, Macksville, Kempsey, Hillgrove, and Glen Innes districts of New South Wales. The more important of these deposits have been largely worked out, and output is derived from a few small mines. The total output of antimony ore and concentrates to the end of 1960 was 28,032 tons valued at £873,953. In addition, a considerable quantity of antimony is contained in lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill; this antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). Mine production of antimony in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 695. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates ..	222·4	446·4	661·0	625·7	151·0
Antimony Ore	41·0	37·9	29·9	1·2	1·6
Lead Concentrates	615·7	724·2	664·4	651·9	631·6
Total Antimony	879·1	1,208·5	1,355·3	1,278·8	784·2

CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at two Australian refineries—at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); and at Port Pirie, from the treatment of Broken Hill lead concentrates. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates and all the Captain's Flat zinc concentrates are exported for treatment oversea.

Table 696. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	69·4	76·2	73·9	72·2	67·8
Zinc Concentrates	792·4	848·2	738·4	729·0	825·6
Total Cadmium	861·8	924·4	812·3	801·2	893·4

COPPER

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices, and as a result operations have been intermittent. In recent years, the output has been obtained mainly from copper concentrates produced at Captain's Flat, and from lead and zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill. Extensive developmental work is now being undertaken at Cobar, with a view to the resumption of copper mining in that area.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table:—

Table 697. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore	19.4	1.3	1.6	4.4	7.5
Copper Concentrates	993.3	920.9	985.9	877.0	828.2
Copper Precipitates	43.2	41.0	65.9	83.1	62.6
Gold Concentrates	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...
Lead Concentrates	2,692.6	2,869.8	2,507.3	2,323.2	2,133.6
Zinc Concentrates	539.7	548.4	462.3	440.4	540.1
Total Copper	4,288.6	4,381.8	4,023.4	3,728.1	3,572.0

The Commonwealth Government assists the copper-mining industry by means of a bounty on local production and a customs duty on imported copper. In terms of the Copper Bounty Act, a bounty of up to £35 per ton (£45 from 1958 to 1960) is payable on copper produced in Australia from local ores and sold for use in Australia. Customs duty is imposed on imported copper on a sliding scale which is designed to ensure that the landed cost of copper (including freight and other charges) does not fall below about £305 per ton (£285 from 1958 to 1960). The combined effect of these measures is to stabilize the return to local producers of refined copper at about £340 per ton (£330 from 1958 to 1960). The current scheme of assistance will expire at the end of 1963.

One-fifth of the net income from copper mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, the concession applies also to such income when paid to the shareholders as dividends.

GOLD

The gold in New South Wales is found mainly in alluvial deposits, in auriferous reefs or lodes, and in association with other minerals in complex metallic ores.

The progress of gold mining in the State has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The total recorded mine production of gold in New South Wales to the end of 1960 was 16,423,000 oz. fine. Production has declined markedly in recent years, as shown in the following table.

Table 698. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Period	Quantity	Value *	Period	Quantity	Value *
	Oz. fine	£		Oz. fine	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1952	39,030	641,220
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1953	26,461	419,672
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1954	31,374	489,220
1921-1925	133,335	566,375	1955	30,067	470,399
1926-1930	70,287	298,557	1956	28,821	450,969
1931-1935	163,091	1,295,098	1957	31,043	485,612
1936-1940	405,497	3,820,282	1958	18,709	319,307
1941-1945	334,858	3,533,616	1959	13,275	207,533
1946-1950	237,398	2,879,326	1960	13,628	213,190
1950	51,350	795,412			
1951	48,910	775,686			
			Total to 1960	16,423,328	79,721,995

* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) closed in 1952, and the only large gold-dredging plant (at Wellington) ceased operations in 1958. Virtually all the gold currently produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill and Captain's Flat. The mine production of gold in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 699. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates ..	3,000	3,178	3,197	2,699	3,066
Gold Ore .. ..	...	36	...	...	...
Gold Concentrates	298	540	319	...	228
Gold—Other forms*	15,744	16,840	4,678	461	939
Lead Concentrates	8,497	8,872	8,571	8,396	7,679
Zinc Concentrates	1,281	1,575	1,929	1,719	1,716
Other Minerals	1	2	15	...	...
Total Gold	28,821	31,043	18,709	13,275	13,628

* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to £15 12s. 6d., the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. has been permitted, under arrangements described in the chapter "Private Finance", to purchase from the Reserve Bank, at the official price and for sale for industrial purposes on overseas premium markets, the newly-mined gold not required for industrial, trade, and professional use in Australia.

Under the Gold-mining Assistance Act, 1954-1959, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy in respect of gold won by mines producing mainly gold. Small producers (i.e., those with annual output not exceeding

500 fine oz.) are entitled to a subsidy at a fixed rate irrespective of cost of production; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, subject to a maximum rate per fine oz. The subsidy limits per fine oz. were £1 10s. for small producers and £2 for larger producers from July, 1954, £2 and £2 15s., respectively, from July, 1957, and £2 8s. and £3 5s., respectively, from July, 1959. The current subsidy scheme expires on 30th June, 1962. To the end of 1960, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to £27,348.

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, this concession applies also to such income when paid to shareholders as dividends.

IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Factories", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced from various localities in New South Wales. Total production in 1960 was 12,723 tons (valued at £36,500), of which 1,589 tons won at Pt. Macquarie were used for gas purification purposes and 10,748 tons won in the Lithgow and Rylstone areas were used in the manufacture of quick-drying cement.

MANGANESE

Deposits of manganese occur in three main regions—the Grenfell-Cootamundra, Barraba-Tamworth, and Rockley-Rylstone districts—but the deposits are small and generally very shallow, and production is limited. Total production to the end of 1960 was 71,165 tons, valued at £416,646. Of the 1,573 tons produced in 1960, 838 tons were used in the manufacture of dry-cell batteries and 724 tons for metallurgical purposes.

MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered in marketable quantities from naturally concentrated sands on the coastal beaches of the State, principally on the far North Coast. The beach sands are fed through separators which extract the minerals, and the silica sand is returned to the beach.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for most of the value of output of the industry, are in the coating of welding rods and in the preparation of titanium carbides and ceramic mixtures. In recent years, the production of titanium metal from rutile concentrates has been undertaken on a commercial scale in some overseas countries, and this new development has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic and refractory fields, and high-purity zirconium metal may be used in the construction of atomic reactors.

Ilmenite concentrates occur in large quantities but sales have been limited; their principal use is in pigment manufacture. Monazite concentrates occur only in very small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 700. Mine Production of Titanium, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.

Year	Titanium (TiO ₂) Contents of—			Total Titanium (TiO ₂)	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*	Ilmenite Concentrates		Zircon Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1950	10,209	...	21†	10,230	14,809	...	14,809	28
1951	22,311	644	345†	23,300	31,918	1,287	33,205	30
1952	23,657	4,234	13†	27,904	16,924	8,467	25,391	81
1953	21,223	1,215	...	22,438	15,305	1,968	17,273	106
1954	21,872	2,640	210†	24,722	27,037	2,718	29,755	62
1955	33,045	4,085	212†	37,342	32,465	4,205	36,670	105
1956	62,470	7,407	420†	70,297	50,135	7,855	57,990	87
1957	83,363	13,311	485	97,159	58,747	14,136	72,883	47
1958	44,915	11,609	59	56,583	32,230	11,949	44,179	210
1959	44,792	16,132	111	61,035	71,156	16,607	87,763	173
1960	52,262	17,105	537	69,904	65,764	17,610	83,374	38

* These concentrates are despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

† Estimated.

Because of the very rapid increase in Australian rutile production during 1956 and the early part of 1957, the world rutile market became over-supplied. The spot price of rutile fell sharply, and Australian producers severely curtailed their output during the latter part of 1957 and in 1958. With the price of rutile remaining fairly steady during 1960, Australian production of rutile recovered in 1960 to a level only a little below that of 1956.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 699 miles by rail west of Sydney and 256 miles from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1960, over 85 million tons of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 11 per cent. lead, 4 oz. silver per ton, and 12 per cent. zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The lead concentrates are railed from Broken Hill to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity;

refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or oversea for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

The zinc concentrates are also railed to Port Pirie, but are then exported to the United Kingdom or to Risdon (Tasmania) for treatment. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent. purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

An additional smelting plant is being erected at Cockle Creek (near Newcastle) for the treatment of lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill.

Another producing centre of silver-lead-zinc is at Captain's Flat, which is some 20 miles south of Canberra and 204 miles by rail from Sydney. These ore deposits, which are described on page 150 of Year Book No. 51, have been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, the grade of ore currently mined averaging about 10.6 per cent. zinc, 5.7 per cent. lead, and 1.3 oz. silver per ton. The lead concentrates produced are exported to the United States of America, and the zinc concentrates to Belgium.

Numerous other localities have contributed small and irregular production.

The development of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales during the last nine years is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 701. Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed *	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡		Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output
				Additions and Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year		
			£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1952	37	7,146	10,161	3,317	12,838	5,292	25,992
1953	23	6,944	9,804	2,800	14,534	5,815	22,817
1954	24	6,618	10,014	1,863	15,116	5,446	26,672
1955	30	6,765	10,779	1,641	15,597	6,071	31,950
1956	26	6,803	11,685	1,238	15,557	6,843	34,104
1957	28	6,717	11,232	1,132	15,241	7,016	26,820
1958	13	6,234	8,986	978	14,894	5,666	19,093
1959	13	5,607	8,369	883	14,492	5,258	20,947
1960	15	5,357	8,610	925	19,005	5,569	21,929

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (£120,000 in 1960) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 702. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—		Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Zinc Ore	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1950	170,961	3,154	1,460	175,575	144,225	...	144,225
1951	161,241	2,780	4,545	168,566	143,086	27	143,113
1952	165,169	2,973	5,291	173,433	147,650	5	147,655
1953	209,943	3,693	3,938	217,574	189,526	...	189,526
1954	224,389	3,738	2,265	230,392	202,646	...	202,646
1955	225,783	4,620	4,451	234,854	211,478	...	211,478
1956	229,991	4,967	3,361	238,319	229,126	...	229,126
1957	259,656	5,303	1,969	266,928	241,509	...	241,509
1958	241,521	4,646	729	246,896	211,667	...	211,667
1959	242,323	4,093	33	246,449	202,675	...	202,675
1960	231,658	4,166	44	235,868	234,170	...	234,170

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1960, 131,281 tons (56 per cent.) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Since August, 1954, the excess of world production over the current industrial consumption of lead and zinc had for the most part been absorbed into U.S. Government stockpiles. With the U.S. stockpiling programme curtailed in 1957 and discontinued in 1958, and with industrial consumption reduced because of a business recession in the United States in 1958, the spot prices of lead and zinc fell sharply during 1957 and 1958. From October, 1958, quota restrictions were imposed on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America. The world zinc market recovered somewhat in 1959 and again in 1960, but the lead market remained depressed throughout both years. Many of the major world producers (including those in New South Wales) voluntarily restricted their production and/or sales of lead and zinc during the second half of 1959, and of lead during 1960.

The lower mine production of lead in New South Wales in the years 1958 to 1960, and of zinc in 1958 and 1959, as shown in the previous table, reflects the decision of the major producers to restrict their output in view of conditions in the world market for these metals.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding

the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was £9 5s. 5d. in 1960, compared with £9 1s. 6d. in 1959, £15 3s. 9d. in 1956, £16 4s. 4d. in 1951, and 8s. 11d. in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. The lower production from 1958 to 1960 reflects the restriction of output by the major lead-zinc producers. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 703. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates ..	72,880	74,565	64,736	56,217	58,760
Lead Concentrates ..	8,301,438	9,065,276	8,509,147	8,169,920	8,002,023
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps	72,705	40,954	...	...	...
Silver-Lead Ore ..	424,212	345,953	58,653	5,109	6,527
Zinc Concentrates ..	395,715	434,918	359,165	323,900	330,301
Other Minerals ..	22,633	7,436	592	57	278
Total Silver ..	9,289,583	9,969,102	8,992,293	8,555,203	8,397,889

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced pyrite, lead, and zinc concentrates. Lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at plants situated in South Australia and Tasmania, respectively, and a pyrite concentrate from Captain's Flat is roasted at Port Kembla. The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. Because of insufficient acid-making capacity, part of the lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Captain's Flat are at present roasted without sulphur recovery or exported oversea unroasted.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 704. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates ..	47,032	52,595	49,559	48,042	46,715
Pyrite Concentrates ..	540	7,117	17,715	16,577	15,637
Zinc Concentrates ..	139,515	147,892	130,462	124,273	142,006
Total Sulphur ..	187,087	207,604	197,736	188,892	204,358

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 50 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. Bounties are payable by the Commonwealth Government (see page 650) in respect of acid manufactured from local pyrite concentrates and of pyrite concentrates produced in Australia for use in the local manufacture of sulphuric acid.

TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. There are numerous small alluvial and lode deposits in New South Wales, but production in recent years has declined considerably, owing partly to the depletion of some alluvial sources. The principal areas currently worked are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Tingha as the chief centre, and at Kikoira, near West Wyalong. Alluvial deposits are exploited mainly by dredging and sluicing in rivers and creeks (New England area) or by the deep mining of alluvial wash (at Kikoira).

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

Table 705. Tin Produced in N.S.W.

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates*	Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates*
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value	
	Tons	£	Tons		Tons	£	Tons
1951	566	398,347	411	1956	373	229,999	269
1952	547	416,072	393	1957	297	173,454	211
1953	473	303,210	339	1958	334	190,332	239
1954	377	211,408	272	1959	240	151,502	174
1955	378	216,150	270	1960	307	191,332	223

* Includes very small quantities contained in mixed tin-tungsten concentrates.

TUNGSTEN

Small deposits of the tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tin, bismuth, and molybdenite. The principal fields are in the New England and Frogmore districts.

The mine production of tungsten in the last five years is given in the next table:—

Table 706. Mine Production of Tungsten, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃
Scheelite Concentrates ..	3,890	2,690	2,504	1,007	463
Wolfram Concentrates ..	5,787	585	...	...	...
Wolfram-Scheelite Concentrates	205	113	...	...	...
Total Tungsten	9,882	3,388	2,504	1,007	463

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published at page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock-Newcastle district, north of Sydney, the Bulli-Wollongong district, south of Sydney, and the Lithgow district to the west. The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. Cessnock coal is especially suitable for gas making, while the coal from the other centres is essentially steam and coking coal.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of parallel Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Commonwealth and State Governments each contribute £60,000 per annum to a Welfare Fund administered by the Board. This Fund has been used for the establishment of a medical service, for the payment of subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, and for the provision of grants towards the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, and other amenities in coalfields communities. The medical service is concerned with the examination of mine-workers and persons seeking employment in the industry and with research on health aspects of the industry. The total expenditure approved from the Fund to the end of 1960-61 amounted to £2,761,424.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

During a period of acute coal shortage, the Joint Coal Board itself undertook colliery operations, both by assuming ownership and control of certain underground mines and by the establishment of new open cut mines. The operations were conducted through companies established and owned by the Board. The Board gradually withdrew from commercial activities as coal supplies became plentiful, and sold the last of its mines in 1958.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1956, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its sub-

sidary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term of seven years. The tribunal has all the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. It may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed for a term of three years by the Tribunal. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry, and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. The Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest or because of the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organisations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Joint Coal Board. The Committees may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Long Service Leave

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949; this amounts to $6\frac{1}{2}$ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service. In addition, an employee is credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where an employee reaches the retiring age set by State legislation, or where his services in the industry are terminated by employers because of ill-health, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, he receives a lump-sum payment in lieu of the leave standing to his credit.

The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended, until the Tribunal orders otherwise, in any district where a strike renders the mines idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by a State and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The rate of duty has been 4d. per ton since June, 1961. The proceeds of the excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the New South Wales Government contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to £271,455 in 1960-61.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

The New South Wales Government owns four collieries (at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell, and Oakdale) which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority and three collieries (Huntley, Newstan, and Newcom) which are subsidiaries of the Electricity Commission. Coal production from these collieries amounted to 2,808,000 tons in 1960-61, and represented 15 per cent. of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity or by the State Railways. Two new government-owned mines are being developed to provide coal for a power station being erected at Vales Pt. (Lake Macquarie).

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING OPERATIONS

The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1939 is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 707. Coal Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Coal Produced	
						Quantity	Value
			£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	Thous. tons	£ thous.
1939	172	16,144	4,659	9,990‡	960	11,196	7,027
1950	163	18,338	11,092	13,633	3,693	12,798	22,121
1951	167	18,697	14,196	18,285	5,223	13,513	31,466
1952	168	20,151	18,087	22,129	7,416	15,022	43,283
1953	159	19,961	18,282	22,408	7,474	14,174	41,630
1954	151	19,979	19,233	21,901	7,853	15,083	42,762
1955	144	19,260	19,362	21,911	7,664	14,736	41,715
1956	130	17,918	19,375	23,038	8,090	14,810	40,637
1957	129	16,622	18,608	26,047	7,925	15,390	40,450
1958	117	15,463	18,357	27,883	8,358	15,851	39,979
1959	115	13,445	17,252	30,464	7,959	15,712	37,437
1960	110	13,279	19,250	32,706	9,034	17,737	42,240

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (£26,907 in 1960) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Depreciated book values, at end of year, of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. The figure for 1939 is not strictly comparable with those for later years.

A shortage in coal supplies during the early post-war years became increasingly acute as a result of rapid industrial development. The heavy demand for coal led to a steady expansion of underground mines and the rapid development of open cut mining, and in 1952 employment in the coal

mining industry reached a record of 20,151 and coal production rose to a peak of 15,022,000 tons. By this time, the coal shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was then deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Coal production was fairly steady during the years from 1952 to 1959, at an average of about 15,100,000 tons per annum. However, with increasing mechanisation and improved efficiency generally, and with the curtailment of open cut mining and the closure of less efficient mines, employment in the industry contracted steadily after 1952. In 1960, employment was 34 per cent. lower than in 1952, although coal production rose markedly to a record level.

Coal prices had risen strongly between 1949 and 1952, and in 1952 the value of coal produced reached a record of £43,283,000. Since then, increasing mechanisation and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in coal prices, and the value of coal produced declined steadily until 1960.

The following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in coal mines in recent years, and the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

Table 708. Fixed Assets of Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Year	Additions and Replacements during Year				Value at end of Year*			
	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1954	434	3,595	440	4,469	3,915	14,436	3,550	21,901
1955	358	3,395	335	4,088	3,889	14,502	3,520	21,911
1956	506	4,649	454	5,609	4,015	15,755	3,268	23,038
1957	611	6,776	745	8,132	4,129	18,117	3,801	26,047
1958	685	5,747	735	7,167	4,517	19,309	4,057	27,883
1959	433	5,276	901	6,610	4,768	21,243	4,453	30,464
1960	367	8,081	806	9,254	4,783	23,097	4,826	32,706

* Depreciated book values.

As a result of this expenditure programme, the proportion of total output won by mechanical methods in underground mines doubled between 1950 and 1958 (see Table 715).

COAL PRODUCTION

Actual and probable reserves of coal in the State are estimated by the Department of Mines to exceed 11,000 million tons. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of 1960, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 700,614,000 tons.

Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, the Joint Coal Board actively encouraged the rapid development of this type of mining in order to supplement supplies from the underground mines. Open cut production increased rapidly to a peak of 2,530,000 tons in 1952, equivalent to 17 per cent. of the output from all mines in that year. By

this time, the coal shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was then deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. However, production from underground mines continued to increase after 1953, and their output of 16,982,000 tons in 1960 was the highest ever recorded.

Table 709. Coal Produced in New South Wales

Period	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, New South Wales			
				Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total Quantity	Value at Pit-top
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	£
Annual Average—							
1901–10	4,907,270	1,676,673	570,250	7,154,193	...	7,154,193	2,494,459
1911–20	6,314,057	2,034,987	1,017,153	9,366,197	...	9,366,197	4,360,711
1921–30	6,434,402	2,000,879	1,629,051	10,064,332	...	10,064,332	8,435,650
1931–35	4,823,797	1,243,123	1,314,440	7,381,360	...	7,381,360	4,310,328
1936–40	6,371,323	1,856,625	1,485,621	9,904,646	8,923	9,913,569	5,900,432
1941–45	7,625,411	2,086,998	1,620,456	11,155,599	177,266	11,332,865	9,439,826
1946–50	7,699,566	1,977,567	1,947,921	10,441,282	1,183,772	11,625,054	15,163,431
1951–55	9,212,528	3,050,852	2,242,386	12,741,194	1,764,572	14,505,766	40,171,439
1956–60	9,545,037	4,755,453	1,599,667	15,210,425	689,732	15,900,157	40,148,576
Year—							
1950	8,326,437	2,403,379	2,068,405	11,196,576	1,601,645	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	8,557,664	2,508,472	2,447,108	11,224,212	2,289,032	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	9,626,481	2,775,820	2,619,799	12,491,904	2,530,196	15,022,100	43,283,357
1953	9,042,414	3,008,703	2,122,714	12,451,741	1,722,090	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	9,546,317	3,366,529	2,170,414	13,703,289	1,379,971	15,083,260	42,762,415
1955	9,289,762	3,594,738	1,851,897	13,834,824	901,573	14,736,397	41,715,408
1956	9,170,716	3,981,412	1,658,037	13,999,615	810,550	14,810,165	40,637,278
1957	9,208,422	4,555,586	1,626,228	14,662,155	728,081	15,390,236	40,449,802
1958	9,583,595	4,693,170	1,574,183	15,130,633	720,315	15,850,948	39,979,194
1959	9,338,280	4,811,754	1,562,406	15,278,162	434,278	15,712,440	37,436,654
1960	10,424,171	5,735,342	1,577,481	16,981,561	755,433	17,736,994	42,239,951

About 60 per cent. of the coal raised in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 30 per cent. from the southern district, and the remaining 10 per cent. from the western district. Since 1952, production in the western field has declined markedly, but has doubled in the southern district.

Table 710. Coal Produced in Each District

Year	Underground Mines				Open Cut Mines		
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.	Northern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1952	8,228,374	2,775,820	1,487,710	12,491,904	1,398,107	1,132,089	2,530,196
1953	7,955,978	3,008,703	1,487,060	12,451,741	1,086,436	635,654	1,722,090
1954	8,626,689	3,366,529	1,710,071	13,703,289	919,628	460,343	1,379,971
1955	8,483,634	3,594,738	1,756,452	13,834,824	806,128	95,445	901,573
1956	8,360,166	3,981,412	1,658,037	13,999,615	810,550	...	810,550
1957	8,480,341	4,555,586	1,626,228	14,662,155	728,081	...	728,081
1958	8,863,280	4,693,170	1,574,183	15,130,633	720,315	...	720,315
1959	8,904,002	4,811,754	1,562,406	15,278,162	434,278	...	434,278
1960	9,668,738	5,735,342	1,577,481	16,981,561	755,433	...	755,433

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 60 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 711. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	8,763	9,257	9,205	8,948	8,466	7,738	6,660	5,473	4,818	4,305
Above Ground	3,765	3,879	4,056	3,998	3,895	3,693	3,393	3,144	3,041	2,952
Total	12,528	13,136	13,261	12,946	12,361	11,431	10,053	8,617	7,859	7,257
Southern District—										
Below Ground	2,257	2,787	2,772	2,836	2,869	3,076	3,193	3,069	2,867	3,086
Above Ground	1,150	1,284	1,323	1,267	1,252	1,287	1,272	1,290	1,351	1,379
Total	3,407	4,071	4,095	4,103	4,121	4,363	4,465	4,359	4,218	4,465
Western District—										
Below Ground	1,211	1,286	1,277	1,295	1,097	1,055	787	737	675	654
Above Ground	560	634	637	678	588	555	436	418	396	388
Total	1,771	1,920	1,914	1,973	1,685	1,610	1,223	1,155	1,071	1,042
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	12,231	13,330	13,254	13,079	12,432	11,869	10,640	9,279	8,360	8,045
Above Ground	5,475	5,797	6,016	5,943	5,735	5,535	5,101	4,852	4,788	4,719
Total	17,706	19,127	19,270	19,022	18,167	17,404	15,741	14,131	13,148	12,764

OPEN CUT MINES

Northern District	645	727	458	399	331	309	275	218	117	142
Southern District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western District	675	456	228	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	1,320	1,183	686	525	331	309	275	218	117	142

TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES

Northern District	13,173	13,863	13,719	13,345	12,692	11,740	10,328	8,835	7,976	7,399
Southern District	3,407	4,071	4,095	4,103	4,121	4,363	4,465	4,359	4,218	4,465
Western District	2,446	2,376	2,142	2,099	1,685	1,610	1,223	1,155	1,071	1,042
Total, N.S.W.	19,026	20,310	19,956	19,547	18,498	17,713	16,016	14,349	13,265	12,906

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

Open cut mining was curtailed after 1952 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board, and employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952 to 117 at the end of 1959. In underground mines, the number of employees reached a peak of 19,557 in June, 1954, but thereafter, with increasing emphasis on mechanical methods of production, employment contracted steadily. By the end of 1960, the number of persons employed in underground mines in the State was 35 per cent. less than in June, 1954.

The decline in employment since 1952 has been restricted to the northern and western districts; employment in the southern district has tended to increase. Displaced miners have been assisted by the Joint Coal Board and other organisations in finding employment in other industries or in transferring from the northern and western coalfields to the southern field. The intake of new recruits into the coal industry has been restricted.

MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

Table 712 shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last eleven years. The ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible has tended to rise throughout the period, and currently exceeds 90 per cent. in underground mines. The ratio in open cut mines has reached 95 per cent. in recent years.

Table 712. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands					Per cent.
1950	2,671	739	382	3,792	4,533	83·65
1951	2,680	733	375	3,788	4,505	84·09
1952	2,889	864	407	4,160	4,839	85·98
1953	2,774	865	404	4,043	4,770	84·77
1954	2,870	909	442	4,221	4,923	85·75
1955	2,760	891	431	4,082	4,786	85·30
1956	2,615	958	371	3,944	4,531	87·03
1957	2,362	991	322	3,675	4,224	87·01
1958	2,184	1,013	284	3,481	3,930	88·57
1959	1,870	983	263	3,116	3,460	90·04
1960	1,849	1,048	254	3,151	3,497	90·10

Industrial disputes, sick leave, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 713. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Industrial disputes	4·49	3·90	4·40	3·21	1·68	2·52
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc.	0·08	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·04	0·02
Accidents to men	0·01	0·04	0·05	0·00	0·08	0·06
Lack of transport or trade	0·73	0·41	0·26	0·03	0·02	..
Men on compensation	2·89	2·64	2·61	2·67	2·52	2·02
Sick leave	3·87	3·63	3·80	3·80	3·98	3·67
Other absenteeism	2·50	2·20	1·75	1·60	1·51	1·47
Other causes	0·13	0·13	0·11	0·10	0·13	0·14
Total, All Causes	14·70	12·97	12·99	11·43	9·96	9·90

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was only 2·52 per cent. in 1960, compared with 9·93 per cent. in 1948, when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. The calculations exclude mines in course of development prior to commencement of coal production.

Table 714. Underground Mines: Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1952	9.34	12.14	11.30	10.06	2.85	3.21	3.66	3.00
1953	8.80	12.89	10.39	9.72	2.87	3.48	3.68	3.08
1954	9.23	13.34	10.59	10.16	3.01	3.70	3.87	3.25
1955	9.59	14.63	11.27	10.76	3.07	4.03	4.08	3.39
1956	10.13	14.53	13.23	11.43	3.20	4.16	4.47	3.55
1957	11.89	15.64	15.17	13.19	3.59	4.60	5.05	3.99
1958	13.51	15.74	17.40	14.48	4.06	4.63	5.55	4.35
1959	18.02	18.04	18.47	18.07	4.76	4.89	5.95	4.90
1960	20.12	21.67	20.32	20.64	5.23	5.47	6.20	5.39

Production per manshift worked at the coal face more than doubled between 1952 and 1960.

COAL MECHANICALLY CUT AND LOADED

The principal reason for the marked increase in recent years in the production of coal per manshift worked in New South Wales collieries has been the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal. Mechanical cutting and loading have now almost completely displaced hand-mining methods.

Coal-cutting machines have been in use in underground mines in New South Wales for more than fifty years, but mechanical cutting accounted for only 36.7 per cent. of the total output in the underground mines in 1949. Thereafter, with the active encouragement of the Joint Coal Board, the proportion mechanically cut increased rapidly to 88.9 per cent. in 1960.

Machinery for loading coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of total coal output mechanically loaded rose from 9.8 per cent. in 1939 and 32.9 per cent. in 1949 to 92.4 per cent. in 1960.

A comparatively recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"). In 1960, 36.8 per cent. of the total output of underground mines was cut, and 25.9 per cent. was loaded, by continuous miners.

Table 715. Underground Mines: Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Year	Coal Mechanically Cut				Coal Mechanically Loaded			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Proportion per cent. of Total Production							
1950	33.3	68.9	25.9	40.0	34.2	59.5	32.4	39.4
1951	33.4	73.9	33.2	45.4	38.8	67.0	41.5	45.5
1952	45.5	75.5	37.6	51.2	46.7	71.6	45.8	52.1
1953	51.1	76.4	37.9	55.6	52.4	74.3	51.2	57.5
1954	52.8	77.9	46.4	58.2	55.8	76.1	62.0	61.6
1955	57.4	81.0	57.2	63.5	61.4	80.2	64.3	66.7
1956	58.6	81.4	65.5	66.0	65.7	81.1	73.1	70.9
1957	67.4	83.8	74.4	73.3	72.6	84.6	81.8	77.3
1958	75.5	83.4	88.3	79.3	78.6	83.9	91.8	81.6
1959	86.4	88.5	89.5	87.4	87.8	88.3	90.4	88.2
1960	87.6	91.0	89.7	88.9	93.2	91.5	90.2	92.4

COAL QUALITY

During the period of acute coal shortage in the early post-war years, little attention was given to the problem of coal quality. By the end of 1952, however, coal was in abundant supply, and was also facing competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from newly-established local refineries and, in Victoria, brown coal) in some of its traditional markets. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers began to instal "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants are also attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants, which have been operated for many years, are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming part of the coal mining industry.

The following table illustrates the development of coal washing since 1952, when the first plant in the coal industry was installed:—

Table 716. Coal Washeries in New South Wales

Year	Coal Industry Washeries				Consumer's Washeries*			
	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production
	Thousand tons			Per cent.	Thousand tons			Per cent.
1952	299	18	281	2.0	2,402	268	2,134	16.0
1953	1,060	112	948	7.5	2,492	254	2,238	17.6
1954	1,441	186	1,255	9.6	2,508	277	2,231	16.6
1955	1,658	230	1,428	11.3	2,288	243	2,045	15.5
1956	1,879	237	1,642	12.7	2,635	281	2,354	17.8
1957	2,759	367	2,392	17.9	2,789	329	2,460	18.1
1958	4,457	594	3,863	28.1	2,678	359	2,319	16.9
1959	5,365	792	4,573	34.1	3,390	564	2,826	21.6
1960	7,015	985	6,030	38.6	3,711	612	3,099	20.4

* Attached to steelworks see text above table.

CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries and the exports of cargo and bunker coal. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Table 717. Consumption of New South Wales Coal

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consumption in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consumption in N.S.W.
			Oversea Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tons								
1950	12,798	15	230	2,359	10,194	(+) 92	(+) 128	9,974
1951	13,513	40	220	2,385	10,868	(+) 289	(+) 223	10,356
1952	15,022	54	223	2,837	11,908	(+) 777	(+) 493	10,638
1953	14,174	125	411	2,487	11,151	(+) 104	(-) 35	11,082
1954	15,083	229	396	2,567	11,891	(+) 68	(+) 205	11,618
1955	14,736	244	255	2,579	11,658	(-) 54	(+) 104	11,608
1956	14,810	237	303	2,240	12,030	(+) 167	(+) 19	11,844
1957	15,390	355	768	2,095	12,172	(+) 142	(+) 61	11,969
1958	15,851	614	811	1,996	12,430	(+) 423	(+) 13	11,994
1959	15,712	810	765	2,113	12,024	(-) 486	(-) 211	12,721
1960	17,737	999	1,554	1,741	13,443	(+) 85	(+) 108	13,250

* Cargo and bunker coal.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1960 amounted to 3,187,000 tons, or approximately three months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 1,563,000 tons (including 962,000 tons purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1952) were held at collieries and 1,541,000 tons were held by consumers.

Details of the exports of coal (as cargo) from New South Wales in the last six years are given in the next table:—

Table 718. Exports of Coal (as Cargo) from N.S.W.

Year	Oversea Exports				Interstate Exports			
	New Caledonia	Japan	Other	Total	Victoria	South Australia	Other	Total
Thousand tons								
1955	168	9	36	213	1,244	992	134	2,370
1956	157	27	94	278	1,116	813	132	2,061
1957	182	451	123	756	943	883	97	1,923
1958	143	361	292	796	962	773	94	1,829
1959	145	493	125	763	1,046	822	73	1,941
1960	131	1,373	50	1,554	895	751	95	1,741

Oversea exports had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but during the war and early post-war years, they

were very limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, oversea markets were again sought, and in 1959 long-term contracts were secured for the supply of coking coal to the Japanese steel industry.

New South Wales is the main source of black coal supplies to Victoria and South Australia. However, exports to these States have gradually declined in recent years, as a result of the greater usage of petroleum oils and locally-mined coal.

About two-thirds of the black coal consumed in New South Wales is used for the generation of electricity or for the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces, and the quantities of coal used for these purposes are steadily increasing. Other important uses of coal are in the manufacture of town gas and (although steam locomotives are being replaced progressively by diesel-electric and electric locos) as fuel for railway locomotives. The uses of coal shown in the next table, which relates to years ended 30th June, together absorb about 95 per cent. of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State.

Table 719. Principal Uses of Black Coal in New South Wales

Purpose	1938-39	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Thousand tons							
Used in Factories—								
As Raw Material in—								
Gas Works	578	945	984	947	912	834	829	848
Metallurgical Coke	1,662	3,211	3,283	3,216	3,620	3,788	3,800	4,176
	2,240	4,156	4,267	4,163	4,532	4,622	4,629	5,024
As Fuel in—								
Electricity Works	1,165	3,188	3,406	3,579‡	3,787	4,029	4,135	4,328
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals*	235	366	372	397	389	460	466	510
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	301	432	384	398	433	424	455	470
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	400	455	433	254‡	204	196	201	201
Food, Drink, Tobacco	215	326	332	321	283	272	268	252
Other	194	444	443	445	464	463	459	462
	2,510	5,211	5,370	5,394	5,560	5,844	5,984	6,223
Totals Used in Factories	4,750	9,367	9,637	9,557	10,092	10,466	10,613	11,247
Used for Railway Locomotives† ..	994	1,478	1,501	1,523	1,373	1,125	1,009	1,021
Total, Factories and Railway Locomotives	5,744	10,845	11,138	11,080	11,465	11,591	11,622	12,268

* Principally manufacture of portland cement.

† Government railways only; excludes small quantity used by private railways.

‡ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of changes in the classification of certain factory activities (see chapter "Factories").

COAL PRICES

The trend in coal prices since 1939 is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at

collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded, and only the actual sales from coal stocks held at grass by the Commonwealth Government have been taken to account. The values include Commonwealth price stabilisation subsidy payable in respect of coal.

Table 720. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	s. d. per ton					s. d. per ton			
1939	12 7	14 5	10 8	12 8	1953	62 1	61 0	56 9	61 1
1946	18 8	23 1	15 7	18 10	1954	60 3	59 0	57 3	59 7
1947	20 11	23 11	16 10	20 9	1955	59 11	58 10	55 9	59 2
1948	26 1	29 11	20 6	25 8	1956	59 3	58 1	55 1	58 6
1949	31 8	34 10	22 6	30 3	1957	58 3	55 7	50 7	56 9
1950	36 5	39 1	29 4	35 10	1858	56 1	55 0	47 5	54 10
1951	51 5	50 8	42 10	49 8	1959	52 5	54 4	47 6	52 7
1952	62 3	60 3	56 7	61 2	1960	51 11	53 4	48 1	51 11

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Commonwealth subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November, 1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached 61s. 2d. per ton in 1952. Since then, increasing mechanisation and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices.

Maximum selling prices are controlled by the Joint Coal Board. They are determined for each mine on the basis of its production costs plus a fixed margin of profit, and are subject to frequent review by the Board.

OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,476 tons. Mining operations ceased in 1952.

PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, exploratory drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken in various localities in New South Wales, but no oil production has yet been recorded.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently and Baryulgil is at present the only producing centre. In 1960, production of chrysotile asbestos amounted to 957 tons.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 721. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity			Value		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Brick Clay and Shale	1,662,832	1,893,440	2,077,518	559,702	682,478	799,970
Cement Clay and Shale	126,668	121,460	177,624	33,467	43,296	56,633
Fire Clay	87,763	89,988	88,872	81,187	75,132	68,319
Kaolin and Ball Clay	23,216	23,888	37,973	60,760	68,843	85,720
Stoneware Clay	87,975	64,345	75,353	44,151	38,166	41,650
Terra Cotta Clay	144,860	139,400	126,092	79,836	85,150	82,613
Other Clays	3,041	2,162	1,627	5,407	3,647	2,152
Total, All Clays	2,136,355	2,334,683	2,585,059	864,510	996,712	1,137,057

The brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, and Illawarra districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

DIAMONDS

Diamonds have been recovered, though in small quantities only, from several localities in New South Wales, generally during the course of dredging in rivers for gold or tin. The stones won in this State are particularly hard, and have been used mainly for industrial purposes. Total recorded production of diamonds to the end of 1960 was 211,151 carats, but this figure is known to be incomplete and the unrecorded output was probably considerably higher.

DIATOMITE

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabara-bran, Barraba, and Ballina-Lismore districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Small deposits of commercial importance occur near Orange and Cooma. Production of diatomite amounted to 3,941 tons in 1960. The diatomite recovered is especially suitable for the manufacture of insulating products.

DOLOMITE

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. The only deposit at present being worked is at Cow Flat, near Rockley. In 1960, production was 3,357 tons.

FELSPAR

The principal centres of feldspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash feldspar) and the Brewongle district (Cornish Stone). Potash feldspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of feldspar has been governed by local requirements, and in 1960 amounted to 5,325 tons.

GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge, gems from the latter field being remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. Opals are also obtained at Tintenbar (North Coast), and these resemble the Mexican gems. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1960 was £1,740,532, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Ivanhoe-Trida and Griffith districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1958 Tons	1959 Tons	1960 Tons	1958 £	1959 £	1960 £
Washed Gypsum	47,740	66,215	63,611	95,222	144,166	149,646
Unwashed Gypsum	42,924	34,928	31,903	75,321	61,489	51,505
Total Gypsum	90,664	101,143	95,514	170,543	205,655	201,151

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

LIMESTONE AND SEA SHELLS

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, and Kandos. The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 722. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Cement Manufacture	1,402,414	1,352,842	1,517,763	697,620	582,031	613,288
Flux	499,708	526,803	683,249	297,002	213,805	257,335
Dead Burnt Lime	58,134	60,085	63,628	32,141	37,422	42,470
Agricultural Purposes	28,579	29,684	39,122	20,490	22,705	27,969
Other	67,594	80,839	90,362	57,260	66,757	69,282
Total Limestone	2,056,429	2,050,253	2,394,124	1,104,513	922,720	1,010,344

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

The dredging of sea shells from the Hunter River, for use instead of limestone in cement manufacture, ceased in 1956.

MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Thuddungra, and Fifield districts, Fifield

and Thuddungra being at present the major production centres. The production of magnesite in recent years is shown below:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Quantity (Tons)	63,050	83,271	69,030	59,777	61,668
Value (£)	242,997	330,020	283,366	253,255	259,419

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

MINERAL PIGMENTS

Mineral pigments are mined in New South Wales mainly by open cutting and by small-scale producers. In recent years, small quantities have been won at Dubbo (yellow ochre), Glen Innes (red oxide), and Gulgong (yellow ochre, red oxides, and umber), but production has been sporadic.

TALC, STEATITE, AND PYROPHYLLITE

The most important deposits of talc, steatite, and pyrophyllite in New South Wales are at Wallendbeen (steatite), Gundagai and Cow Flat (talc), and Mudgee, Cobargo, and Pambula (pyrophyllite). Production of these minerals during 1960 amounted to 1,637 tons. Reserves, though of low grade, are adequate for requirements.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 723. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Dimension Stone—						
Building Stone—						
Rough	115,480	128,071	126,490	76,754	83,654	84,059
Dressed	23,435	24,535	25,969	179,958	195,195	196,218
Monumental Stone ..	1,240	1,252	1,455	10,422	8,360	15,617
Curbing and Flagging	6,702	3,362	3,166	22,835	24,540	33,666
Crushed and Broken Stone*	2,106,716	2,440,891	3,097,422	1,724,764	2,084,814	2,621,152
River Gravel and Gravel						
Boulders	1,580,187	1,408,280	1,770,063	1,082,732	1,081,818	1,536,578
Sand	1,790,150	2,144,938	2,974,792	695,849	806,128	1,106,156
Other Road Material ..	12,172,687	13,034,079	15,055,115	2,604,933	2,830,542	3,502,748
Total, Construction Materials ..	...	...	...	6,398,247	7,115,051	9,096,194

* Mainly basalt.

PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

London prices of these metals increased almost continuously during the early post-war years, and rose sharply with the opening of the Korean campaign in 1950. Tin reached a peak of £stg. 1,615 per ton in February, 1951, lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg. 180 and £stg. 190 per ton, respectively, in July, 1951, and copper rose to a peak of £stg. 287 per ton in July, 1952. Prices declined steadily during the next two years, but began to recover in 1954. With the U.S. Government stockpiling programme curtailed in 1957 and discontinued in 1958, and with consumption reduced because of a business recession in the United States in 1958, prices fell sharply during 1957 and 1958. The prices of copper, zinc, and tin recovered during 1959 and 1960, but lead prices remained very low throughout this period, with world production considerably in excess of requirements.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) since 1939 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 724. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ s. d. per ton	s. d. per oz. fine	£ s. d. per ton		
1939	49 16 10	1 10-02	15 13 2	14 13 3	226 5 8
1950	178 17 1	5 4-80	106 8 2	119 4 3	745 16 9
1951	220 7 1	6 5-86	161 19 10	171 12 3	1,079 16 0
1952	259 7 10	6 2-36	135 0 0	149 10 2	964 10 1
1953	254 7 8	6 1-95	91 7 2	75 1 3	730 14 11
1954	248 11 9	6 1-48	96 7 1	78 4 8	718 18 3
1955	351 8 4	6 5-51	105 17 8	90 13 10	740 4 8
1956	328 18 6	6 7-13	116 6 7	97 15 4	787 13 5
1957	219 9 10	6 6-93	96 13 4	81 12 4	754 16 10
1958	197 7 8	6 4-21	72 16 1	65 18 1	735 0 8
1959	237 15 2	6 6-82	70 15 9	82 2 6	785 4 2
1960	245 19 2	6 7-38	72 2 11	89 6 4	796 12 8

* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of gold and other metals (silver, lead, zinc, tin, and copper) are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954. Except in the

case of lead, where the home consumption price has remained unchanged since December, 1958, the Australian prices for these metals now fluctuate in accordance with oversea quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals at the end of 1939 and later years:—

Table 725. Prices of Metals in Australia*

At 31st December	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	£ s. d. per ton			
1939	63 17 6	20 17 6	20 2 6	299 0 0
1950	230 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	800 0 0
1951	285 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	1,150 0 0
1952	350 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	1,150 0 0
1953	300 0 0	106 17 6	90 0 0	817 0 0
1954	350 0 0	126 17 6	105 17 6	889 15 0
1955	477 5 0	141 0 0	124 10 0	1,053 15 0
1956	357 0 0	141 2 6	127 7 6	1,029 0 0
1957	330 0 0	87 5 0	79 12 6	967 0 0
1958	293 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,034 0 0
1959	338 0 0	100 0 0	118 0 0	1,042 0 0
1960	301 0 0	100 0 0	101 2 6	1,031 0 0

* Home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: f.o.b. Risdon; tin: delivered, Sydney (ex works, Sydney, before 1954).

The Australian official buying price of gold has been £15 12s. 6d. per fine ounce since 1st May, 1954. Further details about the price of gold are given on page 758.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act, 1906, as amended. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles him, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted and to occupy a small residence area.

The holder of a miner's right may also apply for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands. This authority may be granted for any period up to a year, but the term may be extended to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

A business licence entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases (authorising mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining). The maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. Holders of miner's rights may be granted authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected (e.g. cultivation or the erection of substantial buildings).

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining and also for "mining purposes" (see above), irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or are privately owned. The maximum areas that may be leased are the same as in the case of leases of Crown lands. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre, and of private lands 20s. per acre, in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d. per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £19,237 in 1960-61.

Since January, 1956, titles to prospect or mine for petroleum have been granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955, and not under the Mining Act, as formerly. Under the new Act, three forms of title may be granted (Petroleum Exploration Licence, Petroleum Prospecting Licence, and Petroleum Mining Lease) with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles, 200 square miles, and 100 square miles, respectively. Applicants for any of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown.

MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Under the Mining Amendment Act, 1952, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates may not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 3d. nor more than 1s. per ton if payable on a tonnage basis; a maximum rate of 9d. per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Royalty is payable on petroleum oil at the rate of 10 per cent. of gross value at the well-head.

Royalty rates are reviewed upon renewal of leases and are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure.

Except in the case of private land containing Crown mineral, rent paid during the year may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for that year.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The total amount of royalty reflects variation in the volume and value of mineral production and, in some cases, in mining profits. The royalty in respect of the silver-lead-zinc group of minerals is derived largely from Broken Hill mining companies, which pay royalty at a graduated percentage on profits earned and therefore at a rate that is almost wholly dependent on the prices obtained for their minerals.

Table 726. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	433,340	446,855	456,261	459,157	449,479	533,511
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1,907,403	2,158,312	1,417,876	176,073	335,171	647,470
Other Minerals	52,813	100,907	167,960	113,062	105,826	95,599
Total Royalty	2,393,556	2,706,074	2,042,097	748,292	890,476	1,276,580
Royalty Repayments	9,474	25,115	34,277	38,135	68,935	19,628
Net Royalty	2,384,082	2,680,959	2,007,820	710,157	821,541	1,256,952

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953, the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources (e.g. iron ore and manganese), the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand (e.g. mica), the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores. The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described earlier in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service) and financial assistance to the mining industry. Grants, which are repayable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered, are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to £15,785 in 1960-61.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially, and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 765.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The schemes of assistance to the copper and gold mining industries are described on pages 757 and 759, respectively. To encourage the search for uranium ore, the Commonwealth grants rewards for the discovery of deposits situated more than fifteen miles from any recorded deposit, the rewards ranging according to the economic importance of the deposit up to a maximum of £25,000. A subsidy is payable in respect of approved oil exploration activities.

INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (which apply to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts (which apply to other mines and, in part, to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. They prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years:—

Table 727. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Seriously Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Seriously Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1955	22	87	8	310	1.14	4.50	0.78	30.20
1956	18	107	8	339	0.99	5.86	0.75	31.89
1957	13	68	9	329	0.77	4.01	0.83	30.22
1958	11	86	9	357	0.72	5.59	0.91	36.26
1959	9	73	11	366	0.67	5.44	1.22	39.71
1960	14	69	3	262	1.06	5.21	0.33	28.56

* Injuries causing permanent incapacity, either total or partial.

† Figures from 1955 relate to incapacity for over 14 days, and those for earlier years to incapacity for over 28 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this **Year Book**, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined for statistical purposes as a landholding, of one acre or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plant, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a single composite return covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

The maintenance of comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales is facilitated by a system (introduced in 1957-58) of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings and by reports from local police officers (who assist in the distribution and collection of the annual census returns). The lists of holdings in the Western Division of the State are reconciled periodically with the records of the Western Lands Commission; lists of holdings in other parts of the State, and of holdings engaged in specialized areas of farming, are reconciled with available administrative records from time to time as resources permit.

In 1955-56, the lists of rural holdings were reconciled with lists of rateable land of one acre or more in extent recorded by country shires for rating purposes. This reconciliation led to the listing of an additional 4,784 rural holdings. As many of the additional holdings were being used for grazing and were on the whole lightly stocked, the only items of statistics appreciably affected in total were Number and Area of Rural Holdings, Land Use, and Persons Engaged on Rural Holdings; for other items, continuity of comparison was not materially affected by the inclusion of the additional rural holdings.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this **Year Book**. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes four statistical divisions—the North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tableland, Western Slope, and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions—Northern, Central, and Southern—the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as the Riverina. These, with the Western Division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for the portions of the Western Division to the east and west of the Darling River.

RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1961, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 76,871, embracing a total area of 172,697,000 acres.

The number and area of holdings in statistical divisions in recent seasons, compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

Table 728. Number and Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Annual Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres
Coastal—								
North	11,905	4,732	12,569	5,059	12,736	5,097	12,480	5,061
Hunter and Manning	9,336	4,974	9,337	4,983	9,201	4,974	9,108	4,968
Cumberland	5,326	290	4,199	235	4,095	233	3,936	231
South	4,652	2,277	4,427	2,250	4,430	2,215	4,321	2,223
Total	31,219	12,273	30,532	12,527	30,462	12,519	29,845	12,483
Tableland—								
Northern	3,706	6,516	3,779	6,901	3,744	6,856	3,731	6,857
Central	7,472	7,693	7,836	8,027	7,784	7,882	7,813	7,906
Southern	3,179	5,740	3,327	5,453	3,264	5,451	3,241	5,431
Total	14,357	19,949	14,942	20,381	14,792	20,189	14,785	20,194
Western Slope—								
North	4,289	8,291	4,937	8,253	4,955	8,237	4,949	8,272
Central	4,411	6,999	4,719	6,916	4,694	6,891	4,657	6,929
South	8,044	10,052	8,165	9,541	8,102	9,507	8,061	9,495
Total	16,744	25,342	17,821	24,710	17,751	24,635	17,667	24,696
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	1,902	7,701	2,234	7,662	2,237	7,712	2,249	7,677
Central	2,473	13,647	2,392	13,937	2,384	13,950	2,391	13,996
Riverina	7,268	16,334	7,366	16,193	7,308	16,198	7,369	16,197
Total	11,643	37,682	11,992	37,792	11,929	37,860	12,009	37,870
Western—								
East of Darling	1,121	33,531	1,601	33,812	1,596	33,775	1,593	33,785
West of Darling	708	44,576	969	43,756	969	43,743	972	43,669
Total	1,829	78,107	2,570	77,568	2,565	77,518	2,565	77,454
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	77,857	172,978	77,499	172,721	76,871	172,697

SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

The classification of rural holdings by the area of the holdings has been undertaken at irregular intervals. Particulars for the year 1959-60, the last occasion on which the classification was made, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 729. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Divisions, 1959-60

Area of Holding (Acres)	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	Southern Tableland	North Western Slope
1- 19	1,980	985	2,612	408	100	402	78	292
20- 49	822	1,045	689	355	158	753	81	210
50- 99	1,419	937	341	420	187	596	94	178
100- 199	3,344	1,366	215	865	201	666	140	231
200- 299	1,955	1,067	92	645	192	448	154	158
300- 399	937	787	26	431	172	399	149	194
400- 499	530	589	26	287	149	370	142	263
500- 599	270	425	26	186	144	352	136	170
600- 699	233	296	14	142	146	364	159	182
700- 799	163	211	8	94	106	273	144	133
800- 899	108	173	3	84	111	273	138	149
900- 999	84	148	7	55	103	235	113	161
1,000- 1,999	476	721	26	260	948	1,570	887	1,271
2,000- 4,999	298	348	9	153	765	924	652	1,087
5,000- 9,999	80	80	1	31	196	130	164	223
10,000-19,999	26	16	...	12	49	23	31	42
20,000-49,999	9	6	...	2	16	6	2	11
50,000-99,999	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
100,000 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Holdings	12,736	9,201	4,095	4,430	3,744	7,784	3,264	4,955

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
1- 19	165	265	37	21	347	230	7,922
20- 49	143	383	27	27	636	386	5,715
50- 99	117	333	30	29	427	67	5,175
100- 199	144	550	47	25	196	28	8,018
200- 299	138	353	18	14	131	11	5,376
300- 399	144	382	30	15	206	12	3,884
400- 499	146	362	39	14	322	6	3,245
500- 599	147	400	54	13	518	7	2,848
600- 699	219	506	36	17	601	7	2,922
700- 799	193	422	34	14	340	3	2,138
800- 899	256	435	59	12	335	2	2,138
900- 999	269	366	71	15	340	2	1,969
1,000- 1,999	1,600	2,171	548	278	1,502	46	12,304
2,000- 4,999	868	995	801	914	849	63	8,726
5,000- 9,999	125	138	304	663	286	107	2,528
10,000-19,999	15	33	75	236	152	337	1,047
20,000-49,999	5	6	23	65	85	712	948
50,000-99,999	...	2	3	10	26	392	437
100,000 and over	...	...	1	2	9	147	159
Total Holdings	4,694	8,102	2,237	2,384	7,308	2,565	77,499

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 63 per cent. in 1959-60 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The

existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

Similar classifications were undertaken for the year 1926-27 (summarised in the Official Year Book for 1928-29), for 1947-48 (page 549, Year Book No. 52), for 1949-50 (page 983, Year Book No. 55), and for 1955-56 (page 923, Year Book No. 56).

TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1959-60 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than £600), and (2) holdings used for intermittent grazing, those not used in 1959-60, and those of a special character (e.g., experiment, hospital, prison farms).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "sheep and cereal grain" holdings.
- (c) Holdings with dairy cattle and pigs contributing together more than half the gross receipts of a holding were classified as "Dairying" holdings, irrespective of the relative contribution of each activity.
- (d) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1959-60 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. In estimating the receipts from sheep, however, wool prices in the single season 1957-58 were used because it was considered that the level of wool prices in the earlier seasons was too high in relation to the changed circumstances of the industry.

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1959-60 are summarised for each statistical division of the State in the following table. The full series of classifications by type of activity is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1959-60*, Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales.

Table 730. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1959-60

Type of Activity	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	Southern Table-land	North Western Slope
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	9	...	1	80	680	5	1,660
Sheep	9	327	16	516	1,901	3,861	2,571	1,676
Cereal Grain	13	5	2	2	8	30	...	142
Beef Cattle	1,342	1,061	28	271	520	153	42	150
Dairying	6,231	4,125	277	1,767	177	168	28	96
Vineyards .. ..	...	13	38	...	...	2	...	...
Fruit	2,205	422	344	151	147	575	14	...
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	31	20	7	32	53	91	11	8
Other*	121	294	568	98	85	238	6	18
Poultry	26	433	954	134	19	101	14	239
Pigs	26	44	56	42	20	45	14	43
Sugar	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco .. ..	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	47
Other (One Main Purpose)	13	51	145	16	1	46	4	18
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	10,512	6,804	2,435	3,030	3,022	5,990	2,709	4,106
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	75	49	29	32	79	207	9	227
Total Holdings Classified by Type	10,587	6,853	2,464	3,062	3,101	6,197	2,718	4,333
Sub-commercial	1,308	1,664	953	891	490	1,258	413	455
Unused, Special, etc. ..	841	684	678	477	153	329	133	167
Total Rural Holdings ..	12,736	9,201	4,095	4,430	3,744	7,784	3,264	4,955

Type of Activity	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	2,491	2,418	919	599	3,055	5	11,922
Sheep	1,195	3,388	889	1,532	1,873	1,734	21,488
Cereal Grain	109	59	72	21	172	2	637
Beef Cattle	24	215	55	27	60	12	3,960
Dairying	46	423	17	10	218	12	13,595
Vineyards	5	1	...	...	172	296	527
Fruit	21	233	3	3	617	135	4,879
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	1	14	...	...	2	...	270
Other*	29	17	4	3	93	92	1,666
Poultry	39	98	9	...	62	14	2 142
Pigs	77	54	19	17	41	10	508
Sugar .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
Tobacco .. ..	...	...	...	...	4	2	64
Other (One Main Purpose)	10	31	1	1	17	1	355
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	4,047	6,951	1,988	2,213	6,386	2,315	62,508
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	199	163	66	41	262	9	1,447
Total Holdings Classified by Type	4,246	7,114	2,054	2,254	6,648	2,324	63,955
Sub-commercial	319	781	110	81	435	149	9,307
Unused, Special, etc. ..	129	207	73	49	225	92	4,237
Total Rural Holdings ..	4,694	8,102	2,237	2,384	7,308	2,565	77,499

* Includes holdings where neither potatoes nor other vegetables alone accounted for more than half of the gross receipts of the holding, but where together they accounted for more than half of the receipts.

LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in statistical divisions of the State in 1960-61:—

Table 731. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1960-61

Statistical Division	Total Area of Division *	Total Area of Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Land Used for Cropping†	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
Thousand acres						
Coastal—						
North Coast	6,965	5,061	100	8	981	3,972
Hunter and Manning	8,493	4,968	127	14	590	4,237
Cumberland	964	231	25	3	27	176
South Coast	5,899	2,223	41	8	368	1,806
Total	22,321	12,483	293	33	1,966	10,191
Tableland—						
Northern	8,088	6,857	110	15	848	5,884
Central	10,619	7,906	516	81	1,167	6,142
Southern	7,106	5,431	63	8	804	4,556
Total	25,813	20,194	689	104	2,819	16,582
Western Slope—						
North	9,236	8,272	1,259	169	218	6,626
Central	7,724	6,929	1,471	361	749	4,348
South	11,239	9,495	1,175	353	2,268	5,699
Total	28,199	24,696	3,905	883	3,235	16,673
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	9,542	7,677	782	89	123	6,683
Central	14,813	13,996	515	188	74	13,219
Riverina	16,966	16,197	1,459	405	1,307	13,026
Total	41,321	37,870	2,756	682	1,504	32,928
Western	80,358	77,454	30	6	11	77,407
New South Wales	198,012	172,697	7,673	1,708	9,535	153,781

* At 30th June, 1961. Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

¶ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 26,000,000 acres, and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 732. Land Use on Rural Holdings

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
1938-39	75,365	174,660	7,049	2,876	3,200	161,535
1950-51	73,195	168,375	4,761	¶	3,713	159,901¶
1951-52	73,122	168,250	4,704	¶	4,265	159,281¶
1952-53	72,940	167,907	4,837	1,833	4,748	156,489
1953-54	73,371	168,996	5,425	¶	6,016	157,555¶
1954-55	73,759	169,445	5,394	¶	6,866	157,185¶
1956-57	77,812	172,411	3,624	¶	9,040	159,747¶
1957-58	78,120	173,278	4,916	1,539	9,238	157,585
1958-59	77,857	172,978	6,506	1,758	8,980	155,734
1959-60	77,499	172,721	6,936	1,686	9,143	154,956
1960-61	76,871	172,697	7,673	1,708	9,535	153,781

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

¶ The area of fallow land in these seasons is included in "Balance of Area".

TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Division, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated". In the Western Division, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large

holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the statistical divisions of the State:—

Table 733. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Popu- lation at 30th June, 1961 †	Area at 30th June, 1961 ‡	Production, 1960-61				
				Wool	Wheat	Butter	Mining §	Manu- facturing ¶
	Inches	Thous- and	Thous. acres	Thous. lb.	Thous. bushels	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Coastal—								
North Coast	35-74	171	6,965	122	...	39,783	3,060	12,708
Hunter and Manning ..	20-61	449	8,493	5,427	69	21,080	26,008	101,435
Cumberland	28-45	2,290	964	118	...	352	2,750	701,573
South Coast	29-58	225	5,899	5,065	1	10,345	18,330	93,136
Total .. ..	..	3,135	22,321	10,732	70	71,560	50,148	908,852
Tableland—								
Northern	28-38	56	8,088	33,744	252	685	304	2,446
Central	21-53	160	10,619	70,200	4,339	494	6,046	20,255
Southern	19-61	67	7,106	43,340	125	199	2,758	5,690
Total .. ..	..	283	25,813	147,284	4,716	1,378	9,108	28,391
Western Slope—								
North	20-31	70	9,236	51,296	10,913	521	606	4,571
Central	17-26	68	7,724	60,507	20,008	210	122	3,101
South	17-38	135	11,239	95,298	16,890	3,299	606	10,630
Total .. ..	..	273	28,199	207,101	47,811	4,030	1,334	18,302
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	18-25	34	9,542	46,532	7,395	38	161	1,488
Central	15-20	29	14,813	67,612	5,478	47	335	654
Riverina	12-24	90	16,966	89,248	18,955	2,180	553	5,282
Total .. ..	..	153	41,321	203,392	31,828	2,265	1,049	7,424
Western Division ..	8-18	62	80,358	95,767	232	19	16,717	1,987
New South Wales ..	..	3,917§	198,012	664,276	84,657	79,252	78,356	964,956

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1911 to 1940.

† Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

‡ Calendar year, 1961.

§ Value added in process of manufacture.

¶ Includes 11,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

|| Preliminary census figures.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

COASTAL DIVISIONS

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1960-61 was 12,483,000 acres, or 56 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 88 per cent. of the registered dairies, 45 per cent. of the pigs, 29 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 50 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1960-61 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal belt.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,813,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1960-61, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 85 per cent. in the Northern, 74 per cent. in the Central, and 76 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 24 per cent. of the sheep and 24 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1961.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Crookwell (in the Central Tableland) are two of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1960-61 was 24,696,000 acres, or 88 per cent. of the total area of the divisions. Rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the North and Central Western Slopes.

The Western Slope divisions contained 54 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1960-61, and at 31st March, 1961 depastured 32 per cent. of the sheep and 26 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State.

Beef cattle are raised extensively in the North and South Western Slope. Development in dairying, however, has been mainly in the South Western Slope, near Tumut and the southern border.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the North Western Slope. Pome fruits, prunes, and cherries are produced at Batlow and Young in the South Western Slope.

CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA DIVISIONS

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,321,000 acres, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about

40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 38 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1960-61, and at 31st March, 1961, depastured 29 per cent. of the sheep and 18 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

The whole of the State's rice crop is grown in the Riverina division. This division is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes, and an important area for the production of tobacco and oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning.

WESTERN DIVISION

The plains of the Western Division, which cover 80,358,000 acres, seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year, and practically the whole of the remainder receives less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. By reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east, but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division was 77,454,000 acres in 1960-61. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but since 1934 the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the division during more recent years.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Division is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 12 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 31,000 persons (less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 31,000 persons.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, and including subsidies paid to producers) less the estimated costs of marketing. The net value of production, which was not computed for years before 1930-31, is the gross value at the place of production less the costs incurred for seed, fertilizers, water for irrigation, sprays and dips, and stock feed.

Table 734. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral *	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *	Pastoral *	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *
£ thousand								
1920-21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	†	†	†	†
1930-31	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751
1940-41	36,718	14,279	16,825	67,822	35,305	11,215	13,368	59,888
1950-51	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986
1951-52	158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	154,386	58,333	44,508	257,227
1952-53	211,802	74,711	70,228	356,741	206,872	66,623	60,642	334,137
1953-54	210,229	76,325	68,917	355,471	202,439	68,342	58,985	329,766
1954-55	184,504	56,862	69,441	310,807	175,446	48,711	58,323	282,480
1955-56	172,471	70,498	73,542	316,511	163,287	63,646	63,000	289,933
1956-57	242,246	53,812	70,443	366,501	231,674	48,425	57,852	337,951
1957-58	177,069	50,989	69,870	297,928	157,679	44,754	55,511	257,944
1958-59	174,087	89,805	78,030	341,922	162,366	82,473	65,077	309,916
1959-60	211,813	85,969	82,865	380,647	198,380	78,518	69,285	346,183
1960-61	179,576	107,182	79,579	366,337	159,960	98,548	63,933	322,441

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1930-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Eight distributions of such profits made—£9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54, £4,891,000 in 1954-55, £203,400 in 1956-57, £60,500 in 1957-58, and £46,300 in 1958-59. (See page 890).

† Not available.

MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of the farm machinery on rural holdings in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 735. Machinery* on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Type of Machine	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Milking Machines—Units	42,359	43,111	43,887	43,065	43,980	43,640
Shearing Machines—Stands	64,554	66,044	66,684	66,036	66,759	66,435
Rotary Hoes (all types)	13,109	13,058	13,457	13,489	13,400	13,341
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	17,301	19,225	18,981	18,916	18,970	19,780
Grain Drills (combine and other) ..	30,756	30,462	31,033	30,131	30,956	30,760
Maize planters	10,721	10,652	10,288	9,707	8,881	8,540
Pick-up balers	4,564	4,993	5,606	6,324	6,709	7,485
Stationary Hay Presses	3,680	3,354	3,363	3,676	2,802	2,544
Tractors: Wheeled	50,005	52,477	55,816	56,453	60,533	62,617
Crawler	4,001	4,232	4,437	4,493	4,535	5,172
Ploughs (all types, including cultivator ploughs)	106,483	108,276	105,396	†	†	89,844
Headers and other Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,224	19,118	17,564	16,711	18,206	18,150

* Serviceable machinery only, in 1959 and later years.

† Not available.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 736. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Statistical Divisions	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1949	1959	1961	1939	1949	1959	1961
Coastal	1,388	3,721	12,788	14,267	1,442	4,003	14,956	17,275
Tableland	1,565	3,233	8,827	9,319	1,707	3,653	11,635	12,755
Western Slope	5,361	7,767	12,952	13,499	5,921	8,835	18,711	20,390
Central Plains and Riverina	3,316	5,144	8,959	9,378	3,637	5,900	13,509	15,002
Western Division	192	497	1,633	1,759	219	541	2,135	2,367
Total, N.S.W.	11,822	20,362	45,159	48,222	12,926	22,932	60,946	67,789

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1959 and later years.

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March, 1960 showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used, is given in the following table:—

Table 737. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31st March, 1960

Maximum Horse-power* of Tractor	Type of Fuel Used			Age of Tractor				Total Tractors
	Kero-sene	Petrol	Diesel	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 years or more	
WHEELED TYPE								
Under 11	22	158	13	46	77	44	26	193
11 to 20	1,733	306	134	140	559	740	734	2,173
21 to 30	8,442	10,651	3,349	4,028	11,329	4,468	2,617	22,442
31 to 40	12,605	1,916	7,995	7,401	6,824	5,214	3,077	22,516
41 to 55	4,378	45	8,037	4,872	3,977	1,939	1,672	12,460
56 to 100	50	2	692	498	181	49	16	744
101 and over	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5
Total, Wheeled Type	27,230	13,078	20,225	16,990	22,947	12,454	8,142	60,533
CRAWLER TYPE								
Under 10	4	317	3	86	201	34	3	324
10 to 34	768	102	789	158	570	368	563	1,659
35 to 44	82	16	1,429	340	618	358	211	1,527
45 to 60	17	13	619	214	213	118	104	649
61 to 84	2	1	220	33	88	52	50	223
85 to 120	2	1	112	19	18	48	30	115
121 to 170	...	...	33	2	9	12	10	33
171 and over	...	...	5	...	3	1	1	5
Total, Crawler Type	875	450	3,210	852	1,720	991	972	4,535

* Belt horse-power for Wheeled-type tractors; drawbar horse-power for Crawler-type tractors.

In 1960, 27 per cent. of the tractors on rural holdings were less than five years old and 65 per cent. were less than ten years old. Of the total tractors, 43 per cent. were powered by kerosene, 21 per cent. by petrol, and 36 per cent. by diesel oil.

PERSONS RESIDENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has contracted during recent years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings.

Table 738. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings

At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons
1939	•	•	323,617	1957	175,153	148,279	323,432
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1958	172,765	147,736	320,501
1953	164,107	138,141	302,248	1959†	167,030	143,490	310,540
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1960	164,095	141,077	305,172
1955	169,061	142,321	311,382	1961	160,702	138,426	299,128
1956 { (a)	167,707	142,480	310,187				
(b)	173,869	147,737	321,606				

• Not available.

† Partly estimated.

(a) Holdings included in lists of rural holdings prior to reconciliation with shire rating lists. (See page 787).

(b) Holdings included in lists of rural holdings after reconciliation with shire rating lists.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the rural work force in New South Wales as ascertained at the last three population censuses. The work force includes all persons engaged in rural industry (whether as employers, self-employers, unpaid male helpers, or wage and salary earners), together with those usually so engaged who were out of a job at the time of the census.

Table 739. Rural Work Force

Industry	At Census, 30th June, 1933	At Census, 30th June, 1947	At Census, 30th June, 1954			Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons)		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	1933	1947	1954
						Per cent.		
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	83,705	69,140	55,694	2,565	58,259	8·04	5·52	4·15
Grazing	44,198	40,156	49,586	3,042	52,628	4·25	3·21	3·75
Dairying	36,181	30,165	27,351	2,014	29,365	3·47	2·41	2·09
Pig Farming ..	149	410	602	24	626	·01	·03	·04
Poultry Farming	4,071	5,307	3,998	592	4,590	·39	·42	·33
Beekeeping ..	419	840	563	9	572	·04	·07	·04
Other Farming ..	7,173	1,135	2,783	23	2,806	·69	·09	·21
Total Rural Work Force	175,896	147,153	140,577	8,269	148,846	16·89	11·75	10·61
Total Work Force	1,041,042	1,252,623	1,078,582	324,826	1,403,408	100·00	100·00	100·00

Although the number of persons in the rural work force at the 1954 census was slightly higher than at the 1947 census, the proportion of the total work force represented by these persons was slightly lower.

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual census returns supplied by occupiers of rural holdings. A classification of the persons engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1939 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 740. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings

At 31st March	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers		Relatives Not Receiving Wages		Employees Receiving Wages		Total Permanently Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1939	68,009	872	17,555	5,442	40,777	745	126,341	7,059	133,400
1947	74,384	1,744	9,168	7,772	25,772	1,871	109,324	11,387	120,711
1948	73,400	1,611	9,074	7,730	30,578	1,530	113,052	10,871	123,923
1949	71,186	1,925	8,189	7,128	31,987	2,003	111,362	11,056	122,418
1950	71,277	1,649	7,866	7,835	33,923	1,996	113,066	11,480	124,546
1951	70,236	1,678	7,509	7,198	33,889	2,051	111,634	10,927	122,561
1952	69,157	1,743	8,608	6,165	32,322	1,890	110,087	9,798	119,885
1953	70,682	1,723	7,569	6,441	33,904	1,717	112,155	9,881	122,036
1954	71,465	1,687	7,416	6,163	33,497	1,348	112,378	9,198	121,576
1955	70,815	1,514	7,462	6,251	32,578	1,074	110,855	8,839	119,694
1956 { (a)	71,628	1,450	7,409	6,609	30,795	961	109,832	9,020	118,852
1956 { (b)	74,571	1,544	7,732	6,762	31,379	976	113,682	9,282	122,964
1957	73,520	1,380	7,788	6,811	31,686	827	112,994	9,018	122,012

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 738.

The loss of permanent male workers from farms during the war years has only partially been regained.

The number of persons working temporarily on rural holdings, on wages or contract, declined from approximately 40,000 at 31st March, 1939, to 29,397 at 31st March, 1954, and 27,487 (25,548 males and 1,942 females) at 31st March, 1957.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on rural holdings in 1956-57 and earlier years is shown below. The figures include the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer.

Table 741. Wages Paid to Rural Workers

Year ended 31st March	Males			Fe-males	Total	Year ended 31st March	Males			Fe-males	Total
	Per-manent	Casual	Total	Per-manent and Casual			Per-manent	Casual	Total	Per-manent and Casual	
£ thousand						£ thousand					
1939	6,302	3,608	9,910	65	9,975	1953	17,473	14,569	32,042	811	32,853
1948	7,333	3,827	11,160	295	11,455	1954	19,059	16,031	35,090	726	35,816
1949	8,490	4,215	12,705	410	13,115	1955	19,482	16,368	35,850	650	36,500
1950	10,325	7,348	17,673	443	18,116	1956 { (a) (b)	19,539	15,481	35,020	710	35,730
1951	12,612	9,770	22,382	525	22,907		19,879	15,800	35,679	723	36,402
1952	15,123	13,661	28,784	600	29,384	1957	20,119	15,776	35,895	656	36,551

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 738.

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A new, comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in August, 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, does not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

Between May, 1949 and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the award. The allowance was based on the price of wool, and was reviewed periodically.

The rates of wages prescribed in 1939 and later years under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 742. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30th September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		Found	Not Found	With Keep	Without Keep
	s. d.	£ s. d. per week			
1939	35 6	4 14 0	6 0 0	2 5 6	3 7 0
1951†	154 0	14 8 0	17 8 0	8 19 2*	11 3 6*
1952†	140 0	15 6 2	19 6 2	9 0 9*	11 18 1*
1953†	144 6	16 0 9	20 6 5	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1954†	146 0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1955†	146 0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1956†	149 6	16 13 10	21 4 2	9 19 5*	13 6 1*
1957	152 3	18 14 5	23 14 5	11 1 0*	14 11 0*
1958	153 9	19 0 3	24 0 3	11 4 4*	14 16 0*
1959	158 6	19 15 6	24 15 6	11 14 4	15 11 0
1960	162 3	19 18 9	24 18 9	12 1 4	15 18 0
1961	166 6	20 12 3	25 12 3	12 9 4	16 10 0

* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

† Including wool value allowances (see text above table).

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions

of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

Table 743. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31st December					
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
		£s. per week					
Agricultural ..	General Farm Hand	14 14	14 10	14 13	14 19	15 18	16 5
Horticultural ..	General Hand	14 14	14 10	14 13	14 19	16 0	16 7
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	15 16	15 12	15 15	16 2	17 8	17 15
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing ..	General Hand	14 9	14 5	14 8	14 14	15 13	16 0
Potato Growers ..	General Hand	14 19	14 15	14 18	15 4	16 6	16 13
Dairying ..	General Hand†	14 19	14 15	14 18	15 4	16 4	17 6

* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

† Class 2 General Hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractor, etc. in addition to general farm work).

The standard of accommodation to be provided for employees by rural employers is governed by the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, which is described on page 1001 of Year Book No. 55.

SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land, and sometimes seed and fertilizer, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus; in other cases, the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

Particulars regarding share-farming in various seasons from 1915-16 to 1940-41 (the latest available) are given on page 397 of Year Book No. 50.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings. From time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted, such as the Rural Tenants Act, 1916 (which was designed to give tenant farmers the right to compensation for certain improvements, but did not apply to tenancies at will) and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931 (by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease).

These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation in 1943. It applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Progress has been made, especially since the second World War, in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. These may be sown after cultivation and topdressing of the soil with fertilizer, usually superphosphate, and the pasture may be further topdressed in subsequent years, and renovated occasionally by further light cultivation. Some areas of improved pasture, however, have been established by sowing without cultivation, and some have been "self-sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. The practice of sowing pasture seed and spreading fertilizer on pasture from the air has been increasing, especially in hilly areas unsuited to cultivation.

Before the war, the main area of non-native grasses was in the Coastal divisions, the predominant species being *paspalum*, largely self-sown. In recent years, however, the main increase has taken place in inland areas, especially in the South and Central Western Slope, Southern and Central Tableland, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. In the Western Slope divisions, the most widely-used species are subterranean clover with Wimmera Rye grass in the south and central areas, and lucerne with Wimmera Rye grass in the more northerly areas. In the Tablelands, white clover is sometimes used instead of, or in addition to, subterranean clover, and Wimmera Rye grass is replaced by Perennial and H. I. Rye grass and *Phalaris tuberosa*. This last species is also being used increasingly in the higher rainfall sections of the Western Slope divisions.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers", in which they are requested to include the whole area laid down, or self-sown, exclusive of areas which have died out. They are also requested to include areas of paspalum and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses and areas sown with grass or clover and over-sown with crops during the season. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 744. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal	Tableland			Western Slope			Central Plains	River- ina	Western Division	New South Wales
		North- ern	Cent- ral	South- ern	North	Cent- ral	South				
	Thousand acres										
1911	1,015	14	6	3	4	1	5	2	5	...	1,055
1921	1,725	6	4	10	5	4	5	1	55	1	1,816
1931	2,016	10	19	5	2	10	28	...	19	...	2,109
1939	2,293	30	168	81	76	109	239	44	136	24	3,200
1941	2,322	32	212	103	70	120	350	36	174	...	3,419
1952	1,712	149	436	332	21	160	887	31	529	8	4,265
1953	1,703	202	483	390	41	229	1,013	55	628	4	4,748
1954	1,828	262	637	461	79	348	1,450	87	859	5	6,016
1955	1,865	328	769	550	117	434	1,670	121	1,005	7	6,866
1956	1,878	425	904	650	142	542	1,889	144	1,128	10	7,712
1957	1,856	569	1,087	687	256	725	2,220	268	1,365	7	9,040
1958	1,826	619	1,108	740	289	724	2,271	243	1,409	9	9,238
1959	1,818	649	1,091	697	203	670	2,243	197	1,405	7	8,980
1960	1,982	760	1,106	749	196	660	2,207	175	1,301	7	9,143
1961	1,966	848	1,167	804	218	749	2,268	197	1,307	11	9,535

* Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

Another practice adopted to increase stock-carrying capacity is the top-dressing of pastures with fertilizer. The spread of this practice, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 745. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilizers			Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per Acre
	Thousand acres			Tons			lb.
1928-29	†	†	88	†	†	4,049	103
1935-36	†	†	351	†	†	16,736	107
1938-39	†	†	823	†	†	37,923	103
1945-46	†	†	463	†	†	19,044	92
1950-51	†	†	1,276	†	†	62,727	110
1951-52	†	†	1,755	†	†	85,164	109
1952-53	†	†	2,215	†	†	108,787	110
1953-54	†	†	2,909	†	†	146,814	113
1954-55	†	†	3,335	†	†	175,941	118
1955-56	1,252	2,751	4,003	64,357	145,434	209,791	117
1956-57	1,290	2,805	4,095	69,132	155,413	224,545	123
1957-58	1,428	3,217	4,645	74,793	172,068	246,861	119
1958-59	1,155	3,165	4,320	57,336	160,738	218,074	113
1959-60	1,511	3,533	5,044	77,776	183,847	261,623	116
1960-61	2,229	4,348	6,577	114,436	227,641	342,077	117

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Not available.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated and the quantity of artificial fertilizers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

Table 746. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Season	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS (ACRES)						
1938-39	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1955-56	279,031	1,544,896	1,570,781	606,166	2,583	4,003,457
1956-57	320,407	1,690,084	1,537,402	546,010	1,517	4,095,420
1957-58	304,641	1,873,451	1,758,426	705,006	2,996	4,644,520
1958-59	354,004	1,684,072	1,632,129	645,489	4,438	4,320,132
1959-60	481,165	2,120,834	1,797,044	639,880	4,732	5,043,655
1960-61	648,832	2,840,516	2,383,099	698,647	5,762	6,576,856

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS* USED (TONS)

1938-39	3,189	14,932	15,635	4,166	1	37,923
1955-56	21,403	85,293	75,761	27,120	214	209,791
1956-57	25,282	97,439	76,450	25,291	83	224,545
1957-58	22,796	107,311	84,604	31,956	194	246,861
1958-59	25,396	87,899	75,834	28,665	280	218,074
1959-60	35,426	111,692	85,045	29,153	307	261,623
1960-61	46,051	149,657	113,620	32,400	349	342,077

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

During recent years, increasing use has been made of aircraft for top-dressing and seeding (mainly of pastures) and for spraying and dusting of crops and pastures. The following statistics have been compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation from returns collected from operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes.

Table 747. Aerial Agriculture, N.S.W.

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
<i>Topdressing and Seeding—</i>						
Area Treated with: Superphosphate	Acres	611,018	950,055	713,402	1,765,577	3,432,128
Seed	Acres	137,201	141,926	72,329	223,352	345,145
Other	Acres	8,660	48,520	65,301	100,630	206,693
Total Area*	Acres	646,563	1,039,176	785,948	1,951,819	3,824,006
Materials Used: Superphosphate	Tons	34,666	51,359	35,809	91,773	180,380
Seed	lb.	184,337	190,387	117,374	271,477	428,500
<i>Spraying and Dusting—</i>						
Area Treated with: Insecticides	.. Acres	3,654	5,145	63,920	45,068	125,609
Fungicides	.. Acres	..	..	..	..	20
Herbicides	.. Acres	95,866	6,657	68,244	65,587	207,008
Total*	.. Acres	99,520	11,802	128,124	110,655	305,401
Total Area Treated*†	.. Acres	746,083	1,050,978	914,072	2,066,974	4,134,327
Aircraft Flying Time	.. Hours	23,624	18,039	8,861	16,688	32,712

* Area treated with more than one type of material in one operation is counted **once only**.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 748. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production *	Stocks at 31st March		Production	Stocks at 31st March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1950-51	314,940	608,416	13,513	55,470	87,253	912
1951-52	450,774	500,596	11,893	47,920	74,042	787
1952-53	578,651	628,977	12,416	85,135	102,812	1,005
1953-54	638,702	700,367	12,732	84,465	101,262	994
1954-55	680,508	809,263	14,889	102,790	99,238	1,116
1955-56	846,273	830,619	11,414	86,125	101,179	907
1956-57	537,605	775,464	10,324	106,521	135,302	1,037
1957-58	535,036	553,691	11,543	91,486	134,895	1,139
1958-59	1,182,445	1,463,334	25,062	243,990	333,178	2,008
1959-60	779,270	1,535,252	25,775	202,821	404,777	2,306
1960-61	1,242,929	1,704,486	25,991	256,459	499,244	2,423

* Includes grass cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in divisions of the State in 1960-61 and earlier seasons:—

Table 749. Silage Made

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Divisions	Table- land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
	No.	Tons					
Average—							
1942-1946	963	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374	61,503
1947-1951	1,286	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90	78,254
1952-1956	1,366	31,447	7,114	28,861	13,689	176	81,287
1957-1961	1,456	51,348	28,188	57,468	41,932	1,319	180,255
Season—							
1950-51	1,016	29,812	4,678	12,284	8,688	8	55,470
1951-52	1,016	24,860	3,626	12,168	7,096	170	47,920
1952-53	1,337	39,372	6,521	25,846	13,306	90	85,135
1953-54	1,536	36,792	5,197	27,680	14,786	10	84,465
1954-55	1,709	37,850	9,504	43,706	11,635	95	102,790
1955-56	1,233	18,360	10,721	34,907	21,620	517	86,125
1956-57	1,241	20,227	11,217	47,264	27,788	25	106,521
1957-58	1,193	33,919	6,477	25,802	21,833	3,455	91,486
1958-59	1,754	67,298	38,183	67,225	69,179	2,105	243,990
1959-60	1,398	71,184	50,410	47,065	34,022	140	202,821
1960-61	1,693	64,110	34,655	99,984	56,840	870	256,459

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1943 showed that roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the eastern and central divisions of the State showed no appreciable erosion, but that approximately 87,650 square miles were affected in varying degree; about 900 square miles were very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles were moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showed sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles were severely wind-eroded, and 18,650 square miles were affected by wind erosion in minor degree. In the Western Division, surveys have shown that serious degeneration of pasture and timber cover has occurred over much of the country. Large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1952, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in notified catchment areas.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone. The work on the Stations is open to inspection by farmers and others associated with primary production.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in the most seriously affected areas. Methods of stabilising and re-vegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

The principal function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices and technical officers located throughout the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

In many cases, the soil conservation measures recommended to a landholder involve the construction of soil conservation works. The landholder may undertake these works with his own plant or may hire a private

contractor, but most landholders arrange for the Soil Conservation Service to undertake the works under the Service's Plant Hire Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Service provides the plant and skilled operators, and charges a hiring fee based on the full cost of operating the plant.

Advances of up to 100 per cent. of the actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved soil conservation works, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the works and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. Between 1948 (when the advances scheme was introduced) and 30th June, 1961, 216 advances were approved for amounts totalling £164,036.

Capital expenditure by landholders in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes.

To 30th June, 1961, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 18,879 landholders, and 18,810 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken, in most cases under the Plant Hire Scheme, on 8,804 properties (with a total area of 11,719,000 acres) in the eastern and central divisions of the State and on 190 properties (with an area of 2,442,000 acres) in the western division; the works were constructed on a total of 1,153,000 acres within the properties (including 29,000 acres in the western division). Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 8,818 and cost landholders a total of £1,570,492.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1950. The Trust, working in conjunction with Government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood.

In 1952, the Conservation Authority of New South Wales took a Western Lands Lease for a period of 21 years over a block of 96,094 acres at Fowler's Gap, north of Broken Hill, to provide a centre for research into the particular problems of the Western Division. Organisations associated with the project are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Conservation, the Western Lands Commission, the Universities of Sydney, New England, and New South Wales, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and the Water Research Foundation.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Bush Fires Act makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. One-half of the expenditure from the Fund is met by fire insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities.

Local government authorities must take all practical steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or Regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorous baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

The Department has eight divisions, as follows:—

Administration. Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, co-ordination of regional extension services, supervision of experiment farms and stations, etc.

Plant Industry. Research and extension work in connection with field crops, vegetables, pastures, weeds, and fodder conservation; irrigation and land settlement.

Horticulture. Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit.

Animal Industry. Animal disease control, including cattle tick, disease investigations, veterinary research, livestock production, research and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection.

Dairying. Research and extension work in connection with, and administration of Acts relating to, dairy products and herd improvement.

Science Services. Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, botany, and entomology.

Marketing and Agricultural Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

Information Services. Editing and distribution of publications; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) and rural women's service as extension aids; library services; film library; radio aids; display designing; and extension methods schools.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of the State Department of Conservation. This Department comprises three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Forestry Commission—together with a central administration. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The State-owned Rural Bank provides finance for settlers, through its General Bank Department and, on behalf of the State Government, through its Government Agency Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Reserve Bank (through its Rural Credits Department) and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which was formed in 1934, is a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade, and Territories; other State or Commonwealth Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, a member of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Primary Industry, Territories, Trade, and the Treasury.

RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table. This table shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding at the end of June, 1961 and earlier years. The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, are classified according to the main industry of the borrower and exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

Table 750. Advances to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Main Industry of Borrower				Total Advances Outstanding
	Sheep Grazing	Wheat- growing	Dairying and Pig Raising	Other Rural Industries	
	£ million				
1952	30.2	5.9	8.9	8.9	53.9
1953	32.7	6.0	11.0	9.7	59.4
1954	48.1	6.7	13.5	10.8	79.1
1955	53.5	7.3	12.9	10.7	84.4
1956	50.4	5.8	12.5	10.1	78.8
1957	52.0	3.9	12.8	10.6	79.3
1958	65.5	4.3	13.0	11.3	94.1
1959	65.4	4.4	11.8	11.1	92.7
1960	64.7	4.2	11.7	12.3	92.9
1961	62.6	4.3	10.2	12.1	89.2

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 21 per cent. of the banks' total advances in New South Wales at 30th June, 1961.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described briefly in the chapter "Private Finance" and in more detail in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Bank at present operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government.

Six of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement, and the Government Guarantee agencies. In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. These activities were formerly conducted by other governmental authorities, and transfer to the Rural Bank was effected to co-ordinate administration.

General Bank Department

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department are classified as General, Rural, Home, or Personal loans. A few loans to primary producers are ranked as general loans, but most of the Department's lending to promote rural settlement and development takes the form of rural loans.

Rural loans are made generally on the basis of two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property. In earlier years, the loans took the form of long-term or fixed loans, but since the early nineteen-thirties, most loans have been by way of overdrafts on current accounts. The extent of the Department's rural lending in recent years is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 751. Rural Loans by General Bank Department of Rural Bank

Year ended 30th June	Long-term and Fixed Loans			Overdraft Advances		
	Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year		Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year	
		Number	Amount*		Number	Amount*
	£		£	£		£
1939	58,481	5,858	4,865,241	†	†	†
1951	1,000	860	487,395	3,849,285	9,874	14,038,962
1952	591	653	355,467	2,198,980	9,432	14,547,399
1953	374	493	278,045	1,824,205	8,960	13,280,740
1954	2,625	372	210,172	3,106,820	8,664	14,096,371
1955	...	318	176,246	3,402,850	8,552	15,953,495
1956	3,375	264	141,785	1,707,495	8,337	15,962,974
1957	1,649	226	117,615	1,316,585	8,084	15,438,008
1958	724	193	97,357	1,810,625	7,918	16,628,416
1959	4,000	167	81,880	1,354,675	7,608	15,805,997
1960	...	123	66,639	1,974,995	7,326	15,160,829
1961	5,418	80	59,680	3,991,204	7,305	16,041,499

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

† Not available on a comparable basis.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 820.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose, it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

Particulars of advances in 1938-39 and recent years are shown below:—

Table 752. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
	General	Debt Adjustment	Marginal Wheat Areas		Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	413,759	459,108	...	59,971	265,361	32,071	32,181	2,254,368
1956	187,999	55,432	9,919	42,394	204,859	31,835	1,923	1,755,310
1957	242,581	185,089	2,271	47,053	224,239	39,571	200	1,968,294
1958	158,599	63,825	3,548	50,660	189,582	34,054	156	2,021,134
1959	149,593	248,207	21	54,460	219,908	40,694	1,962	2,210,851
1960	128,733	172,273	18	56,896	254,468	53,604	905	2,259,794
1961	120,743	292,722	16,334	56,822	264,835	54,549	5	2,427,026

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1961 was £4,363,366. This included £3,503,366 made available by the Commonwealth Government, comprising £366 for drought relief purposes (forming part of a larger loan to the State) distributed through the Rural Industries Agency, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,250,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1st July, 1935. The Agency makes advances to wheat growers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

Table 753. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	103,331	32,156	45,769	6,751	64,307	1,054,938
1956	225,365	8,207	180,875	7,097	3,644	408,872
1957	230,457	9,422	154,370	7,869	3,554	482,958
1958	169,349	10,408	148,851	9,210	1,297	503,357
1959	79,427	10,612	209,904	10,412	933	372,147
1960	52,561	8,559	161,314	9,183	424	262,346
1961	92,125	7,421	97,729	7,040	1,203	255,920

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1st July, 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 3 and 4½ per cent. per annum, depending on the purpose for which the advance was made.

Particulars of advances in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 754. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	32,768	23,744	62,846	16,006	3,887	830,151
1956	448,274	36,309	206,938	33,167	268	1,301,226
1957	311,924	40,254	243,915	38,324	306	1,370,859
1958	274,250	41,374	261,980	38,083	...	1,386,420
1959	220,396	44,889	283,350	41,097	118	1,327,140
1960	193,108	43,682	328,870	46,259	1,038	1,187,763
1961	308,223	43,602	301,311	42,182	171	1,195,924

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in a later chapter.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 937). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 818. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

Table 755. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30th June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	107,293	91,593	232,291	147,497	221,647	9,039	1,858,086
1953	396,432	119,213	783,623	171,170	681,045	6,353	2,390,997
1954	424,964	153,361	977,594	265,411	836,669	3,676	2,841,160
1955	598,594	172,234	759,644	257,526	892,664	3,455	3,217,987
1956	493,532	167,546	872,399	252,913	797,181	2,450	3,698,918
1957	821,397	154,032	925,751	364,938	697,828	61,385	4,475,947
1958	862,715	326,796	1,304,321	559,668	1,132,685	27,493	5,249,933
1959	982,674	204,100	1,315,922	757,498	1,237,219	13,468	5,764,404
1960	810,307	237,358	1,466,316	776,572	1,308,567	6,072	6,187,174
1961	780,779	210,539	1,409,964	648,171	1,453,256	325,341	6,161,688

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1960-61 included £64,489 for sale of land, £10,757 for improvements, and £135,293 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1960-61 were—sale of land, £1,851,815; improvements, £283,389; and shallow bores, £1,365,703.

Closer Settlement Agency

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from Rural Bank funds to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for

subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66½ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No new advances have been made since 1941-42, and at 30th June, 1961, there were 31 loans for £34,201 outstanding.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES

Under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1959, re-establishment loans were made to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes and re-establishment allowances were paid, by way of grant, until a venture became income-producing in terms of the Act. The loans were made up to a maximum of £1,500, with no interest payable on the first £50 of a loan and interest at the rate of 2 per cent. on the next £200 and 3½ per cent. per annum on the remainder of the loan. The Rural Bank, through its General Bank Department, has administered the scheme in New South Wales on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

No new loans have been made under the scheme, and no allowances have been paid, since 1957-58. By then, 5,581 loans had been granted under the scheme for amounts totalling £4,239,659, and allowances totalling £619,537 had been paid to 3,625 ex-servicemen. At 30th June, 1961, the loans outstanding numbered 1,007 and amounted to £491,022.

ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund are confined to the closer settlement projects instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 war. No advances have been made from the Fund since 1948-49. The balances outstanding in the Fund have decreased substantially since 1938-39, partly because of repayment by settlers, and partly because of the conversion of settlement and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, 1961 was £1,412,464.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 (described on page 959) provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Under the Agreement, the costs of structural, minimum developmental, and pasture improvements on the farms were to be repaid by ex-servicemen settlers over an extended period, with interest in general at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. Advances to the settlers for working capital, additional structural improvements, and the purchase of stock and equipment were repayable within varying maximum periods, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. Non-repayable living allowances were granted during the first year's occupancy of the farm.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales are shown in Table 756. With the expiry of the Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

Table 756. Advances, etc. under War Service Land Settlement Agreement

Particulars	Years ended 30th June			
	1959	1960	1961	Total to end of 1961
SETTLERS NOT ON IRRIGATION AREAS*				
Settlers Assisted†	22	14	3	2,736
Advances	£ 781,709	£ 402,711	£ 135,186	£ 14,592,468
Improvement Debts Incurred ‡	456,759	231,758	194,357	8,311,388
Repayments: Advances	885,298	849,523	618,501	10,669,090
Improvement Debts	161,333	281,206	325,242	1,294,990
Interest Payments	278,382	319,234	301,873	2,342,232
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	...	...	...	...
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year §	12,356,172	11,907,491	11,349,561	11,349,561
Lease Rentals Paid	427,080	460,860	456,882	3,750,973
Living Allowances to Settlers	34,173	15,853	6,656	933,155
SETTLERS ON IRRIGATION AREAS†				
Settlers Assisted‡	...	...	...	199
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	£ 630,537	£ 498,608	£ 476,829	£ 5,302,114
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	548,268	508,278	382,630	2,543,130
Interest Payments	32,675	44,708	59,890	222,522
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	5,934	384	312,516	377,971
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year §	2,904,177	2,942,937	2,760,656	2,760,656
Lease Rentals Paid	11,935	20,409	40,260	124,108
Living Allowances to Settlers	4,912	119	...	76,769
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES				
Settlers Assisted‡	22	14	3	2,935
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	£ 1,869,005	£ 1,133,077	£ 806,372	£ 28,205,970
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	1,594,899	1,639,007	1,326,373	14,507,210
Interest Payments	311,057	363,942	361,763	2,564,754
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	5,934	384	312,516	377,971
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year	15,260,349	14,850,428	14,110,217	14,110,217
Lease Rentals Paid	439,015	481,269	497,142	3,875,081
Living Allowances to Settlers	39,085	15,972	6,656	1,009,924

* Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled other than on irrigation areas are administered by the Lands Department (in respect of the eastern and central land divisions of the State) and the Western Lands Commission (western division).

† Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled on irrigation areas are administered by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. The advances, etc. are included in the figures given in Table 755.

‡ Represents the number of farms in respect of which financial assistance was first given in the year.

¶ Improvement debts represent the costs of structural, developmental, and pasture improvements debited to settlers' accounts.

§ Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not yet paid.

RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January, 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates of interest on loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act are shown on page 817. The rates shown in the following table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Reconstruction Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 757. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1946	1953	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Per cent. per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans	4½	4½	5	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts	4½	4½	5	6½	6½	6½	7½
Loans to Co-operative Societies ..	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Government Agency Department—							
Advances to Settlers	3	3	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Industries Advances ..	4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
Fodder Conservation—							
Stored Fodder and Crops ..	...	1½	1½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Pasture Improvement and							
Storage Facilities .. ..	...	3	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Relief Schemes (Flood, Bush-							
fire, etc.) .. ..	...	1½	1½	1½ and 3||	1½ and 3||	1½ and 3||	1½ and 3||
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances †	4	4	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Carry-on Advances .. ..	...	...	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
Soil Conservation .. ..	...	...	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Reconstruction ‡—							
Carry-on Advances	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances ..	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	6½	7½
Mortgage Bank Department¶							
Loans—							
To 20 years .. ..	...	4	4½	5	5	...	...
Over 20 years .. ..	...	4½	4½	5	5	...	...
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	4½ to 4½	4½ to 5	6½	6½	6½	7½

* Current in January of each year shown.

† Includes Farm Water Supplies after 1946.

‡ Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

¶ Department of Commonwealth Bank until absorbed by Commonwealth Development Bank in January, 1960.

§ Maximum rate. Average rate on all advances was approximately 5½ per cent. in 1958 to 1960, and 6 per cent. in 1961.

|| 1½ per cent. for necessitous cases; 3 per cent. for non-necessitous.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers by providing means of obtaining essential capital items such as power, plant, and income-producing stock, and by advancing money at low rates of interest to discharge private debts on a composition basis.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1961 numbered 5,706, and at that date 655 applications had been withdrawn, 2,306 rejected, and 31 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,714 applications which had been accepted by the Board, there were 424 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,290 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent, and settlement had been effected or was in process, in 2,284 of the cases approved.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,272 cases completed up to 30th June, 1961 are shown below:—

Table 758. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1961

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	£	£	£	£
Debts Prior to Adjustment	4,043,553	9,676,843	1,359,848	15,080,244
Debts Written Off	562,327	1,653,685	609,155	2,825,167
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	3,481,226	8,023,158	750,693	12,255,077
Proportion of Debts Written Off	Per cent. 13·9	Per cent. 17·1	Per cent. 44·7	Per cent. 18·7

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off in settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Total advances to 30th June, 1961 amounted to £9,297,586, repayments to £7,189,058, and amounts written off to £48,103. The advances current at that date totalled £2,060,425.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Commonwealth Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to £300, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Financial assistance given under this scheme to 30th June, 1961 amounted to £1,576,138, and comprised grants of £91,377 to 315 farmers who had vacated land, advances of £1,309,310 to 561 farmers for the purchase of

additional areas, and advances of £175,451 to 245 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc. in the reconstruction of their farming activities. The total advances amounted to £1,484,761, and repayments to £1,203,372. Advances current at 30th June, 1961 totalled £285,570.

Although reconstruction of the areas has been completed, the Board continues to exercise general supervision to ensure adherence to the conditions under which reconstruction was effected.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935 the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1943, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in 1948 and the last four years, comprising (a) the aggregate contingent liability under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) under the Government Guarantees Act, was as follows:—

	1948	1958	1959	1960	1961
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act	£	£	£	£	£
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act	113,158	...	...	...	...
Government Guarantees Act	892,660	237,000	237,000	263,250	280,120

At 30th June, 1961, the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was £326,213.

AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, and maize are the principal fodder crops grown. Irrigation has led to the production of rice and dried fruits for export, and citrus, pome, and stone fruits are also grown in certain areas. Sugar-cane and bananas are produced on the far north coast.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each season since 1950-51. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

Table 759. Area* of Crops in New South Wales

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Acres		Acres		Acres
Average—		Average—			
1891-1895	1,048,554	1926-1930	5,014,364	1950-51	4,760,740
1896-1900	1,894,857	1931-1935	6,042,593	1951-52	4,704,272
1901-1905	2,436,765	1936-1940	6,313,190	1952-53	4,837,355
1906-1910	2,824,253	1941-1945	5,486,881	1953-54	5,425,341
1911-1915	4,025,165	1946-1950	6,229,772	1954-55	5,394,012
1916-1920	4,615,913	1951-1955	5,024,344	1955-56	5,456,196
1921-1925	4,665,362	1956-1960	5,487,532		
				1956-57	3,624,161
				1957-58	4,915,676
				1958-59	6,505,759
				1959-60	6,935,868
				1960-61	7,672,588

* Since 1940-41, areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 57 per cent. of the total area under crops.

The area of land under sown grasses and clovers has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in the South and Central Western Slope, Southern and Central Tableland, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. Particulars of the area under sown grasses and clovers, which is not included in the area of crops, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The number of holdings with one acre or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which one acre or more of the principal crops was grown, are shown in the following table:—

Table 760. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown

Crop	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat	16,050	16,264	11,754	14,687	17,450	18,335	18,742
Maize	8,987	8,977	8,267	8,916	8,584	7,076	6,685
Barley	1,517	1,516	1,298	1,828	2,122	2,237	3,116
Oats	20,992	21,075	14,857	19,971	24,188	19,323	22,377
Rice	574	621	653	742	779	850	783
Lucerne	10,488	10,066	9,225	10,388	13,707	13,834	13,636
Potatoes	2,088	2,139	2,704	2,661	2,201	1,958	1,940
Tobacco	32	40	49	51	63	83	119
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) ..	445	491	506	537	594	582	586
Grapes	1,233	1,232	1,201	1,176	1,191	1,203	1,195
Orchard Fruit	5,518	5,855	5,595	5,470	5,397	5,330	5,265
Citrus	3,171	3,339	3,216	3,184	3,082	3,013	2,938
Other	3,264	3,472	3,291	3,261	3,298	3,305	3,310
Bananas	2,694	2,703	2,516	2,488	2,997	2,910	2,726
Cultivated Holdings †	45,836	46,848	41,366	45,314	47,785	46,917	46,515

* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with one acre or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing twenty or more acres of the major cereal crops and the number with five acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

Table 761. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane

Season	Holdings with 20 acres or more of—					Holdings with 5 acres or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1950-51	14,279	4,667	517	154	462	456
1951-52	13,147	7,671	575	171	452	481
1952-53	13,167	8,803	601	296	496	290
1953-54	14,865	7,019	645	497	538	387
1954-55	13,784	8,200	510	589	572	379
1955-56	14,035	10,413	560	798	617	395
1956-57	10,197	5,530	533	693	651	461
1957-58	12,111	8,296	615	1,026	738	447
1958-59	15,313	12,534	713	1,330	775	547
1959-60	16,798	7,719	600	1,496	848	558
1960-61	16,959	10,463	585	2,222	781	551

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1959-60 and 1960-61 are shown in the following table:—

Table 762. Area and Production of All Crops

Crop	1959-60			1960-61		
	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Grain: Wheat	3,950,389	75,358,155	19.1	4,076,110	84,656,700	20.8
Maize	51,738	2,485,344	48.0	49,269	2,227,008	45.2
Barley: 2-row	79,477	1,733,826	21.8	119,352	2,946,981	24.7
6-row	38,792	847,044	21.8	70,071	1,838,892	26.2
Oats	567,341	11,124,756	19.6	917,516	21,466,032	23.4
Rye	3,142	42,111	13.4	4,311	61,815	14.3
Rice	48,950	6,732,053	137.5	46,117	6,001,067	130.1
Sorghum	50,663	1,441,848	28.5	41,145	577,473	14.0
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Hay: Wheat	82,429	115,004	1.40	101,002	153,654	1.52
Barley	640	510	0.80	812	1,284	1.58
Oat	58,722	76,577	1.30	98,059	149,489	1.52
Rye	287	325	1.13	141	186	1.32
Lucerne	166,926	329,259	1.97	207,844	405,395	1.95
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	1,578,759	1,685,690	1 1 4	1,691,408	2,035,450	1 4 1
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes ..	19,159	81,908	4.28	18,365	85,182	4.64
Other	46,795	...	...	49,642	...	...
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	5,804	69,650	12 0 0	5,450	65,400	12 0 0
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Broom Millet: Grain ..	1,508	6,849	4.5	1,987	10,884	5.5
Fibre .. ..	...	9,891	6.6	...	12,228	6.2
Tobacco	2,142	12,837†	6.0†	3,408	31,590†	9.3†
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Sugar-cane: Crushed ..	14,248	574,527	40.3	13,657	480,147	35.2
Not Cut	10,510	...	...	11,385	...	...
Used as Plants ..	392	...	...	568	...	...
Grapes—						
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	7,167	8,184¶	§	6,803	11,758¶	§
Table Use	2,317	4,531	§	2,318	5,570	§
Wine	6,494	20,690	§	6,436	25,535	§
		Gallons			Gallons	
Wine made .. ..	...	3,840,102	...	...	4,903,631	...
Young Vines, for—						
Wine	402	...	...	588	...	...
Other Purposes	856	...	...	843	...	...
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Orchards: Bearing ..	50,407	9,421,803	186.9	50,203	8,379,822	166.9
Young Trees ..	17,151	...	...	18,160	...	...
Bananas: Bearing ..	21,409	4,171,022	194.8	21,093	4,188,297	198.6
Young Stools ..	3,512	...	...	2,518	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing ..	294	81,518	277.3	218	52,934	242.8
Young Plants ..	159	...	...	75	...	...
		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Nurseries	902	1,012,339	1,122 6 6	801	1,035,787	1,293 2 4
Other Crops	45,985¶	...	...	34,913¶	...	...
Total Area of Crops ..	6,935,868||	...	...	7,672,588||	...	...

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

‡ Dried leaf.

¶ Dried weight.

§ Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for the purpose for which originally cultivated.

|| Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Wheat (for grain) represented 53 per cent., and other grain crops 16 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1960-61.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per acre, in quinquennial periods since 1907 and in each season since 1950-51. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the estimated costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per acre are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 765.

Table 763. Gross Value of Production of Crops* at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre
Average—	Acres	£	£ s. d.		Acres	£	£ s. d.
1907-1911	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1950-51	4,760,740	50,457,050	10 12 0
1912-1916	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1951-52	4,704,272	65,968,250	14 0 6
1917-1921	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1952-53	4,837,355	74,711,110	15 8 11
1922-1926	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1953-54	5,425,321	76,324,870	14 1 4
1927-1931	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1954-55	5,394,012	56,862,310	10 10 10
1932-1936	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1955-56	5,456,196	66,835,550	12 5 0
1937-1941	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1956-57	3,624,161	51,560,120	14 4 6
1942-1946	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 9 7	1957-58	4,915,676	49,404,210	10 1 0
1947-1951	5,964,407	58,747,404	9 17 0	1958-59	6,505,759	85,836,740	13 3 11
1952-1956	5,163,431	68,140,418	13 3 11	1959-60	6,935,868	82,980,360	11 19 3
1957-1961	5,930,810	74,307,970	12 10 7	1960-61	7,672,588	101,758,400	13 5 3

* Since 1955-56, excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production), and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops shown in the previous table for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 764. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain)	18,448,060	28,300,630	15,327,020	5,927,680	35,171,280	41,559,390	49,050,090
Maize (grain)	1,192,900	1,206,250	1,118,600	1,845,320	1,620,510	1,253,040	1,493,940
Barley (grain)	276,480	586,190	382,630	392,190	1,585,210	1,214,110	2,060,230
Oats (grain)	3,034,920	4,685,380	1,594,690	1,807,690	7,946,050	2,688,520	5,634,830
Rice (grain)	2,781,360	2,513,940	2,266,000	2,925,430	3,422,200	2,966,310	2,687,820
Hay	8,276,690	9,122,140	4,694,200	8,075,070	10,145,260	6,639,380	11,712,340
Green Fodder	1,379,800	1,184,710	963,700	1,228,660	1,415,840	1,685,690	2,035,450
Sugar-cane	801,560	1,080,690	1,246,410	1,292,690	1,948,370	2,264,300	2,248,250
Grapes	1,346,900	1,052,980	1,937,690	2,241,450	2,407,030	1,838,110	2,778,400
Fruit: Citrus	3,097,830	2,566,110	2,323,500	3,685,800	3,577,500	2,468,430	4,167,550
Other	9,124,210	8,704,220	9,885,760	12,678,280	11,095,120	10,781,480	11,413,170
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	688,870	1,470,590	1,899,260	1,021,180	1,653,110	1,138,860	2,356,350
Other	4,465,320	5,683,860	7,160,950	4,803,100	4,768,880	5,227,660	5,634,120
Other	1,947,410	2,340,440	3,011,530	3,064,710	3,048,190	4,243,560	3,908,980
Total	56,862,310	70,498,130	53,811,940	50,989,250	89,804,550	85,968,840	107,181,520

* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per acre. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

Table 765. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre

Crop	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, Grain	6 6 5	9 12 8	8 15 11	2 12 6	11 1 4	10 10 5	12 0 8
Maize, Grain	23 11 4	21 13 4	21 0 4	32 1 8	26 0 8	24 4 5	30 6 5
Oats, Grain	4 12 4	5 3 10	3 15 10	2 10 6	7 0 7	4 14 9	6 2 10
Rice	71 17 10	61 0 11	44 17 10	62 10 11	72 14 7	60 12 0	58 5 8
Hay	16 1 10	15 9 5	13 6 3†	14 4 1	14 8 11	14 13 10	16 11 4
Potatoes	49 11 5	110 16 5	126 19 3	58 18 9	94 11 3	59 8 10	128 6 2
Sugar-cane*	122 1 7	143 13 5	135 14 11	120 8 7	145 15 0	158 18 5	164 12 5
Grapes*	81 14 1	63 6 8	118 12 5	137 19 11	148 14 3	115 0 10	178 11 11
Orchards*	137 7 5	146 2 0	142 2 4	195 7 6	183 15 8	176 5 0	216 3 6

* Productive area only.

† Revised.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 766. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Costs of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used and Fodder for Farm Stock Used in Agricultural Work	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
£ thousand						
1938-39	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	805	13,401
1950-51	58,717	8,260	50,457	4,169	1,796	44,492
1951-52	77,026	11,058	65,968	5,354	2,281	58,333
1952-53	89,931	15,220	74,711	5,311	2,777	66,623
1953-54	93,735	17,410	76,325	5,018	2,965	68,342
1954-55	70,588	13,726	56,862	5,288	2,863	48,711
1955-56	89,671	19,173	70,498	3,825	3,027	63,646
1956-57	67,455	13,643	53,812	2,717	2,670	48,425
1957-58	62,091	11,102	50,989	3,134	3,101	44,754
1958-59	114,599	24,794	89,805	3,824	3,508	82,473
1959-60	109,465	23,496	85,969	3,649	3,802	78,518
1960-61	134,575	27,393	107,182	4,266	4,368	98,548

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 764, are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the costs of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of agricultural products used within the agricultural industry (i.e., seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work) is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilizers, sprays, and water for irrigation) are given in column (6).

The last column gives the estimated net value of production, which is obtained by deducting the figures in columns (5) and (6) from those in column (4). The net value of production represents the amount available to the producer to meet other expenses (wages, rent, depreciation, etc.) and to provide for income.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 767. Wholesale Prices* of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a.q.) † ..	Bushel	14 3	17 1.7	14 8.3	15 0.3	15 4.5
Flour ‡ ..	2,000 lb.	37 12 6	44 8 7	39 15 5	41 6 3	42 12 6
Bran ¶ ..	2,000 lb.	20 10 0	24 15 5	18 16 8	19 18 4	20 10 0
Pollard ¶ ..	2,000 lb.	21 13 9	25 6 3	19 16 8	20 18 4	21 10 0
Maize § ..	Bushel	19 5	16 10½	13 8	17 9	17 9½
Potatoes (local) § ||	Ton	29 17 1	20 0 1	25 13 7	17 18 11	57 13 5
Hay § ..	Ton	25 0 10	23 0 8	15 7 11	20 12 1	18 14 9
Chaff § ..	Ton	25 4 4	25 8 2	20 8 10	21 9 5	22 2 2

* Mean of average monthly prices.

† Australian Wheat Board prices for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r., Sydney.

‡ Delivered metropolitan area.

¶ At mill.

§ Ex trucks, Alexandria.

Primary wholesale price—agent's price to wholesaler.

FERTILIZERS

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers used in various years since 1920-21:—

Table 768. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres			Per cent.	Tons	
1920-21	*	*	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1950-51	2,226,310	384,549	2,610,859	54.8	75,703	22,441
1951-52	1,793,419	541,930	2,335,349	49.6	69,810	22,147
1952-53	1,547,446	544,802	2,092,248	43.3	63,595	23,742
1953-54	2,200,245	497,877	2,698,122	49.7	80,206	24,419
1954-55	1,837,017	611,096	2,448,113	45.4	75,504	22,103
1955-56	1,754,003	646,574	2,400,577	44.0	76,495	21,323
1956-57	969,175	366,993	1,336,168	36.9	45,412	22,304
1957-58	1,374,168	620,129	1,994,297	40.6	66,531	24,473
1958-59	1,900,854	1,114,807	3,015,661	46.4	97,743	28,672
1959-60	2,514,029	838,742	3,352,771	48.3	106,248	32,831
1960-61	2,604,692	1,149,841	3,754,533	48.9	122,590	32,824

* Not available.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers in divisions of the State, and the quantity of fertilizer used, are shown for the last two seasons in the next table:—

Table 769. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1959-60				1960-61			
	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used		Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
			Super-phosphate	Other			Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres		Tons		Acres		Tons	
Coastal	287,778	126,300	7,347	24,010	292,937	133,213	8,947	23,481
Tableland	673,516	307,919	13,570	2,826	689,199	317,103	14,812	2,667
West'n. Slope	3,611,238	1,669,216	48,623	576	3,904,182	1,827,871	54,882	867
Plains	1,129,715	258,219	5,883	27	1,296,911	297,716	6,781	65
Riverina	1,214,390	979,349	30,089	4,400	1,458,933	1,162,112	36,361	4,558
Western	19,331	11,768	736	992	30,426	16,518	807	1,186
Total, N.S.W.	6,935,868	3,352,771	106,248	32,831	7,672,588	3,754,533	122,590	32,824

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. The major part of the other fertilizers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilizers used on the principal crops in 1960-61:—

Table 770. Artificial Fertilizers Used on Principal Crops, 1960-61

Crop	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Plains Divisions	Riverina Division	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (Acres)							
Wheat	2,934	149,123	1,414,079	246,833	784,154	7,569	2,604,692
Vegetables ..	20,912	18,264	1,713	33	2,367	835	44,124
Fruit and Vines ..	30,556	9,534	3,902	11	16,969	5,939	66,911
Other Crops ..	78,811	140,182	408,177	50,839	358,622	2,175	1,038,806
Total Area Treated	133,213	317,103	1,827,871	297,716	1,162,112	16,518	3,754,533
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (Tons)							
Wheat	141	5,305	40,314	5,409	23,155	196	74,520
Vegetables ..	2,096	2,081	142	1	336	133	4,789
Fruit and Vines ..	1,696	419	248	...	1,804	393	4,560
Other Crops ..	5,014	7,007	14,178	1,371	11,066	85	38,721
Total Superphosphate Used ..	8,947	14,812	54,882	6,781	36,361	807	122,590
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED (Tons)							
Wheat	2	18	88	27	78	...	213
Vegetables ..	6,525	990	151	7	508	176	8,357
Fruit and Vines ..	13,672	1,333	253	3	2,746	997	19,004
Other Crops ..	3,282	326	375	28	1,226	13	5,250
Total Other Artificial Fertilizers Used ..	23,481	2,667	867	65	4,558	1,186	32,824

The average quantity of artificial fertilizer per acre applied to crops of vegetables in 1960-61 was 6.0 cwt., including 2.2 cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 7.0 cwt., including 1.4 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 62.8 lb. in 1959-60 and 64.1 lb. in 1960-61, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilizers are very rarely used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the South Western Slope and Riverina divisions, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat

belt, and the least advantages gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that fallowing is more common in the south than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 771. Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas, 1960-61

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope, and Plains)	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Superphosphate		Superphosphate Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Acre Treated
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Tons	lb.
Northern	1,228,795	57,205	4·7	1,721	67·4
Central	1,422,892	1,060,058	74·5	28,170	59·5
Southern	1,605,767	1,476,926	92·0	44,292	67·2

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat	April-June	November-January
Maize	September-December	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May	October-December
Rice	October	April-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-May
Linseed	April-May	December
Potatoes : early	July-August	October-January
late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-November
Tobacco	November-December	March-April
Broom Millet	September-November	January-April

WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about 60 per cent. of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth. Relatively few farms, however, are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1959-60 are summarised on page 791. Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing has been combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported overseas, illustrates the development of wheat-growing in New South Wales since 1897-98 (the first season in which the area sown with wheat exceeded 1,000,000 acres):—

Table 772. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Acre		Wheat and Flour Exported Oversea †
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand Acres				Thous. bush.	Thous. tons	Bushels	Tons	Thous. bush. ‡
Average—1898-1902	1,333	317	¶	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	¶	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
1953-1957	2,731	109	47	2,887	48,742	131	17·8	1·20	18,970
Season—1950-51	3,328	79	35	3,442	43,273	92	13·0	1·16	21,843
1951-52	2,753	121	56	2,930	39,689	158	14·4	1·30	4,828
1952-53	2,702	95	39	2,836	56,670	136	21·0	1·44	25,588
1953-54	3,357	146	45	3,548	63,681	186	19·0	1·28	17,410
1954-55	2,919	185	74	3,178	37,718	166	12·9	·90	17,551
1955-56	2,937	85	42	3,064	57,149	128	19·5	1·51	24,510
1956-57	1,742	33	35	1,810	28,490	40	16·4	1·20	9,340§
1957-58	2,258	209	81	2,548	10,603	143	4·7	·68	2,060
1958-59	3,178	102	60	3,340	66,441	158	20·9	1·55	24,643
1959-60	3,950	83	76	4,109	75,358	115	19·1	1·40	42,108
1960-61	4,076	101	100	4,277	84,657	154	20·8	1·52	61,947||

* In 1928-29 and later seasons, areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown. In 1927-28 and earlier seasons, however, all areas of wheat which failed entirely and were fed-off are included in the column "For Green Fodder".

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat (1 ton of flour = 48 bushels of wheat prior to 1951, and 46·3 bushels in 1951 and later years).

¶ Not available.

§ Revised.

|| Preliminary.

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 5,000,000 acres. Progressively smaller acreages were sown in the seasons from 1916-17

to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties. In 1930-31, the area sown with wheat (5,674,000 acres, including 5,135,000 acres for grain) was the highest ever recorded. The area under wheat exceeded 4,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 3,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1942-43 to 1956-57. Since 1956-57, the area sown with wheat has increased steadily, and in the five seasons ended 1961-62 averaged 3,800,000 acres.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per acre has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only four seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels), in 1946-47 (when there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 3.5 bushels), and in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 4.7 bushels per acre were harvested). The highest average ever recorded was 21.0 bushels per acre in 1952-53.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1960-61, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 17.4 bushels per acre.

In many years, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yields per acre. Conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1947-48, when the harvest of wheat (95,227,000 bushels) easily established a record.

THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29, and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Central Western Slope, Riverina, and South Western Slope divisions, with the North Western Slope division next in order. Large areas are also sown in the North Central Plain, Central Plain, and Central Tableland divisions. The area under wheat for grain in these divisions in recent seasons is shown in the following table.

Table 773. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Acres						
Northern Tableland ..	11,897	12,113	7,930	7,248	15,368	14,944	12,859
Central Tableland ..	142,171	130,107	60,022	97,830	157,847	194,802	184,206
Southern Tableland ..	3,475	3,602	1,221	2,047	4,133	5,743	5,106
Total, Tableland ..	157,543	145,822	69,173	107,125	177,348	215,489	202,171
North Western Slope ..	470,774	526,295	371,387	451,606	579,755	623,317	632,361
Central Western Slope ..	682,415	677,137	355,962	517,496	749,674	883,123	858,451
South Western Slope ..	488,952	479,563	229,019	344,433	524,960	707,932	709,277
Total, Western Slope ..	1,642,141	1,682,995	956,368	1,313,535	1,854,389	2,214,372	2,200,089
North Central Plain ..	344,396	360,242	250,730	309,900	387,208	457,361	495,343
Central Plain ..	186,522	201,784	139,283	157,088	224,883	298,259	329,090
Riverina ..	579,228	535,170	319,311	361,953	524,421	754,727	832,971
Total, Plains and Riverina	1,110,146	1,097,196	709,324	828,941	1,136,512	1,510,347	1,657,404
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	827,067	898,650	630,047	768,754	982,331	1,095,622	1,140,563
Central Wheat Divisions	1,011,108	1,009,028	555,267	772,414	1,132,404	1,376,184	1,371,747
Southern Wheat Divisions	1,071,655	1,018,335	549,551	708,433	1,053,514	1,468,402	1,547,354
Total, N.S.W. (incl Coastal and Western Divisions)	2,918,670	2,937,281	1,742,334	2,257,398	3,178,013	3,950,389	4,076,110

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 37 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten seasons was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 29 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1960-61, 99.6 per cent. was within the nine divisions listed in Table 773.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per acre in the three portions of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 774. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre, in Wheat Districts

Season	Northern Wheat Divisions	Central Wheat Divisions	Southern Wheat Divisions	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal and Western Divisions)
	Bushels			
Average—				
1951-52 to 1960-61	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.4
Season—				
1950-51	9.3	11.0	16.1	13.0
1951-52	13.0	13.6	15.9	14.4
1952-53	25.4	21.3	16.5	21.0
1953-54	21.9	15.5	19.8	19.0
1954-55	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.9
1955-56	21.0	18.9	18.7	19.5
1956-57	19.0	15.6	14.0	16.4
1957-58	4.5	2.9	6.8	4.7
1958-59	19.7	22.2	20.7	20.9
1959-60	18.8	19.3	19.1	19.1
1960-61	16.3	21.7	23.3	20.8

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. With the reversal of this trend in recent seasons, the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rose to a record of 17,715 in 1959-60.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1959-60 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 775. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Divisions, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Size of Area Sown with Wheat for Grain Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	1 to 49 acres	50 to 299 acres	300 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 or more acres	
Coastal Divisions	115	48	1	...	...	...	164
Northern Tableland	100	98	4	2	...	...	204
Central Tableland	468	902	116	30	3	...	1,519
Southern Tableland	97	32	3	...	...	...	132
North Western Slope	405	1,591	496	214	45	3	2,754
Central Western Slope	254	1,937	821	343	27	7	3,389
South Western Slope	510	2,373	589	179	9	1	3,661
North Central Plain	67	599	366	213	48	8	1,301
Central Plain	83	367	258	153	28	1	890
Riverina	367	2,535	535	204	36	4	3,681
Western Division	7	9	3	1	...	...	20
Total, New South Wales	2,473	10,491	3,192	1,339	196	24	17,715

Similar classifications were undertaken for the 1947-48 season (summarised on page 615 of Year Book No. 52) and the 1955-56 season (page 967 of Year Book No. 56).

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed in recent years to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North Western Slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties of wheat are now recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample, with consequent advantages in marketing.

In 1961, the Department of Agriculture recommended thirteen varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified zones of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

Table 776. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1961

Variety	Districts for which Recommended *	Characteristics				
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance †		Other and General
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust	
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡						
Bordan ..	C.T., S.T., C.W.S., S.W.S.	...	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only.
Olympic ..	C.T., S.T., C.W.S., S.W.S., Riv.	...	Med. tall	R.	S.	...
Warigo ..	N.T., C.T., N.W.S., N.C.P.	...	Med. tall	R.	R.	...
FOR GRAZING AND GRAIN—VERY EARLY TO EARLY SOWING						
Winglen ..	N.W.S., N.W.P.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
Windebbri ..	N.W.S., N.W.P.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
FOR GRAIN—EARLY TO MID-SEASON SOWING						
Bordan ..	C.T., S.T., C.W.S., S.W.S., Irrig. Areas	Medium-strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only.
Dural ..	N.W.S., N.W.P.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.
Eureka ..	All except C.T., S.W.S. and Riv.	Strong	Medium, strong	R.	R.	...
Olympic ..	All except N.T., N.W.S., and N.W.P.	Soft	Medium tall	R.	S.	...
Pinnacle ..	Riv. and Irrig. Areas	Soft	Short, stiff	R.	S.	Late maturing.
Warigo ..	N.T., C.T., N.W.S., N.W.P., C.W.P.	Medium-strong	Medium-tall	R.	R.	...
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING						
Festival ..	N.T., N.W.S., N.W.P., C.W.S., C.W.P.	Over-stable	Fine, strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Gabo ..	N.T., C.T., N.W.S., N.W.P.	Strong	Short, strong	S.	S.	In demand by millers.
Heron ..	All except N.T., N.W.S., and N.W.P.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Bunt resistant.
Koda ..	N.W.S., N.W.P.	Strong	Short	R.	S.	In demand by millers.
Spica ..	N.W.S., N.W.P., C.W.P.	Strong	Short, weak	M.R.	R.	Bearded heads good quality.

* T. = Tableland; W.S. = Western Slopes; W.P. = Western Plains; Riv. = Riverina; N. = North; C. = Central; S. = South; E. = Eastern; W. = Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; S. = Susceptible.

Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Warigo; Mid-season Sowing: Festival.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only four of the varieties recommended are resistant to prevalent races of this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in the last three seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 777. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Variety	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	510,082	509,470	433,106	Koala	49,208	42,582	40,099
Bordan ..	105,243	144,081	113,800	Koda	103,757	159,835	189,048
Celebration ..	76,662	89,874	90,024	Olympic ..	9,947	71,789	180,023
Charter ..	59,914	45,857	*	Pinnacle ..	*	*	75,422
Dural ..	*	5,199	8,040	Sabre	60,285	130,407	188,541
Eureka ..	42,114	71,514	131,937	Sherpa	38,461	*	*
Festival ..	173,189	344,684	368,369	Spica	*	121,934	142,923
Ford ..	106,270	107,308	89,376	Warigo	*	*	32,450
Gabo ..	670,745	498,589	385,047	Winglen ..	*	66,444	65,085
Glenwari ..	537,135	866,803	873,880	Winter Minflor	*		
Insignia ..	84,352	101,351	146,056	Other and Un- specified	429,838	448,726	470,024
Javelin and Javelin 48 ..	80,605	126,213	131,881				
Kendee ..	202,575	156,200	121,468	Total Sown Area ..	3,340,382	4,108,860	4,276,599

* Information not compiled.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN WHEAT DISTRICTS

A monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Table 778. Index of Rainfall in N.S.W. Wheat Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Jan.	158	18	101	66	120	90	25	108	206	88	189	28	111	88	165
Feb.	269	207	222	140	339	114	49	116	226	428	227	134	117	262	104
Mar.	95	136	48	200	354	33	167	24	6	113	425	68	144	239	54
Apr.	57	85	126	68	174	75	246	81	96	57	230	69	72	151	66
May	43	56	109	103	112	120	216	140	23	142	250	11	118	40	182
June	50	53	134	65	143	123	136	46	62	92	155	66	51	71	22
July	84	152	36	92	188	102	104	41	40	102	204	125	106	88	133
Aug.	41	97	56	46	92	130	141	141	79	147	90	72	109	28	140
Sept.	39	131	84	148	107	121	85	106	57	103	91	20	131	67	192
Oct.	47	127	84	235	291	84	209	157	181	246	251	35	168	178	75
Nov.	155	163	88	178	224	56	115	126	228	103	47	41	77	94	128
Dec.	94	302	110	56	49	32	96	27	167	76	32	119	128	71	145

Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre in Season ended March of following Year

Bushels	3·5	18·9	16·0	20·4	13·0	14·4	21·0	19·0	12·9	19·5	16·4	4·7	20·9	19·1	20·8
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The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilizing, temperatures, and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is compared with the average yields of wheat per acre in the sections in the last three years:—

Table 779. Index of Rainfall and Average Yield of Wheat in Various Wheat Districts

Month	1958				1959				1960			
	North- ern	Cent- ral	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Cent- ral	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Cent- ral	South- ern	Total
Index of Rainfall*												
January	120	172	83	111	131	148	54	88	71	123	202	165
February	114	124	115	117	214	307	253	262	67	134	96	104
March	87	132	161	144	137	248	259	239	38	43	62	54
April	62	77	72	72	110	206	137	151	92	59	63	66
May	148	109	116	118	64	27	41	40	108	125	222	182
June	93	63	38	51	30	78	76	71	36	19	20	22
July	34	75	133	106	107	115	72	88	117	120	142	133
August	109	135	98	109	4	16	37	28	90	158	143	140
September	186	165	105	131	80	40	75	67	98	166	222	192
October	168	168	168	168	119	157	198	178	114	97	57	75
November	48	35	101	77	145	104	79	94	142	136	122	128
December	149	124	125	128	140	88	50	71	98	110	169	145
Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre †												
Bushels	19·7	22·2	20·7	20·9	18·8	19·3	19·1	19·1	16·3	21·7	23·3	20·8

* Normal rainfall for each month = 100.

† In season ended March of following year.

WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in May, 1957, a tax of one farthing per bushel is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth's contribution should be spent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation scheme, which provides for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which are paid the proceeds of a tax on exports. The scheme is authorized by joint Commonwealth and State legislation and is administered by a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board.

The first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, which operated between 1948 and 1953, was designed to meet a situation in which export prices considerably exceeded those fixed for domestic consumption. Under this plan, the Commonwealth Government guaranteed to wheatgrowers a minimum price on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from any one season's crop. The guaranteed price was varied in each season in accordance with movements in an index of costs of production. A tax on exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into a stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. Growers received an "average net realisation" price for wheat sold from each season's pool, whether sold on the export market or at the fixed home-consumption price. Owing to the continuing favourable position of the wheat market, the fund had not been drawn on for stabilisation purposes when the scheme came to an end in 1953, and in a series of refunds the balance was returned to contributors.

Plans for a new stabilisation scheme in 1952-53 lapsed for want of the necessary agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on the domestic price to be fixed. Wheat harvested in that season was sold under an "orderly marketing" scheme authorised by the Wheat Marketing Act, 1953, in which the principles of pooling the returns from all sales and of central disposal through the Wheat Board were retained, but not the stabilisation features provided by the fixed home-consumption price, export tax, guaranteed price, and stabilisation fund.

A new stabilisation plan was introduced in 1954, and operated during the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. The main features of the previous scheme were re-introduced, with some changes in detail. The guaranteed price was again limited to 100 million bushels of export wheat, but the rate of export tax was 1s. 6d. a bushel where the export price exceeded the cost of production by this amount or more, and proportionally less at other times. The stabilisation fund was limited to a maximum of £20 million, and any money received in excess of this amount was to be refunded to the oldest contributing pool. As before, the guarantee was to be met, in circumstances where export prices fell below the cost of production, first from the balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Commonwealth Government. The home-consumption price was to be not less than the cost of production determined for each season; subject to this, it was to be 14s. a bushel, or the International Wheat Agreement price, whichever was less. The home-consumption price included a small loading above these minima to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of 3d. a bushel on export prices was allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantages in overseas markets.

The current stabilisation plan was introduced in 1958, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1958, and is to operate in respect of the seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63. It follows the lines of the previous plan except that the home-consumption price is related only to the cost of production and the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania. The guaranteed minimum prices for the 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61 seasons were 14s. 6d., 14s. 10d., and 15s. 2d. per bushel, respectively; the home-consumption prices in the respective seasons were 14s. 8d., 15s., and 15. 4d. per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. (including, in each season, 2d. a bushel loading to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania).

The home-consumption price for each season is fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

The Board has control over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

BULK HANDLING

The bulk handling system in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises five members, including two representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The system consists of concrete and steel shipping elevators at Sydney (with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling) and Newcastle (with a capacity of 4,200,000 bushels), and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 61,799,800 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 26,389,800 bushels in 183 concrete elevators, 6,980,000 bushels in 69 bulkheads of timber and galvanised iron, 11,930,000 bushels in 25 bulk wheat depots, and 16,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevators and other storage units during the harvest season. Two of the sub-terminals (at Parkes and Werris Creek) also receive wheat direct from growers' waggons. The total storage capacity of the complete system is 73,499,800 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling, and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. The elevator at Sydney has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle, the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per day and the shipping capacity 8,000 tons per day.

The country storages are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. Facilities are available for inwards weighing at all plants, the weighbridges at the more modern units being built into the structure, and in most cases out-loading scales are also installed. The capacity of the individual country storages varies from 30,000 bushels to 1,050,000 bushels.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the storages was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. At the present time, a considerable and increasing proportion is being delivered in bulk waggons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is forwarded by the Grain Elevator Board to the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by cheque.

The development of the bulk handling system during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 780. Grain Storages: Capacity and Wheat Received

Season *	Storages in Country Districts		Capacity of Storages Available in Country Districts (at one filling)	Wheat Received			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Storages
	Available	Used		In Country Storages	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total	
	Number			Bushels			Per cent.
1950-51	180	180	24,778,000	26,469,677	1,517	26,471,194	61.2
1951-52	215	215	38,428,000	27,857,781	108,845	27,966,626	70.5
1952-53	219	217	39,728,000	39,353,438	121,598	39,475,036	69.7
1953-54	220	219	42,728,000	45,360,691	43,345	45,404,036	69.9
1954-55	219	219	58,528,000	24,678,012	78,498	24,756,510	65.6
1955-56	233	231	57,778,000	38,941,784	21,790	38,963,574	68.2
1956-57	233	192	57,778,000	17,358,498	32,799	17,391,297	61.0
1957-58	233	103	57,408,000	2,349,845	17,913	2,367,758	22.3
1958-59	233	231	58,469,800	48,697,250	105,863	48,803,113	73.4
1959-60	247	247	61,799,800	54,326,904	98,992	54,425,896	72.1

* In 1951-52 and later seasons, includes bulkhead at non-silo stations and sub-terminals.

The wheat receipts shown in the table exclude quantities handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. These amounted to 775,192 bushels in 1950-51, 1,021,978 bushels in 1955-56, 6,339,132 bushels in 1957-58, and 19,465 bushels in 1958-59.

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expenditure during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost (as at the commencement of the season) for capital charges on bulk handling equipment. In addition, since March,

1955, depreciation on assets has been allowed as a working expense. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last eleven years in the next table:—

Table 781. Grain Elevators Board: Finances

Year ended 31st October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at beginning of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	£	£	£	£
1950	5,342,025	281,454	267,101	548,555
1951	5,429,270	239,425	271,463	510,888
1952	5,694,541	353,339	284,727	638,066
1953	6,216,392	416,894	310,820	727,714
1954	7,041,671	414,897	352,083	766,980
1955	7,166,644	608,584	358,332	966,916
1956	7,369,099	789,620	368,455	1,158,075
1957	7,555,946	702,516	377,456	1,079,972
1958	7,602,051	636,546	393,388	1,029,934
1959	7,633,650	845,369	412,901	1,258,270
1960	8,270,680	989,578	525,779	1,515,357

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eleven seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 782. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
	Thousand bushels			Per cent.		
1950-51	28,766	8,526	37,292	86.2	77.1	22.9
1951-52	31,671	2,182	33,853	85.3	93.6	6.4
1952-53	43,751	7,858	51,609	91.1	84.8	15.2
1953-54	49,959	7,885	57,844	90.8	86.4	13.6
1954-55	27,581	4,803	32,384	85.9	85.2	14.8
1955-56	42,241	9,547	51,788	90.7	81.6	18.4
1956-57	19,969	4,045	24,014	84.3	83.2	16.8
1957-58	3,395	1,222	4,617	43.5	73.6	26.4
1958-59	52,464	7,537	60,001	90.3	87.4	12.6
1959-60	58,201	8,872	67,073	89.0	86.8	13.2
1960-61	67,067	5,917	72,984	86.2	91.9	8.1

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat acquired and the advances made by the Board in respect of the pools for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Pools No. 14A, 14B, 18A, 19A, and 19B were for relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat.

Table 783. Australian Wheat Pools

Pool No.	Harvest	Wheat Acquired in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
		New South Wales	All States	Total *		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port	
				New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
		Thousand	bushels	£ thousand		s. d.	s. d.
14	1950-51	35,281	170,101	24,142	112,579	14 0·7	12 7·4
14A	1950-51	1,924	1,934			14 0·7	12 7·4
14B	1950-51	87	87			12 6·7	
15	1951-52	33,853	146,021	24,294	106,988	15 11·0	14 2·9
16	1952-53	51,609	179,810	39,077	137,714	16 0·8	14 11·7
17	1953-54	57,844	183,201	35,156	112,374	12 8·7	12 0·8
18	1954-55	32,385	148,345	19,548	94,646	12 7·3	11 11·8
18A	1954-55		4,406			11 11·5	11 4·0
19	1955-56	40,016	167,442			12 8·5	12 0·0
19A	1955-56	10,199	11,647	31,076	103,403	12 2·9	11 5·5
19B	1955-56	1,573	1,673			12 0·2	11 3·7
20	1956-57	24,014	120,130	15,152	76,163	13 1·9	12 6·1
21	1957-58	4,617	81,326	3,041	53,268	13 8·2	12 11·9
22	1958-59	60,001	199,417	39,740	132,434	13 9·6	13 2·0
23	1959-60	67,073	179,339	45,379	121,246	14 1·0	13 5·4

* Including freight.

† Additional amounts (2·63d. per bushel for Pool No. 17, 2·57d. for Pool No. 18, 2·75d. for Pool No. 19, 2·5d. for Pool No. 20, 1·77d. for Pool No. 21, 2·75d. for Pool No. 22, and 2·71d. for Pool No. 23), were paid to Western Australian growers.

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements, which operated from 1st August, 1949 to 31st July, 1953, and from 1st August, 1953 to 31st July, 1956, respectively, are given on page 1044 of Year Book No. 55.

A third International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1st August, 1956, and operated for three years. Under this Agreement, as with the earlier agreements, each of the participating wheat exporting countries agreed

to sell an annual quota of wheat at a fixed maximum price, if required to do so by the participating wheat importing countries, and each of the importing countries agreed to buy an annual quota at a fixed minimum price if required to do so by exporting countries. As in the case of the second Agreement, the United Kingdom did not participate.

Many of the quotas set for the 44 importing countries were less than under the earlier agreements, and the total of the quotas was only 294 million bushels. The number of exporting countries was increased to six by the inclusion of Argentina and Sweden, and France was given a substantially increased quota. These factors resulted in a reduction in Australia's quota from 45 million bushels under the previous Agreement to 29 million bushels.

The maximum price under the Agreement was approximately 18s. per bushel (in Australian currency) for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b., and the minimum price (subject to variations in freight rates) was 12s. per bushel. The Australian export price of wheat varied within these limits.

The fourth International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1st August, 1959, and will operate until 31st July, 1962. Under this Agreement, the participating importing countries have undertaken to buy each year from the exporting countries a stated percentage of their total commercial import requirements (and not a fixed quota, as before). The participating exporting countries are to compete to supply at prices within a prescribed price range. The United Kingdom participated in the Agreement.

The agreed price range is expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat in bulk in store, Fort William-Port Arthur. The equivalent maximum for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b. is about 17s. 6d. (Australian currency) per bushel. The minimum is about 13s. 6d. per bushel, subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom.

The Agreement provides for the International Wheat Council to make an annual review of the world wheat situation, including the international implications of national policies in respect of wheat production, stocks, and marketing, and the disposal of wheat surpluses on non-commercial terms.

There is provision for a right of appeal against excessive discounts from the minimum price on the basis of differences in quality between the basic wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat) and the wheat supplied by the other exporting countries.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1961 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 2,000 lb. of flour being taken as equal to 46.3 bushels (48 bushels before July, 1951) of grain.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Australian Grain Charter ("Aust-wheat") terms and conditions. The charter rates for bulk wheat for shipment to the United Kingdom were 90s. (stg.) per long ton at 12th November, 1959 and 85s. (stg.) at 10th November, 1960.

Table 784. Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
1939	13,993	15,808	6 674	1956	12,569	12,275	21,365
1951	7,318	16,050	3,595	1957	142	9,870	8,982†
1952	14	5,408	5,881	1958	46	979	4,420
1953	11,852	12,833	9,888	1959	12,972	8,540	19,934
1954	6,548	9,761	26,458	1960	34,240	8,335	19,878
1955	6,888	11,980	17,483	1961	53,849	9,987	7,701

* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

† Revised.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of an "f.a.q." (fair average quality) standard. This standard is determined for each season's crop, and varies from State to State.

Samples of wheat are obtained each season from the different wheat districts of a State, and are mixed in the proportions grown in the districts to give a representative sample of the State's whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is determined from the sample by the use of a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

The determination of the standard has been controlled since the 1958-59 season by an F.A.Q. Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers. Until the 1957-58 season, the standard in New South Wales was determined by the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

The standards adopted in New South Wales for the last twelve seasons, and the date on which they were fixed, are shown in the next table. Since 1958-59, two f.a.q. standards have been fixed in each season for New South Wales wheat—one for Northern wheat which is exported through Newcastle, and one for Western and Southern wheat exported through Sydney.

Table 785. F.A.Q. Standards of N.S.W. Wheat

Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat		Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat	
		N*	W & S*			N*	W & S*
		lb.				lb.	lb.
1949-50	10th Feb., 1950	63		1955-56	3rd Feb., 1956	62½	
1950-51	9th Feb., 1951	61½		1956-57	1st Feb., 1957	64½	
1951-52	1st Feb., 1952	63		1957-58	7th Feb., 1958	64½	
1952-53	30th Jan., 1953	64†		1958-59	10th Feb., 1959	62	61½
1953-54	29th Jan., 1954	64		1959-60	9th Feb., 1960	64	64½
1954-55	11th Feb., 1955	61½		1960-61	7th Feb., 1961	64	62

* N = Northern wheat; W & S = Western and Southern wheat.

† Bagged wheat, 65 lb.

‡ Bagged wheat, 61 lb.

The weights shown in the table are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, and not as a measure of quantity. In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a second-quality grade was determined.

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels (13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed, and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed). During later years, there was an increase in consumption owing to expansion in pig and poultry farming, use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply, and increased usage for breakfast foods.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past ten seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table:—

Table 786. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms	Total Wheat Consumed
Thousand bushels						
1951-52	14,316	896	10,412	3,173	1,221	30,018
1952-53	14,240	623	7,295	3,569	545	26,272
1953-54	13,250	601	8,610	3,274	570	26,305
1954-55	14,765	606	7,434	2,977	1,090	26,872
1955-56	13,860	603	6,352	2,571	1,845	25,231
1956-57	15,325	623	9,996	2,611	1,557	30,112
1957-58	13,244	585	5,398	3,062	2,735	25,024
1958-59	14,767	621	4,312	4,131	1,050	24,881
1959-60	15,699	583	5,997	4,260	2,490	29,029
1960-61	14,822	596	6,001	4,522	4,335	30,276

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 787. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat			Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat	
	s. d. per bushel						
1941-42	4 2		3 11·3	1951-52	16 4·3	20 9	10 0
1942-43	4 2·6		3 11·3	1952-53	16 6	21 2	11 11
1943-44	4 8		3 11·3	1953-54	16 7	16 7	14 1·5
1944-45	†		3 11·3	1954-55	14 6	14 6	14 1·5
1945-46	†		3 11·3	1955-56	13 4·4	13 4·4	13 5·5
1946-47	14 1		3 11·3	1956-57	13 5·7	13 5·7	13 9·5
1947-48	19 4·7		6 0·2	1957-58	14 6·0	14 6·0	17 5·4
1948-49	15 8·2		6 8	1958-59	13 10	13 10	14 8
1949-50	15 5·2	18 5·8	6 8	1959-60	13 3·8	13 3·8	15 0
1950-51	16 1	18 8·8	7 9·6	1960-61	13 6·2	13 6·2	15 4

* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended November.

¶ Not available.

The export prices shown in the table for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49 are the basic export selling prices (average for bulk and bagged wheat, f.o.r., Sydney) of the Australian Wheat Board. The prices for 1949-50 and later years are the Board's basic selling prices for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.

For 1949-50 and later years, separate export prices are shown for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and for other wheat. There was no differential between these prices from 1953-54 to 1960-61 (i.e., during the currency of the second, third, and fourth Agreements), when all Australian export wheat was sold at prices within the range of maximum and minimum prices fixed under the Agreements. The maximum and minimum prices during the fourth Agreement (1959-60 to 1961-62) were approximately 17s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. per bushel (Australian currency).

The home prices shown in the table are the Australian Wheat Board's prices for bulk wheat (f.o.r., Sydney) sold to millers for gristing into flour for consumption in Australia. These prices include the loading (1½d. per bushel from 1953-54 to 1956-57 and 2d. in later years) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (4s. 0½d. per bushel until 18th June, 1958, and 2s. for the remainder of the year) to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

Since 1953-54, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia have been the same as those charged for wheat for human consumption. Before 1953-54, differential rates had been charged in some years.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of seasons the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier seasons, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 788. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1917-18	4 1	1928-29	4 0	1939-40	2 11·9	1950-51	11 10·3
1918-19	4 5	1929-30	3 2	1940-41	3 7	1951-52	12 10·9
1919-20	7 6	1930-31	1 7	1941-42	3 3·6	1952-53	13 0·6
1920-21	7 0	1931-32	2 11·5	1942-43	3 11·7	1953-54	11 1·4
1921-22	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1943-44	4 9·6	1954-55	9 9·4
1922-23	4 8	1933-34	2 5·5	1944-45	5 2·8	1955-56	9 10·8
1923-24	4 7	1934-35	2 11·2	1945-46	6 11·6	1956-57	10 9·1
1924-25	5 7	1935-36	3 4	1946-47	10 3·8	1957-58	11 2·2
1925-26	5 1	1936-37	4 8	1947-48	13 7·2	1958-59	10 7·0
1926-27	4 6	1937-38	3 4·5	1948-49	10 7·6	1959-60	11 0·4
1927-28	4 7	1938-39	2 2·8	1949-50	12 4·6	1960-61	11 7·1

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. These were as follows:—

	d. per bushel		d. per bushel		d. per bushel		d. per bushel
1931-32	4·3	1935-36	2·8	1941-42	1·5	1945-46	1·7
1932-33	3·1	1938-39	5·3	1942-43	1·6	1946-47	23·1
1933-34	3·8	1939-40	1·0	1943-44	4·1	1947-48	0·3
1934-35	5·5	1940-41	5·8	1944-45	19·1		

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales. The value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. Most of the value accruing from wheatgrowing is derived from grain, but that obtained from wheaten hay is also considerable.

The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Table 789. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
£ thousand				£ thousand			
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1952-53	36,973	1,886	38,859
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1953-54	35,399	2,399	37,798
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046	1954-55	18,448	1,656	20,104
1940-41	4,286	846	5,132	1955-56	28,301	1,164	29,465
1946-47	8,091	896	8,987	1956-57	15,327	322	15,649
1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897	1957-58	5,928	1,954	7,882
1949-50	50,720	1,132	51,852	1958-59	35,171	1,155	36,326
1950-51	25,661	911	26,572	1959-60	41,559	808	42,367
1951-52	25,623	1,911	27,534	1960-61	49,050	1,220	50,270

The high values for wheat production in 1920-21 and 1947-48 reflected the exceptionally good harvests in those seasons and the very high prices obtained because of acute world wheat shortages. The harvest and the value of production in 1947-48 were by far the highest ever recorded.

MAIZE

The growing of maize for grain contracted greatly during the post-war seasons. In the five seasons from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the annual average area under maize for grain was only 54,799 acres, compared with 124,308 acres in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41 and 188,384 acres in the period 1906-07 to 1910-11. The smaller area sown with maize has been offset in part by the higher yields per acre. The yield of 48.0 bushels per acre in 1959-60 was the highest on record.

A certification scheme for hybrid maize was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. Over 90 per cent. of the maize area being harvested for grain is now of hybrids. The use of hybrid maize, which has resulted in the heavier yields per acre in all maize-growing districts, the extension of mechanical harvesting, and the use of maize grain for feeding on the farm, have stimulated interest in the maize crop, and could possibly lead to larger areas again being sown. The Department of Agriculture has developed and released five late-maturing, one mid-season, and six early-maturing hybrids. In addition, six early-maturing hybrids have been released by a private company.

Details of maize-growing since 1921-22 are given in the following table:—

Table 790. Maize: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—							
1922-1926	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26·9	813,910	5 13 2
1927-1931	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26·5	662,460	5 10 10
1932-1936	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26·8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-1941	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26·5	641,260	5 3 2
1942-1946	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26·9	751,810	7 7 3
1947-1951	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28·1	923,900	11 10 9
1952-1956	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31·8	1,299,010	23 4 5
1957-1961	54,799	14,557	69,356	2,350,842	42·9	1,466,282	26 15 2
Season—							
1950-51	52,674	18,404	71,078	1,511,694	28·7	947,960	17 19 11
1951-52	54,216	20,374	74,590	1,410,312	26·0	1,251,650	23 1 9
1952-53	60,647	25,588	86,235	2,112,672	34·8	1,584,500	26 2 6
1953-54	58,556	23,660	82,216	1,737,579	29·7	1,259,740	21 10 3
1954-55	50,617	19,070	69,687	1,767,258	34·9	1,192,900	23 11 4
1955-56	55,678	18,000	73,678	1,867,737	33·5	1,206,250	21 13 4
1956-57	53,225	16,177	69,402	1,945,392	36·6	1,118,600	21 0 4
1957-58	57,513	18,144	75,657	2,236,752	38·9	1,845,320	32 1 8
1958-59	62,249	14,955	77,204	2,859,714	45·9	1,620,510	26 0 8
1959-60	51,738	11,732	63,470	2,485,344	48·0	1,253,040	24 4 5
1960-61	49,269	11,779	61,048	2,227,008	45·2	1,493,940	30 6 5

Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

Maize for grain is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland, where both soil and climate are peculiarly suited to its growth. In recent years, however, cultivation in the Western Slope has been increasing rapidly. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

Table 791. Maize for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal—									
North ..	20,592	18,089	19,243	788,921	827,709	895,086	38·3	45·8	46·5
Hunter and Manning ..	10,217	9,931	10,272	432,790	569,580	556,008	42·4	57·4	54·1
Cumberland ..	816	705	760	27,776	36,228	35,433	34·1	51·4	46·6
South ..	6,225	6,214	4,851	356,236	415,440	276,552	57·2	66·9	57·0
Total ..	37,850	34,939	35,126	1,605,723	1,848,957	1,763,079	42·4	52·9	50·2
Tableland—									
Northern ..	9,552	9,882	7,700	251,492	317,463	196,668	26·3	32·1	25·5
Central ..	2,035	2,213	1,951	79,294	119,685	90,360	39·0	54·1	46·3
Southern ..	76	76	48	2,914	3,510	843	38·4	46·2	17·6
Total ..	11,663	12,171	9,699	333,700	440,658	287,871	28·6	36·2	29·7
Western Slope ..	5,755	3,914	4,122	185,597	179,673	163,701	32·2	45·9	39·7
Rest of N.S.W. ..	588	714	322	10,351	16,056	12,357	17·6	22·5	38·4
Total, N.S.W. ..	55,856	51,738	49,269	2,135,371	2,485,344	2,227,008	38·2	48·0	45·2

OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 792. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
	Acres					Acres			
1949-50	374,729	113,314	271,324	759,367	1955-56	902,192	102,173	359,146	1,363,511
1950-51	332,158	74,512	257,006	663,676	1956-57	420,501	46,079	299,497	766,077
1951-52	596,527	113,348	354,237	1,064,112	1957-58	715,489	105,799	400,755	1,222,043
1952-53	729,961	127,795	356,967	1,214,723	1958-59	1,130,296	117,298	379,714	1,627,308
1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,034,240	1959-60	567,341	58,722	469,456	1,095,519
1954-55	657,292	100,702	490,026	1,248,020	1960-61	917,516	98,059	554,682	1,570,257

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar is by far the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. Algerian, which is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut, is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. In 1959-60, the latest season for which particulars are available, Belar accounted for 40 per cent., and Algerian for 23 per cent., of the total area under oats.

Table 793. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Variety	1957-58	1958-59	1959 -60
	Acres				Acres		
Acacia ..	12,459	38,367	32,223	Garry ..	*	712	*
Algerian ..	327,309	364,932	257,128	Guyra ..	2,405	*	*
Ballidu ..	13,011	50,320	29,837	Lampton ..	2,088	*	*
Belar ..	669,562	742,085	443,530	Mulga ..	4,461	*	*
Burke ..	14,610	48,926	30,537	Orient ..	18,036	37,054	30,104
Dale ..	29,212	80,361	66,894	Other and Un-specified ..	50,865	172,166	128,559
Fulghum ..	78,025	84,550	62,029				
Fulmark ..	*	7,835	14,678	Total Area Sown ..	1,222,043	1,627,308	1,095,519

* Information not compiled.

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 794. Oats for Grain: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres	Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—					
1922-1926	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-1936	207,226	3,562,220	17·2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-1941	306,516	4,218,626	13·8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-1946	454,160	6,052,040	13·3	765,990	1 13 9
1947-1951	450,468	6,501,706	14·4	1,281,040	2 16 11
1952-1956	678,546	10,891,591	16·1	3,539,600	5 4 4
1957-1961	750,229	14,107,503	18·8	3,934,360	5 4 10
Season—					
1955-56	902,192	16,536,639	18·3	4,685,380	5 3 10
1956-57	420,501	6,274,197	14·9	1,594,690	3 15 10
1957-58	715,489	3,944,079	5·5	1,807,690	2 10 6
1958-59	1,130,296	27,638,451	24·5	7,946,050	7 0 7
1959-60	567,341	11,124,756	19·6	2,688,520	4 14 9
1960-61	917,516	21,466,032	23·4	5,634,830	6 2 10

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six statistical divisions which together account for almost 95 per cent. of the State's total production of oats:—

Table 795. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1958-59	1959-50	1960-61	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1958-59	1959- 60	1960- 61
	Acres			Bushels					
Riverina ..	208,450	183,909	299,757	3,512,319	3,684,714	7,650,024	16·8	20·0	25·5
S.W. Slope ..	176,802	144,385	249,741	3,036,645	3,313,062	6,762,528	17·2	22·9	27·1
C.W. Slope ..	148,270	74,408	132,999	2,311,494	1,383,909	2,830,878	15·6	18·6	21·3
Central									
Tableland	64,470	45,122	61,765	1,043,776	838,449	1,274,745	16·2	18·6	20·6
Central Plain	36,227	44,496	74,550	842,613	751,626	1,267,386	15·0	16·9	17·0
N.W. Slope ..	52,465	27,208	43,445	810,184	411,660	715,458	15·4	15·1	16·5
Rest of N.S.W. ..	58,470	47,813	55,259	855,076	741,336	965,013	14·6	15·5	17·5
Total, N.S.W.	765,154	567,341	917,516	12,412,107	11,124,756	21,466,032	16·2	19·6	23·4

Particulars of oat hay are shown in Table 799.

BARLEY

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope and Riverina divisions. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

The following table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 796. Barley: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	Malting Barley	Other Barley				Malting Barley	Other Barley	
	Acres					Bushels			Tons
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1950-51	5,930	2,372	118	5,133	13,553	95,592	33,585	100
1951-52	7,022	4,119	736	7,200	19,077	99,138	68,400	827
1952-53	12,481	5,116	468	6,655	24,720	247,242	93,525	660
1953-54	21,487	10,273	421	8,516	40,697	455,193	225,234	504
1954-55	26,382	10,484	649	13,621	51,136	355,125	145,521	747
1955-56	37,072	17,116	764	10,018	64,970	764,367	356,004	862
1956-57	30,634	13,501	203	7,972	52,310	565,845	214,944	227
1957-58	45,366	23,489	1,096	15,296	85,247	440,844	244,413	833
1958-59	73,407	32,432	1,173	11,329	118,341	2,019,003	902,919	1,802
1959-60	79,477	38,792	640	16,714	135,623	1,733,826	847,044	510
1960-61	119,352	70,071	812	21,036	211,271	2,946,981	1,838,892	1,284

Barley-growing for grain has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons, and particularly since 1957-58. In 1960-61, both the area (189,423 acres) and the production of barley for grain (4,785,873 bushels) were the highest ever recorded. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1960-61, 56 per cent. was for malting barley, 33 per cent. for other barley grain, and 10 per cent. for hay or green feed.

RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922, when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Rice growing has been extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44) and to the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49). These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although rice-growing projects are now being developed in the Northern Territory and in Western Australia. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton,

where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing in New South Wales since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 797. Rice-growing

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Bushels *	Bushels *	£	£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	39.21	12,030	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	72.00	259,610	13.1
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	99.68	354,620	16.3
1938-39	313	23,533	2,774,987	117.96	444,430	18.9
1950-51	462	36,887	4,117,330	111.62	1,863,090	50.5
1951-52	452	35,589	3,047,467	85.63	1,585,400	49.8
1952-53	498	34,494	3,963,787	114.91	2,678,960	77.7
1953-54	542	38,859	4,069,067	104.71	2,695,440	69.4
1954-55	574	38,688	5,080,107	131.31	2,781,360	71.9
1955-56	621	41,182	4,725,173	114.74	2,486,650	60.4
1956-57	653	50,477	4,262,240	84.44	2,266,000	44.9
1957-58	742	46,774	5,658,133	120.97	2,925,430	62.5
1958-59	779	47,054	6,618,933	140.70	3,422,200	72.7
1959-60	850	48,950	6,732,053	137.53	2,966,310	60.6
1960-61	783	46,117	6,001,067	130.13	2,687,820	58.3

* 42 lb. per bushel.

Both the area and production of rice have increased substantially since the war. Production in 1959-60 (with an average yield of 138 bushels per acre) was the highest ever recorded, while the area shown reached a record in 1956-57.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per ton f.o.r., Leeton, was £30 in 1955-56, £31 in 1956-57, £30 in 1957-58, £30 in 1958-59, and £26 in 1959-60.

Particulars of the production and overseas exports of rice in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 798. Production and Oversea Exports of Rice

Year ended 30th June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Oversea from Australia			Total Value
		Quantity			
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	Meal and Flour	
		Tons			£A f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,260
1951	77,200	29,038	92	54	1,500,379
1952	57,140	24,890	185	12	1,708,754
1953	74,321	23,502	95	3	1,815,439
1954	76,295	34,588	837	3	3,265,451
1955	95,252	26,319	2,793	†	2,110,071
1956	88,597	33,530	8,965	†	2,576,019
1957	79,917	20,432	8,856	†	1,906,127
1958	106,090	21,419	10,566	†	2,050,907
1959	124,105	35,213	9,129	†	2,792,679
1960	126,226	52,792	13,282	†	3,427,582
1961	112,520	43,811	17,972	†	3,228,438

* Excludes the very small quantities of rice produced, since 1956-57, elsewhere in Australia.

† Not recorded separately.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to the United Kingdom (19 per cent. in 1960-61), Papua and New Guinea (19 per cent.), British Pacific Islands (11 per cent.), U.S. Pacific Islands (13 per cent.), Canada (9 per cent.), and Hong Kong (8 per cent.).

HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1935-36. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 799 Hay: Area and Production

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
AREA (acres)						
Average—						
1936-1940	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	*	788,365†
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	*	657,245†
1946-1950	242,965	190,100	87,232	1,122	7,835	529,254
1951-1955	124,890	106,132	110,581	938	44,415	386,956
1956-1960	102,236	86,014	180,068	1,347	172,696	542,361
Season—						
1955-56	84,487	102,173	195,204	1,633	177,975	561,472
1956-57	32,891	46,079	142,696	904	144,003	366,573
1957-58	209,198	105,799	164,604	2,098	73,081	554,780
1958-59	102,173	117,298	230,912	1,173	295,309	746,865
1959-60	82,429	58,722	166,926	927	173,112	482,116
1960-61	101,002	98,059	207,844	953	342,344	750,202
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	*	945,427†
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	*	684,961†
1946-1950	281,823	212,865	161,990	1,211	10,612	668,501
1951-1955	147,340	123,733	199,960	1,086	60,596	532,715
1956-1960	116,693	103,743	294,595	1,458	259,637	776,126
Season—						
1955-56	127,886	139,660	298,282	1,973	278,472	846,273
1956-57	39,529	52,445	224,580	1,200	219,851	537,605
1957-58	143,161	78,313	223,435	1,479	88,648	535,036
1958-59	157,887	171,722	397,421	1,802	453,613	1,182,445
1959-60	115,004	76,577	329,259	835	257,595	779,270
1960-61	153,654	149,489	405,395	1,470	532,921	1,242,929
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	*	1.20†
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	*	1.04†
1946-1950	1.16	1.12	1.86	1.08	1.35	1.26
1951-1955	1.18	1.17	1.81	1.16	1.36	1.38
1956-1960	1.14	1.21	1.64	1.08	1.50	1.43
Season—						
1955-56	1.51	1.37	1.53	1.21	1.56	1.51
1956-57	1.20	1.14	1.57	1.33	1.53	1.47
1957-58	0.68	0.74	1.36	0.70	1.21	0.96
1958-59	1.55	1.46	1.72	1.54	1.54	1.58
1959-60	1.40	1.30	1.97	0.90	1.49	1.62
1960-61	1.52	1.52	1.95	1.54	1.56	1.66

* Not available.

† Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. Certain particulars regarding the operations of the sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are given in the chapter "Factories".

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

Table 800. Sugar-cane: Area and Production

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Acre Cut	Total	Average per Acre Cut
	Acres			Tons		£	£ s. d.
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26-16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34-22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21-03	279,700	36 14 5
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32-20	482,520	46 2 6
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37-83	1,080,690	143 13 5
1956-57	9,182	9,419	18,601	294,087	32-03	1,246,410	135 14 11
1957-58	10,734	9,241	19,975	303,086	28-24	1,292,690	120 8 7
1958-59	13,368	9,727	23,095	471,798	35-29	1,948,370	145 15 0
1959-60	14,248	10,510	24,758	574,527	40-32	2,264,300	158 18 5
1960-61	13,657	11,385	25,042	480,147	35-16	2,248,250	164 12 5

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

The area under sugar-cane has increased markedly during recent seasons, and reached a record (25,042 acres) in 1960-61. The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which is to operate from 1st September, 1956 to 31st May, 1962, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the oversea importation of sugar and fixes the wholesale prices of refined sugar on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government determines peak quotas (the quantity of raw sugar the Government undertakes to acquire) for each sugar mill in Queensland on the understanding that mills allot quotas to individual canegrowers, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes refined sugar available in Australia at the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-processing industry.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and oversea marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less refining, transport, and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the Australian wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

Table 801. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 31st December	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realisation Price per ton Paid to Mills	Date of Change	Wholesale Price per Ton	Retail Price per lb.
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	d.
1938	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 3 11	(1938)	33 4 0	4
1955	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 9 0	24-3-52	65 12 10	8
1956	53 11 6	41 6 5	46 14 3	13-10-52	73 16 11	9
1957	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 7 6	14-5-56	82 1 0	10
1958	54 15 0	39 8 2	45 9 11	16-5-60	90 5 2	11
1959	56 8 6	40 6 3	47 9 11			
1960	62 10 6	39 19 1	49 1 9			

From 1939 to 1952, the United Kingdom Ministry of Food purchased Australia's surplus raw sugar at prices which were negotiated annually. The prices varied from £11 5s. per ton (sterling currency, including tariff preference) in 1939 to £38 10s. in 1952.

Under the British Government Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and has been extended to 1968, Australia is permitted to export up to 600,000 tons of raw sugar per annum. This basic export quota may be increased when the exports from any of the countries which participate in the Agreement fall short of their basic quota, and the deficiency is shared among the other participating countries. The United

Kingdom is to take about 300,000 tons of Australia's sugar exports at a price negotiated annually; the prices negotiated for 1960 and 1961 were £44 8s. 10d. and £45 2s. (sterling) per ton, respectively. The balance of Australia's sugar exports is sold at world prices plus tariff preferences where applicable. In 1960 and 1961, Australia had an additional quota of 51,000 tons as her share of the increased allocation to Commonwealth countries under the 1958 International Sugar Agreement; this quota was to be sold without the benefit of tariff preferences.

The United Kingdom Sugar Act, 1956, provided for the reversion of dealings in sugar in the United Kingdom to a trader to trader basis, as from 1st January, 1957. However, a Sugar Board created under the Act is responsible for the purchase of the negotiated-price sugar which the United Kingdom contracted to take under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Commonwealth and State Governments for many years, but the industry in New South Wales has not progressed greatly. There is a State Tobacco Specialist to advise farmers and to conduct field experiments; assistance has been given by scientific investigations financed from Commonwealth and State funds and from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers; the industry has a highly protective tariff; and on occasions it has been aided by government subsidy. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has investigated many fundamental problems connected with tobacco culture, and has developed a technique to control blue mould in the seed bed. Tobacco varieties which are resistant to blue mould have been developed by the Department of Agriculture, and are made available to growers.

The principal tobacco-growing districts in New South Wales are in the North Western Slope division, the Riverina division (where there has been rapid development in recent seasons), and the Northern Tableland division. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1921-22 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 802. Tobacco-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£ s.
Average—						
1922-1926	135	1,493	12,234	8.19	95,890	64 6
1927-1931	87	688	4,310	6.26	38,128	55 8
1932-1936	180	1,931	12,041	6.24	149,414	77 5
1937-1941	52	759	5,175	6.82	49,508	65 5
1942-1946	39	643	5,064	7.88	58,852	91 12
1947-1951	22	385	2,895	7.57	58,444	152 15
1952-1956	29	581	4,972	8.55	280,024	481 16
1957-1961	73	1,863	14,595	7.83	836,332	448 16
Season—						
1955-56	40	893	4,882	5.47	347,600	389 5
1956-57	49	1,031	7,186	6.97	485,060	470 10
1957-58	51	1,193	11,029	9.24	644,910	557 7
1958-59	63	1,543	10,335	6.70	691,330	448 1
1959-60	83	2,142	12,837	5.99	873,220	407 13
1960-61	119	3,408	31,590	9.27	1,467,140	430 10

Many of the growers voluntarily submit their leaf to the Queensland Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board. Manufacturers of Australian cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf; since 1st July, 1961, the percentage has been 35 per cent. for cigarettes and 25 per cent. for tobacco.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (where the area under vines in 1960-61 included 6,014 acres for drying, 314 acres for wine, and 191 acres for table use), the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (4,361 acres for wine, 982 acres for table use, and 7 acres for drying), the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire (1,196 acres for drying, 194 acres for wine, and 69 acres for table use), and in the Hunter and Manning Division (1,184 acres for wine and 157 acres for table use).

The following table shows the total area under vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons, distinguishing the purpose for which the vines were cultivated:—

Table 803. Grapes: Area Under Vines

Season	Bearing Vines				Young Vines (not yet bearing)			Total Area under Vines
	For Table Use	For Drying	For Wine	Total	For Wine	For Other Purposes	Total	
	Acres							
1938-39	3,178	5,011	7,499	15,688	647	644	1,291	16,979
1950-51	2,496	5,411	7,127	15,034	1,088	795	1,883	16,917
1951-52	2,218	5,668	7,181	15,067	934	1,046	1,980	17,047
1952-53	2,367	5,813	7,424	15,604	884	1,518	2,402	18,006
1953-54	2,312	6,155	7,554	16,021	719	1,388	2,107	18,128
1954-55	2,285	6,586	7,614	16,485	491	1,229	1,720	18,205
1955-56	2,408	6,967	7,251	16,626	422	1,051	1,473	18,099
1956-57	2,315	6,983	7,037	16,335	365	694	1,059	17,394
1957-58	2,344	7,069	6,830	16,243	303	438	741	16,984
1958-59	2,298	7,108	6,780	16,186	348	718	1,066	17,252
1959-60	2,317	7,167	6,494	15,978	402	856	1,258	17,236
1960-61	2,318	6,803	6,436	15,557	588	843	1,431	16,988

The production of table, dried, and wine grapes in 1938-39 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below cannot therefore be related to the acreages given in the previous table.

Table 804. Grapes: Production

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.		Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.
1938-39	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1955-56	3,327	5,038	14,371	2,350
1950-51	2,994	5,390	16,850	4,372	1956-57	3,620	9,965	19,427	3,463
1951-52	3,132	7,631	23,998	5,465	1957-58	4,765	11,282	23,496	4,150
1952-53	3,651	10,541	22,953	4,250	1958-59	5,007	11,770	24,159	4,397
1953-54	4,268	8,852	27,138	5,066	1959-60	4,531	8,184	20,690	3,840
1954-55	3,627	8,536	13,544	2,271	1960-61	5,570	11,758	25,535	4,904

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown on page 865.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

For many years, the wine export trade was assisted by a Commonwealth bounty, paid under Wine Export Bounty Acts, on all wine shipped oversea. Payment of the bounty was discontinued in 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, £500,000 of the sum available to meet bounty payments was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account. This money was to be used for the assistance of the wine industry, requests for assistance being subject to investigation by the Tariff Board and approval by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The Australian Wine Research Institute was established in 1955, at Urrbrae (near Adelaide). Under the Wine Research Act, 1955, £100,000 was paid to the Institute, from the Wine Industry Assistance Account, for capital expenditure on land, buildings, and laboratories, and the balance of the account was invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1961, the Australian Wine Board is responsible for Australian wine promotion both in Australia and oversea, controls the export of Australian wine, and supervises the sale and distribution of the wine exported. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, has a London agency which advises on marketing conditions. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1960-61 was at the rate of 12s. per ton of fresh grapes and 36s. per ton of dried grapes.

FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, and almonds are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, and apricots from November to February.

The following table shows the area (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

Table 805. Fruit: Area and Production

Fruit		Area under Cultivation			Production		
		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		Acres			Bushels		
Citrus Fruit—							
Oranges:	Navel	8,680	8,855	8,906	950,475	1,310,579	1,054,500
	Valencia	16,011	16,031	15,990	1,667,969	2,578,411	1,831,499
	Other	775	737	670	80,019	99,080	97,420
	Total	25,466	25,623	25,566	2,698,463	3,988,070	2,983,419
	Lemons	2,311	2,361	2,354	280,671	364,037	361,890
	Mandarins	1,952	2,019	2,072	147,590	212,192	166,475
	Grape Fruit	519	500	493	156,245	156,468	155,213
	Other	10	19	14	976	2,293	1,054
Total, Citrus Fruit		30,258	30,522	30,499	3,283,945	4,723,060	3,668,051
Other Orchard Fruit—							
Apples		15,722	16,086	16,693	1,862,477	2,261,115	2,385,927
Apricots		2,016	2,036	2,038	309,602	262,368	258,278
Cherries		2,113	2,295	2,457	113,829	156,472	127,117
Figs		104	86	79	16,909	8,092	9,818
Nectarines		487	473	476	49,739	47,124	48,932
Peaches: Canning		3,786	4,229	4,245	413,184	571,045	419,129
Other		3,208	3,171	3,421	313,069	294,633	333,126
Pears: Canning		1,180	1,131	1,265	168,474	195,751	216,412
Other		1,975	2,244	1,920	328,502	407,518	404,635
Plums		1,577	1,596	1,577	105,105	131,654	96,134
Prunes		2,974	3,049	3,137	266,157	330,242	377,754
Quinces		218	169	135	23,251	15,913	16,131
Other		62	47	58	...	...	...
Total, Other Orchard Fruit		35,422	36,612	37,501	...	...	...
Plantation Fruit—							
Bananas		25,197	24,921	23,611	3,917,640	4,171,022	4,188,297
Papaws		44	45	28	10,388	9,459	5,495
Passion Fruit		901	862	639	41,216	38,704	29,695
Pineapples		542	453	293	95,224	81,518	52,934
Total, Plantation Fruit		26,684	26,281	24,571	...	...	...
Berry Fruit		16	31	28	389*	626*	852*
Olives		141	176	142	3,722*	3,314*	3,248*
Edible Nuts—							
Almonds		137	121	99	46,495†	61,745†	33,871†
Other		122	127	122	...	...	...
Total, All Fruit		92,780	93,870	92,962	...	...	...

* Cwt.

† lb.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit are shown in the next table:—

Table 806. Citrus Fruits: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre Bearing	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—							
1937-1941	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	728,460	30 18 2
1942-1946	23,500	5,225	28,725	2,682,546	93	1,629,954	56 13 6
1947-1951	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	1,773,288	70 10 5
1952-1956	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	3,036,990	115 5 3
1957-1961	24,206	6,386	30,592	3,889,732	161	3,244,560	134 0 10
Season—							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	823,300	35 3 2
1955-56	27,451	5,657	33,108	4,280,516	156	2,566,110	93 9 7
1956-57	25,722	5,437	31,159	4,359,194	169	2,323,500	90 6 8
1957-58	24,852	5,667	30,519	3,414,412	137	3,685,800	148 6 2
1958-59	23,595	6,663	30,258	3,283,945	139	3,577,500	151 12 5
1959-60	23,513	7,009	30,522	4,723,060	201	2,468,430	104 19 8
1960-61	23,347	7,152	30,499	3,668,051	157	4,167,550	178 10 2

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division. Of 30,499 acres under citrus fruits in 1960-61, approximately 16,500 acres were in the areas first named and about 6,400 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of citrus fruit trees of bearing age and the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 807. Citrus Fruits: Trees and Production

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total, Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total, Oranges				
TREES OF BEARING AGE (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1955-56	756.1	1,370.0	87.6	2,213.7	252.2	162.6	58.0	2,686.5
1956-57	711.4	1,317.0	71.8	2,100.2	226.7	148.1	55.0	2,530.0
1957-58	680.9	1,293.1	70.5	2,044.5	212.9	137.5	55.3	2,450.2
1958-59	625.3	1,265.2	58.7	1,949.2	192.9	130.7	47.8	2,320.6
1959-60	630.0	1,279.5	52.8	1,962.3	184.3	129.7	45.3	2,321.6
1960-61	620.2	1,277.2	52.0	1,949.4	185.8	129.0	44.3	2,308.5
PRODUCTION (Thousand bushels)								
1938-39	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1955-56	1,292.4	2,137.0	131.1	3,560.5	395.8	186.4	137.8	4,280.5
1956-57	1,342.4	2,186.5	116.9	3,645.8	392.5	180.8	140.1	4,359.2
1957-58	1,045.4	1,730.1	94.7	2,870.2	266.0	134.8	143.4	3,414.4
1958-59	950.5	1,668.0	80.0	2,698.5	280.7	147.6	157.1	3,283.9
1959-60	1,310.6	2,578.4	99.1	3,988.1	364.0	212.2	158.8	4,723.1
1960-61	1,054.5	1,831.5	97.4	2,983.4	361.9	166.5	156.3	3,668.1

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising about two-thirds and navels three-tenths of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 19 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1960-61, lemon trees decreased by 10 per cent., and mandarin trees decreased by 61 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. Despite the decreasing number of trees of bearing age, the crop in 1959-60 was the highest yet recorded.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the area and value of production of non-citrus orchard fruit at intervals since 1936-37:—

Table 808. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Acre Bearing	
	Acres			£	£	s. d.
Average—						
1937-1941	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27	9 11
1942-1946	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61	7 2
1947-1951	32,697	6,936	39,633	2,820,736	86	5 4
1952-1956	29,696	7,477	37,173	5,373,406	180	18 11
1957-1961	27,361	9,585	36,946	6,146,468	224	12 10
Season—						
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26	8 4
1955-56	29,844	8,195	38,039	5,818,510	194	19 3
1956-57	27,659	7,807	35,466	5,238,510	189	7 11
1957-58	27,487	8,652	36,139	6,500,510	236	9 11
1958-59	26,996	9,727	36,723	5,725,320	212	1 7
1959-60	27,416	10,482	37,898	6,498,730	237	0 10
1960-61	27,248	11,255	38,503	6,769,270	248	8 8

* Includes Passion Fruit.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1960-61, 11,202 acres were in the Central Tableland, 6,798 acres were in the South Western Slope, and 8,480 acres (mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) were in the Riverina division.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

The number of trees of bearing age and the production of the principal varieties of non-citrus fruit in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 809. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
TREES OF BEARING AGE							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1955-56	1,072,890	271,107	554,229	162,121	128,329	233,478	169,969
1956-57	1,056,070	267,951	440,490	142,552	121,767	233,126	158,137
1957-58	1,079,875	266,828	432,698	139,612	121,871	235,279	159,886
1958-59	1,103,170	251,738	418,382	139,085	111,697	235,580	141,983
1959-60	1,119,851	258,634	435,129	139,541	110,501	241,226	150,660
1960-61	1,118,314	251,091	458,680	137,748	102,831	242,876	153,710
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1955-56	1,645,276	427,036	896,454	344,827	121,718	264,165	112,729
1956-57	1,348,259	379,561	689,234	255,643	95,150	187,352	105,718
1957-58	1,666,923	472,631	836,998	233,205	115,189	218,818	136,977
1958-59	1,862,477	496,976	726,253	309,602	105,105	266,157	113,829
1959-60	2,261,115	603,269	865,678	262,368	131,654	330,242	156,472
1960-61	2,385,927	621,047	752,255	258,278	96,134	377,754	127,117

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 810. Banana-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
		Acres			Bushels	£
1929-30	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1934-35	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1938-39	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1948-49	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	1,789,890
1950-51	2,515	17,943	2,162	20,105	2,536,328	2,502,140
1951-52	2,412	16,447	2,638	19,085	2,229,192	4,411,940
1952-53	2,441	16,007	3,940	19,947	1,790,265	3,877,810
1953-54	2,580	16,842	3,872	20,714	2,747,717	4,655,290
1954-55	2,694	17,926	3,610	21,536	2,521,741	4,426,950
1955-56	2,703	19,566	2,117	21,683	4,037,187	2,820,090
1956-57	2,516	18,610	2,192	20,802	3,063,235	4,589,220
1957-58	2,488	17,789	3,162	20,951	2,871,406	6,096,460
1958-59	2,997	20,786	4,411	25,197	3,917,640	5,293,140
1959-60	2,910	21,409	3,512	24,921	4,171,022	4,229,820
1960-61	2,726	21,093	2,518	23,611	4,188,297	4,593,790

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the North Coast division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The industry developed rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has again expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 20,000 acres. The production of bananas in 1960-61 was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern market are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight, and Pomona irrigation areas and on the lower Murray generally, where there are many producers with private water licences. The earlier plantings on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area are now mostly used for supplying wineries and distilleries. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots, peaches, pears, and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Junee, Albury, and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1939 and the last eleven years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Table 811. Dried Fruits: Production

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Peaches	Apricots	Nectarines	Pears	Total
Tons									
1939	1,282	4,114	395	1,049	120	187	2	2	7,151
1950	808	4,816	346	1,799	28	103	8	2	7,910
1951	969	3,747	664	2,080	35	62	6	6	7,569
1952	536	6,398	697	1,827	25	63	6	12	9,564
1953	990	8,452	1,099	2,706	17	31	7	7	13,309
1954	582	6,992	1,244	2,747	21	78	3	2	11,669
1955	664	6,916	957	1,915	16	34	...	...	10,502
1956	725	3,939	374	2,232	6	15	...	...	7,291
1957	585	8,223	1,157	1,750	1	7	...	...	11,723
1958	674	9,104	1,505	2,104	6	3	...	...	13,396
1959	856	9,425	1,489	2,593	3	22	...	...	14,388
1960	462	6,282	1,439	3,238	4	17	...	...	11,442

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded boxes. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable oversea marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 812. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Per cent. of Production											
Currants	53	39	39	29	30	35½	30	42	21½	35½	49
Sultanas	38	47	19	16	16½	17½	23½	20	13½	16½	23
Lexias	76	52	72	33	22½	44	66	78	37½	49	39
Prunes*	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	...	...	66½	50
Peaches*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Apricots*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

* A quota is not declared each season.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 813. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1959-60	1960-61	Unit of Quantity	1959-60	1960-61
	Acres	Acres			
Potatoes	19,159	18,365	Ton	81,908	85,182
Carrots	1,605	1,787	Ton	12,651	14,711
Onions	697	624	Ton	3,658	3,935
Parsnips	336	455	Ton	1,939	3,715
Beetroot	515	555	Ton	2,871	3,392
Tomatoes	3,202	3,690	Half-case	1,943,004	2,542,427
Beans, French	7,043	7,152	Bushel	1,063,301	1,016,887
Peas, Green	19,747	22,062	Bushel	1,390,276	1,541,774
Cabbages	1,219	1,168	Dozen	499,826	473,419
Cauliflowers	1,883	1,833	Dozen	550,243	530,196
Lettuce	940	902	Case	431,535	402,607
Asparagus	2,092	2,118	lb.	6,591,951	7,132,270
Other Vegetables	7,516	7,296	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	65,954	68,007	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of £1 per annum. The fees collected are expended for the benefit of the industry. A Potato Marketing Board, which had controlled marketing in New South Wales since 1948, was voted out by growers in 1956.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Northern and Central Tableland divisions, as the following table shows.

Table 814. Potatoes: Area and Production

Season	Area					Production				
	Coastal Di-visions	North-ern Table-land	Central Table-land	All Other Di-visions	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Di-visions	North-ern Table-land	Central Table-land	All Other Di-visions	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres					Tons				
1950-51	6,155	3,281	6,450	2,488	18,374	13,866	5,294	17,636	6,306	43,102
1951-52	6,431	3,342	6,848	2,413	19,034	16,717	9,744	19,257	6,302	52,020
1952-53	5,706	3,855	6,226	2,332	18,119	16,878	10,772	16,576	6,906	51,132
1953-54	4,710	3,912	5,685	2,206	16,513	17,494	11,137	20,873	8,542	58,046
1954-55	4,115	3,451	4,746	1,585	13,897	13,658	10,049	17,627	6,366	47,700
1955-56	3,772	3,593	4,400	1,505	13,270	14,797	8,938	14,828	5,599	44,162
1956-57	5,452	3,438	4,318	1,751	14,959	21,598	12,198	14,491	6,172	54,459
1957-58	6,184	4,136	5,237	1,769	17,326	23,047	15,867	20,566	7,209	66,689
1958-59	5,275	4,114	6,364	1,729	17,482	24,521	16,154	36,226	7,549	84,450
1959-60	5,554	4,339	7,462	1,804	19,159	25,064	12,163	37,176	7,505	81,908
1960-61	5,570	3,845	7,113	1,837	18,365	28,623	13,559	34,970	8,030	85,182

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 815. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30th June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled		Vegetables, Canned or Bottled *		Fruit Juice (natural)	
	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)
	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	Thous. gals.	£ thous.
1938-39	28,387	507	4,902	170	53	16
1956-57	38,539	2,908	37,082	3,315	265	130
1957-58	42,874	3,177	31,557	3,321	384	207
1958-59	36,914	2,568	31,105	3,449	358	180
1959-60	39,312	2,759	32,742	3,734	562	321
1960-61	32,420	2,506	43,368	4,796	536	310

* From 1959-60, includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 857), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) for the payment of domestic and export sugar rebates. The domestic sugar rebate (£5 per ton of refined cane sugar since 1st June, 1960) is designed to assist the Australian manufactured fruits industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current agreement, which is to operate until 31st May, 1962, the Queensland Government contributes £264,000 (£120,000 before 1st June, 1960) annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products or for research directed to increasing the yield per acre of fruit required for Australian manufactured fruit products.

Domestic and export sugar rebates paid in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £64,007 (domestic £31,061, export £32,946) in 1959-60 and £89,972 (domestic £66,755, export £23,217) in 1960-61.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-1959.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom, which up to 1954 imported them in bulk quantities under the system of Government contracts initiated during the war. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1960 at 5,237,000 cases of deciduous tree fruits and 1,641,000 cases of canned pineapple products, to be disposed of as follows—United Kingdom, 58 per cent.; other countries of export, 8 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 34 per cent. New South Wales production represented approximately 13 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal centre for the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Municipal Markets, owned and controlled by the City Council. Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, pumpkins, swedes, carrots, etc.) are also sold wholesale at the Alexandria markets, and from wharves and at Sussex Street merchants' stores. There are markets of less importance at Newcastle, West Maitland, and other cities and towns.

Fruit and vegetables reach Sydney by rail, road, and sea, and are carried by express freight trains from adjoining States, the North Coast, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and the Batlow district. Freight rate concessions are made on consignments in truck lots. Berry fruits and occasionally beans are freighted by air.

Growers usually consign their produce to agents and co-operative societies for sale by private treaty on a commission basis, to wholesale merchants, or sell direct to buyers in a section of the Municipal Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Most fruit is sold in one-half or bushel cases. Pineapples, paw paws, etc., however, are packed in tropical cases ($1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels), bananas in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases, and cherries and figs in $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 816. Fruit: Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight

Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ..	42	Grapes ..	56	Oranges ..	50	Pineapples ..	46
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	50	Passion Fruit ..	34	Plums ..	56
Bananas ..	56	Mandarins ..	46	Peaches ..	48	Quinces ..	42
Cherries ..	48	Nectarines ..	46	Pears ..	50	Tomatoes ..	48
Figs ..	48						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches, and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data.

Farm Produce Agents Act

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, etc., must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1960. However, auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, may not, without written consent of the vendor, buy produce consigned to them for sale, must keep books in the form prescribed, and must conform to the

approved practices of their calling. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce, less commission and other charges, must be accounted for to growers. Commission may not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 1s. 3d. per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, 1s. per bushel case, 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, and 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel case for fruit and tomatoes); but for vegetables, potatoes, and other edible roots and tubers sold outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, the maximum commission rate is 10 per cent. Charges are also fixed under the Act for services performed in respect of produce consigned for sale.

At 1st January, 1961, the number of agents registered was 303, of whom 280 were in the metropolitan area, 20 in Newcastle, and 3 in country centres.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, usually contributing between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coastal, slopes, and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle, and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheatgrowing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1951, and at the end of each season since 1952:—

Table 817. Livestock in New South Wales

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1952	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1953	298,367	3,648,733	57,461,000	298,690
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1954	280,063	3,554,016	59,639,000	371,608
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1955	258,153	3,460,692	59,200,000	375,019
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1956	247,139	3,678,634	62,988,000	343,030
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1957	235,505	3,910,827	67,670,000	386,789
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1958	220,684	3,736,300	65,410,000	397,011
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1959	214,445	3,663,476	67,936,000	348,730
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1960	204,011	3,840,565	71,000,000	398,959
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

Table 818. Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1961

State	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	192	4,242	68,087	455
Victoria	64	2,864	26,620	319
Queensland	224	7,002	22,125	448
South Australia	27	561	14,952	144
Western Australia	40	1,100	17,151	176
Tasmania	9	394	3,439	71
Northern Territory	40	1,128	14	3
Australian Capital Territory ..	1	12	278	
Total, Australia	597	17,303	152,666	1,616
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W. ..	32.2	24.5	44.6	28.2

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1947 and for each year since 1949.

Table 819. Stock-Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1949	86,509
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1950	91,127
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1951	94,424
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1952	92,992
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1953	96,932
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1954	97,980
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1955	96,388
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1956	102,246
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1957	109,133
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1958	104,980
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1959	106,715
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1960	111,446
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1961	112,428

*At 31st December in 1861 to 1910, at 30th June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31st March in later years.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been much less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. As the statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising the Western Slope and Central Plains divisions, where large numbers of stock are depastured. The divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 820. Livestock, in Divisions

Statistical Divisions	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)					Proportion per cent. of Total				
	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1960‡	1961‡	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1960‡	1961‡
SHEEP										
Coastal	1,483	1,048	1,277	1,366	1,221	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.8
Tableland	7,882	7,524	12,879	16,843	16,507	12.8	19.9	23.2	23.7	24.2
Western Slope ..	10,869	9,743	17,579	23,144	22,065	17.6	25.8	31.6	32.6	32.4
Central Plains and Riverina ..	25,194	14,370	16,328	20,813	19,951	40.7	38.1	29.4	29.3	29.3
Western	16,403	5,065	7,505	8,834	8,343	26.5	13.4	13.5	12.5	12.3
Total, N.S.W. ..	61,831	37,750	55,568	71,000	68,087	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN REGISTERED DAIRIES ¶										
Coastal	197	674	941	856	861	57.4	79.9	89.2	91.1	91.0
Tableland	67	73	39	24	24	19.5	8.6	3.7	2.6	2.6
Western Slope ..	37	59	61	38	37	10.8	7.0	5.8	4.0	3.9
Central Plains and Riverina ..	35	36	13	21	23	10.2	4.3	1.2	2.2	2.4
Western	7	2	1	1	1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	343	844	1,055	940	946	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE										
Coastal	640	1,009	682	983	1,046	35.9	39.9	39.8	33.9	31.7
Tableland	465	580	393	649	761	26.0	22.9	22.9	22.4	23.1
Western Slope ..	247	441	370	702	826	13.8	17.4	21.6	24.2	25.1
Central Plains and Riverina ..	339	369	208	478	565	19.0	14.6	12.1	16.5	17.1
Western	94	132	61	89	98	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.0	3.0
Total, N.S.W. ..	1,785	2,531	1,714	2,901	3,296	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES										
Coastal	163	203	151	65	61	34.7	30.6	28.4	31.9	31.8
Tableland	92	112	91	39	38	19.6	16.9	17.1	19.1	19.8
Western Slope ..	76	168	150	49	46	16.2	25.4	28.2	24.0	23.9
Central Plains and Riverina ..	95	152	113	37	34	20.2	22.9	21.2	18.1	17.7
Western	44	28	27	14	13	9.3	4.2	5.1	6.9	6.8
Total, N.S.W. ..	470	663	532	204	192	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

‡ At 31st March.

¶ In 1891, all cows in milk; in 1921, all dairy cows and springing heifers.

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, in which more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in registered dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilization of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1956 and at the end of each year since 1952, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 821. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1911	48,830	2.0	1952	53,676	—0.8
1866	11,562	15.5	1916	36,490	—5.6	1953	57,461	7.1
1871	16,278	7.1	1921	37,750	0.7	1954	59,639	3.8
1876	25,269	9.2	1926	53,860	7.4	1955	59,200	—0.7
1881	36,591	7.7	1931	53,366	—0.2	1956	62,988	6.4
1886	39,169	1.4	1936	51,936	—0.5	1957	67,670	7.4
1891	61,831	9.6	1941	55,568	1.4	1958	65,410	—3.3
1896	48,318	—4.8	1946	44,076	—4.1	1959	67,936	3.9
1901	41,857	—2.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1960	71,000	4.5
1906	44,132	1.1	1956	62,988	3.3	1961	68,087	—4.1

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31st March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilizing of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,662,000. The number further declined to 43,105,000 in 1947, but, with a succession of good seasons and high wool prices, rapid recovery was made. In the five years from 1957 to 1961, the number of sheep averaged 68,021,000; the number in 1960 (71,000,000) was the highest on record, and was about 15 per cent. greater than the peak of 1891.

The numbers of sheep in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 822. Sheep Numbers, in Divisions

At 31st March	Tableland Divisions			Western Slope Divisions			Central Plains Divisions		River- ina Division	Western Division		Total, including Coastal Divisions
	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.		E.D. *	W.D *	
Thousands												
1926†	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1931†	3,068	5,077	3,159	5,998	4,694	6,578	4,624	5,698	6,588	3,117	3,605	53,366
1936	3,095	5,267	3,716	5,621	4,496	6,620	4,018	5,278	6,283	2,909	3,444	51,936
1941	3,105	5,728	4,046	5,355	4,685	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,935	55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1955	3,314	6,379	4,202	5,679	4,992	8,344	4,667	5,845	6,966	3,231	4,356	59,200
1956	3,456	6,645	4,265	5,853	5,442	8,711	4,813	6,448	7,669	3,601	4,855	62,988
1957	3,688	7,062	4,470	6,087	5,930	9,594	5,081	6,834	8,581	4,009	5,077	67,670
1958	3,759	7,104	4,411	6,124	5,761	9,420	4,732	6,261	8,296	3,774	4,451	65,410
1959	3,840	7,507	4,456	6,241	6,079	9,802	5,099	6,786	8,418	3,629	4,752	67,936
1960	4,170	7,955	4,718	6,345	6,400	10,399	5,248	7,113	8,452	3,650	5,184	71,000
1961	4,081	7,684	4,742	5,938	6,187	9,940	4,945	6,533	8,473	3,627	4,717	68,087

* E.D.—East of Darling; W.D.—West of Darling.

† At 30th June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

Table 823. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March
	Thousands					
1950-51	12,507	5,718	387	5,589	(+) 813	54,111
1951-52	11,147	5,407	544	5,631	(—) 435	53,676
1952-53	13,646	6,666	712	2,483	(+) 3,785	57,461
1953-54	14,469	7,042	1,489	3,760	(+) 2,178	59,639
1954-55	13,313	7,536	1,716	4,500	(—) 439	59,200
1955-56	15,770	7,043	880	4,059	(+) 3,788	62,988
1956-57	16,967	6,560	805	4,920	(+) 4,682	67,670
1957-58	14,273	7,512	1,468	7,553	(—) 2,260	65,410
1958-59	16,856	8,447	1,383	4,500	(+) 2,526	67,936
1959-60	19,330	9,958	1,742	4,566	(+) 3,064	71,000
1960-61	17,176	11,457	2,731	5,901	(—) 2,913	68,087

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death attributable mainly to floods and to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1954-55 and 1957-58 (when seasonal conditions were dry), sheep numbers increased substantially in each season from 1952-53 to 1959-60, reaching a record level (71,000,000) in March, 1960. The fall in sheep numbers during the 1960-61 season was attribut-

able mainly to a record number of slaughterings and a lower level of lambing. Despite the reverse in 1960-61, the number of sheep in March, 1961 was 14,000,000 (or 26 per cent.) higher than in 1951.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock:—

Table 824. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31st March, 1960

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	655	520	559	201	23	1,958
50-99	133	391	291	118	12	945
100-199	157	643	537	200	19	1,556
200-299	108	552	518	214	15	1,407
300-399	99	557	571	292	16	1,535
400-499	109	520	623	396	11	1,659
500-999	340	2,613	3,691	2,342	55	9,041
1,000-1,999	285	3,321	5,028	2,961	106	11,701
2,000-4,999	112	1,951	2,880	2,439	819	8,201
5,000-9,999	24	347	412	503	644	1,930
10,000-19,999	6	74	76	147	84	387
20,000-49,999	...	11	14	47	12	84
50,000 or more	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total Holdings	2,028	11,500	15,200	9,864	1,816	40,408

Almost three-quarters of the sheep flocks in the State contained from 500 to 4,999 sheep. The most numerous flocks were those with 1,000 to 1,999 sheep, and they represented 29 per cent. of the total number of flocks. About one-fifth of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only four flocks had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1891 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 825. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1891	5,358	2,248	1,954	1,696	686	495	491	259	13,187
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1956	10,945	10,452	9,968	6,038	1,325	262	55	5	39,050
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408

AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 826. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
Thousands						Per cent.				
1951	704	28,342	14,411	10,654	54,111	1·3	52·4	26·6	19·7	100·0
1952	701	28,081	14,950	9,944	53,676	1·3	52·3	27·9	18·5	100·0
1953	734	29,582	15,190	11,955	57,461	1·3	51·5	26·4	20·8	100·0
1954	774	30,638	15,850	12,377	59,639	1·3	51·4	26·6	20·7	100·0
1955	782	31,424	15,768	11,226	59,200	1·3	53·1	26·6	19·0	100·0
1956	802	32,645	16,329	13,212	62,988	1·3	51·8	25·9	21·0	100·0
1957	836	34,917	17,505	14,412	67,670	1·2	51·6	25·9	21·3	100·0
1958	854	34,652	18,025	11,879	65,410	1·3	53·0	27·5	18·2	100·0
1959	867	35,556	17,532	13,981	67,936	1·3	52·3	25·8	20·6	100·0
1960	868	36,548	17,844	15,740	71,000	1·2	51·5	25·1	22·2	100·0
1961	894	36,242	17,476	13,475	68,087	1·3	53·2	25·7	19·8	100·0

LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1931-32 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 827. Lambing

Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.		Thousands		Per cent.
Average—							
1932-1936	19,877	12,725	64·0	1950-51	19,370	12,507	64·6
1937-1941	20,704	13,270	64·1	1951-52	18,904	11,147	59·0
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63·3	1952-53	19,703	13,646	69·3
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67·4	1953-54	20,661	14,469	70·0
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67·5	1954-55	19,818	13,313	67·2
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68·3	1955-56	22,204	15,770	71·0
Season—							
1946-47	18,695	11,240	60·1	1956-57	24,012	16,967	70·7
1947-48	18,124	12,861	71·0	1957-58	23,841	14,273	59·9
1948-49	19,115	13,770	72·0	1958-59	24,227	16,856	69·6
1949-50	19,162	13,280	69·3	1959-60	26,656	19,330	72·5
				1960-61	25,217	17,176	68·1

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty-five seasons from 1931-32 to 1955-56, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged about 20,000,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 13,050,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated improved from 64.0 per cent. in the first five seasons to 67.5 per cent. in the last five seasons. In the five seasons from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the average number of ewes mated rose to almost 25,000,000, the average number of lambs marked to almost 17,000,000, and the ratio further improved to 68.3 per cent. Adverse seasonal conditions were primarily responsible for the poor lambing results in the 1951-52 and 1957-58 seasons. With generally favourable seasonal conditions since 1951-52, and quite favourable conditions since 1957-58, the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated has been in the vicinity of 70 per cent. In 1959-60, the ratio (72.5 per cent.), the number of ewes mated (26,656,000), and the number of lambs marked (19,330,000) gave the best lambing results on record.

Particulars of lambing in divisions of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Table 828. Lambing, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1959-60			1960-61		
	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.	Thousands		Per cent.
Coastal ..	324	238	73.7	278	190	68.3
Tableland—						
Northern ..	918	654	71.2	902	629	69.7
Central ..	2,587	2,008	77.6	2,454	1,830	74.6
Southern ..	1,323	999	75.5	1,310	953	72.7
Total ..	4,828	3,661	75.8	4,666	3,412	73.1
Western Slope—						
North ..	2,158	1,495	69.3	2,023	1,355	67.0
Central ..	2,833	2,140	75.5	2,768	2,003	72.4
South ..	3,691	2,812	76.2	3,473	2,363	68.0
Total ..	8,682	6,447	74.3	8,264	5,721	69.2
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ..	2,162	1,512	69.9	2,076	1,408	67.8
Central ..	2,960	2,180	73.6	2,695	1,697	62.9
Riverina ..	4,123	3,063	74.3	3,968	2,850	71.8
Total ..	9,245	6,755	73.1	8,739	5,955	68.1
Western ..	3,577	2,229	62.3	3,270	1,898	58.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	26,656	19,330	72.5	25,217	17,176	68.1

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the only suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln-merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 829. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1947	1953	1956	1959	1959
Merino	40,861,601	31,067,510	43,713,685	49,994,202	52,467,394	598,622
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	1,437,107	2,782,296	2,453,314	3,648,808	65,283
Polwarth	25,089	74,389	162,192	257,077	513,183	10,943
Border Leicester ..	124,774	412,839	303,114	331,783	1,164,172	96,377
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	118,864	114,803	119,843	249,737	16,401
Dorset Horn .. .	20,610	56,651	134,963	276,721	353,327	62,998
Southdown .. .	19,033	32,534	37,052	42,582	50,953	9,040
Other	12,701	7,509	7,125	9,687	56,621	5,508
<i>Total, Other Recognised Breeds</i>	<i>718,618</i>	<i>2,139,893</i>	<i>3,541,545</i>	<i>3,491,007</i>	<i>6,036,801</i>	<i>266,550</i>
Merino Comeback ..	2,483,916	2,059,812	4,141,779	3,791,491	3,407,629	974
Crossbred	4,812,528	7,837,785	6,063,991	5,711,300	6,024,176	1,330
Total, All Breeds	48,876,663	43,105,000	57,461,000	62,988,000	67,936,000	867,476

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. With recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 76 per cent. in 1953 and 79 per cent. in 1956. The proportion contracted to 77 per cent. in 1959, with the increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. This breed represented 10 per cent. of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion subsequently declined to 9 per cent. in 1956 and 1959.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier areas of the Plains and the Western Division, and in those parts of the Northern

and Southern Tableland in which winter feed is light, the merino ram is used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Central Tableland and Western Slope and in the Riverina, fat lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Southdown. The lambs mature rapidly, and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as fat lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There is a register of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal breeding organisations in 1960 was: Merino, 560; Poll Merino, 40; Corriedale, 219; Polwarth, 77; British Breeds, 1,220.

Since 1929, the oversea export of stud sheep has been prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister.

SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of experiment farms on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Experiment Farms in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of fat lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in the grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1881 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 830. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production *	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. lb.	£ thous.		Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1881-1885	188,763†	8,113	1945-46	431,549	27,157	25,234
1886-1890	258,956†	8,955	1946-47	432,621	42,541	40,277
1891-1895	362,726†	9,805	1947-48	422,260	64,255	61,384
1896-1900	281,648†	8,597	1948-49	463,208	86,095	82,348
1901-1905	260,517†	9,344	1949-50	515,043	126,948	122,188
1906-1910	369,321†	14,958	1950-51	492,130	288,697	281,396
1911-1915	357,256	15,468	1951-52	437,837	135,864	129,564
1916-1920	328,065	18,507	1952-53	556,552	192,124	181,989
1921-1925	323,635	24,272	1953-54	544,934	180,781	171,901
1926-1930	457,712	30,648	1954-55	540,977	155,335	147,294
1931-1935	488,064	20,679	1955-56	593,712	149,128	140,451
1936-1940	490,929	27,347	1956-57	660,343	217,124	206,280
1941-1945	513,508	28,311	1957-58	557,287	143,337	134,878
1946-1950	452,936	69,399	1958-59	684,184	134,763	125,290
1951-1955	514,486	190,560	1959-60	715,445	168,112	157,231
1956-1960	642,194	162,493	1960-61	664,276	138,881	128,639

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 890.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

Drought conditions were responsible for the reduced sheep flocks and wool production in the seasons from 1944-45 to 1947-48. The clip of 422,260,000 lb. in 1947-48 was the lowest since 1925-26. With restocking, shearing increased and the quantity of wool produced reached 515,000,000 lb. in 1949-50. Production fell slightly in 1950-51, and more heavily in 1951-52, when the average cut per head was almost $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. less than in the previous season. In 1952-53, as the result of a high average clip and a marked increase in the numbers shorn, the quantity of wool produced rose to 557,000,000 lb. Although there were further increases in the number of sheep shorn in 1953-54 and in 1954-55, the average cuts in those seasons were lower, and production fell slightly. High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in wool production rising sharply to 594,000,000 lb. in 1955-56 and 660,000,000 lb. in 1956-57. In 1957-58, when seasonal conditions were adverse, the number of sheep shorn contracted, the average cut per head was over 1 lb. lighter than in the previous season, and wool production fell sharply to 557,000,000 lb. Seasonal conditions were quite favourable during 1958-59 and 1959-60, when high average clips and the rising number of sheep shorn resulted in substantially greater wool production. In 1959-60, the average cut per head (9.0 lb.), the number shorn (74,000,000), and the total wool clip (715,000,000 lb.) were at record levels. With seasonal conditions not as favourable in 1960-61, shearing contracted and wool production fell to 664,000,000 lb.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. For the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, the value was based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption

of the auction sales in 1946, and continued to advance during the next five seasons. The prices reached their peak in 1950-51, and the value at place of production in that season (£281,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. The value rose substantially to £182,000,000 in 1952-53, partly as a result of an increase in prices and partly because of the marked increase in production, but with contracting prices it fell during the next three seasons to £140,000,000 in 1955-56. A recovery in prices, combined with a sharp increase in wool production, raised the value of wool produced to £206,000,000 in 1956-57. Prices again contracted during the next two seasons, and the value of wool produced fell heavily to £125,000,000 in 1958-59. With a significant recovery in prices and record wool production, the value of wool produced rose to £157,000,000 in 1959-60, but with lower wool production and slightly lower prices, it contracted to £129,000,000 in 1960-61.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1920-21, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 831. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)				
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell- mongered	Exported on Skins	Total Production
	Thous.	lb.	Thousand lb.				
Average—							
1921-1925	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635
1926-1930	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1931-1935	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1936-1940	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1941-1945	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
1946-1950	48,677	8.4	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
1951-1955	56,930	8.4	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486
1956-1960	68,874	8.7	596,209	534	18,761	26,690	642,194
Season—							
1950-51	54,547	8.4	455,910	994	19,551	15,675	492,130
1951-52	52,287	7.7	403,563	971	16,068	17,235	437,837
1952-53	59,015	8.8	516,510	467	16,652	22,923	556,552
1953-54	59,183	8.5	501,016	518	20,364	23,036	544,934
1954-55	59,616	8.4	499,898	488	17,834	22,757	540,977
1955-56	61,821	8.9	550,958	447	18,428	23,879	593,712
1956-57	70,121	8.8	617,875	559	18,255	23,654	660,343
1957-58	67,783	7.6	517,053	669	14,693	24,872	557,287
1958-59	70,855	8.9	633,485	443	21,581	28,675	684,184
1959-60	73,788	9.0	661,675	552	20,848	32,370	715,445
1960-61	70,931	8.6	607,216	492	21,633	34,935	664,276

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

The main months of shearing in New South Wales are from July to November, few sheep being shorn in the remaining seven months.

The percentage distribution by months in the 1955-56 season, when a special analysis of shearing was undertaken, is shown for each statistical division (except the Coastal divisions) in the following table. The percentages were derived by allocating all the sheep and lambs on each rural holding to the main month of general shearing (the month of lamb shearing, when it differed from that of general shearing, being ignored). The distribution is therefore only approximate.

Table 832. Seasonal Distribution of General Shearing, 1955-56

Statistical Division	Percentage of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings whose Main Month of General Shearing was *:—												
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	All Mths.
Tableland—													
Northern ..	...	...	...	...	1.1	8.1	51.7	37.2	1.2	0.7	...	...	100
Central ..	0.6	0.5	...	1.8	12.2	28.8	31.6	22.2	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	100
Southern ..	...	...	...	...	4.7	19.1	40.9	31.9	3.2	0.2	...	...	100
Western Slope—													
North ..	1.0	2.1	0.8	6.2	30.6	36.9	10.7	3.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	100
Central ..	1.3	2.1	3.4	13.3	32.5	35.5	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	100
South ..	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	22.0	49.9	19.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	...	0.1	100
Central Plains and Riverina—													
North ..	6.6	6.1	3.7	20.7	25.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.3	9.9	100
Central ..	5.1	9.0	9.5	25.7	25.7	12.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	100
Riverina ..	0.7	0.8	3.0	22.4	41.0	27.3	3.6	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	100
Western ..	7.6	4.0	4.7	21.4	24.0	9.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.9	8.5	12.0	100
New South Wales ..	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.4	23.9	26.0	14.7	8.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	100

* See text above table.

Shearing commenced earliest in the hot, dry Western Division and the Central Plain, July and August being the two months in which most of their shearing was done. In the adjacent divisions, Riverina, Central Western Slope, and North Central Plain, the peak of shearing activity was slightly less marked, extending over the three months July to September. In the North and South Western Slopes, it began a month later and extended over the three months August to October. In the three Tableland divisions, where the climate is more rigorous, the peak was a month later again, extending from September to November, with a tendency to be slightly later in the Northern Tableland than in the Central or Southern Tableland. Three divisions, the Western and the North Central and Central Plains, showed a slight tendency towards a minor peak of shearing in March, possibly less marked than in a normal year, as the shearing in this month in 1956 may have been affected by floods and a shearing dispute.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee (covering the seasons 1940-41 to 1945-46), the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (covering the period from 1946-47 to October, 1953), and the Australian Wool Bureau (since October, 1953), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by predominant spinning quality counts, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 833. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Spinning Quality Group	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.7	3.5	3.6	4.5
64/70's	16.1	15.7	15.1	16.6	22.6	13.5	13.5	15.8
64's	22.9	22.0	20.9	21.4	24.2	18.4	19.5	20.8
64/60's and 60/64's	31.4	33.1	35.4	34.1	27.5	37.5	36.6	33.8
60's	11.0	10.9	11.1	10.8	8.7	12.6	12.6	11.5
58's	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0
56's	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.3	4.8
50's	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.7
Below 50's	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Oddments	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55 per cent. in 1944-45 and 40 per cent. in 1945-46, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and the proportion of 64's or better rose from 47 per cent. in 1946-47 to 58 per cent. in 1951-52. However, the proportion fell sharply to 41 per cent. in 1952-53 and, apart from the rise to 51 per cent. in 1957-58, remained about or below that level in the following seasons.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

Table 834. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales		
1951-52	68.8	17.2	14.0	1956-57	70.0	13.4	16.6
1952-53	73.9	9.9	16.2	1957-58	63.9	21.5	14.6
1953-54	69.1	13.4	17.5	1958-59	69.7	14.4	15.9
1954-55	69.0	15.1	15.9	1959-60	69.9	14.0	16.1
1955-56	71.1	12.9	16.0	1960-61	70.1	14.8	15.1

* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 835. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales					
1951-52	33.2	40.2	10.3	4.7	11.6	100.0
1952-53	32.7	38.0	10.5	5.6	13.2	100.0
1953-54	22.3	38.2	17.1	8.6	13.8	100.0
1954-55	21.7	40.1	18.1	7.8	12.3	100.0
1955-56	21.6	42.6	17.1	7.0	11.7	100.0
1956-57	23.8	41.7	16.4	6.0	12.1	100.0
1957-58	23.0	45.0	15.1	6.0	10.9	100.0
1958-59	22.8	41.8	16.7	7.0	11.7	100.0
1959-60	22.5	40.6	17.3	7.4	12.2	100.0
1960-61	24.0	42.1	15.6	7.4	10.9	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 20 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 15 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The three preceding tables relate to wool sold at New South Wales selling centres. Table 836 shows the total Australian sales of wool of New South Wales origin, classified by the predominating spinning quality group of the wool and the statistical division of origin within the State.

Table 836. Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia: Predominating Spinning Quality and Statistical Division of Origin, 1960-61 Season

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Statistical Division	Predominating Spinning Quality Group								Total †
	70's and over	64-70's and 64's	64-60's and 60-64's	60's	60-58's	58's	56's	50's	Below 50's
Bales									
Tableland—									
Northern ..	19,474	51,054	28,829	5,540	1,278	1,991	1,971	1,016	330
Central ..	13,933	75,199	62,477	15,734	2,997	15,544	15,194	5,233	1,000
Southern* ..	19,041	65,182	47,688	9,364	2,183	5,210	4,225	1,704	844
Western Slope—									
North ..	5,086	59,115	51,087	11,931	2,273	7,396	8,251	2,968	1,139
Central ..	770	60,876	67,574	22,320	3,314	14,935	15,030	4,989	1,303
South ..	6,030	78,788	78,245	27,245	3,320	33,049	27,908	8,875	1,926
Central Plains and Riverina—									
North ..	895	47,266	59,933	14,637	3,497	5,062	5,084	1,806	629
Central ..	1,406	74,776	79,635	27,086	5,405	5,692	5,512	2,040	988
Riverina ..	504	32,225	89,307	47,734	10,227	41,660	38,477	12,877	3,125
Western ..	3,201	69,740	98,505	45,472	22,105	22,060	4,955	1,061	572
Other (Coastal Divisions and Bulk-classed and Dealers' Wool) ..	961	13,182	14,497	3,395	688	2,856	2,514	1,034	254
Total, New South Wales Wool...	71,301	627,403	677,777	230,458	57,287	155,455	129,121	43,603	12,110
									2,004,515†

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes 17,061 bales of unclassified oddments and 14,265 bales of rough fleece.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 9.2 lb. for sheep, 3.0 lb. for lambs, and 8.5 lb. for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs), in groups of statistical divisions, are shown in the next table:—

Table 837. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Divisions

Season	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1951-52	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.6	8.2
1952-53	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.8	9.5
1953-54	8.5	8.7	9.6	10.6	9.2
1954-55	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.1	9.0
1955-56	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.9	9.6
1956-57	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	9.6
1957-58	7.7	7.8	8.4	9.4	8.2
1958-59	9.2	9.5	9.6	10.3	9.6
1959-60	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.8	9.8
1960-61	8.5	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.2
Average, 10 seasons ended 1960-61	8.6	8.9	9.5	10.4	9.2

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 838. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Division	Sheep					Lambs				
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland—										
Northern ..	8.12	7.52	8.23	8.43	7.94	2.36	2.43	2.93	2.71	2.70
Central ..	9.29	7.75	9.44	9.38	8.67	2.58	2.34	2.70	2.77	2.74
Southern ..	9.57	7.74	9.64	9.76	8.88	1.68	1.48	1.67	1.99	2.00
Total ..	9.09	7.69	9.20	9.25	8.55	2.28	2.11	2.44	2.53	2.51
Western Slope—										
North ..	8.28	7.73	8.70	8.80	8.19	3.03	2.82	3.03	3.04	3.17
Central ..	9.37	7.82	9.79	9.66	9.30	3.01	2.57	3.02	3.09	3.09
South ..	9.51	7.75	9.74	9.92	8.78	3.04	2.35	2.74	2.98	2.92
Total ..	9.12	7.76	9.46	9.55	8.76	3.03	2.51	2.89	3.03	3.02
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ..	9.22	8.47	9.22	9.34	9.07	3.91	3.54	3.64	3.83	4.13
Central ..	10.15	8.74	9.88	10.37	9.61	3.89	3.61	3.51	3.77	3.94
Riverina ..	10.23	8.16	9.68	10.05	9.77	3.33	2.55	3.13	3.06	3.24
Total ..	9.95	8.42	9.63	10.00	9.55	3.62	3.00	3.35	3.44	3.64
Western ..	10.87	9.38	10.33	10.84	10.58	4.15	3.40	3.73	3.90	4.08
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions)	9.58	8.15	9.55	9.75	9.15	3.30	2.75	3.08	3.22	3.31

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each sheep district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the number of sheep in the districts.

Table 839. Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts
Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1946 -47	1947 -48	1948 -49	1949 -50	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ..	99	147	100	179	115	105	68	81	61	98	86	15	143	71	155
October ..	46	136	64	243	339	69	210	139	248	291	207	35	166	174	81
November ..	116	165	79	155	276	53	90	111	187	103	40	32	74	108	137
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ..	90	247	100	48	38	36	89	28	131	73	43	101	129	88	113
January ..	31	99	73	130	120	27	100	149	117	182	36	130	132	133	73
February ..	261	180	170	309	101	84	156	250	405	294	139	107	234	94	87
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ..	132	81	186	283	50	158	33	7	83	372	68	124	206	52	140
April ..	76	107	75	202	59	200	75	73	104	192	70	79	159	65	158
May ..	61	133	101	112	102	173	155	23	147	237	10	116	46	153	30
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ..	44	171	84	186	137	124	29	67	80	161	64	77	64	27	54
July ..	122	43	76	253	74	107	35	73	100	191	102	81	112	125	114
August ..	117	58	56	86	129	191	148	76	130	66	81	130	24	129	127
Year ended August	100	131	97	182	128	111	99	90	149	188	79	86	124	102	106

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the sheep districts is shown for the last two years:—

Table 840. Index of Rainfall in Various Sheep Districts
Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Year and Month	North- ern*	Central†	South- ern‡	West- ern¶	Total	Year and Month	North- ern*	Central†	South- ern‡	West- ern¶	Total
1959-60—						1960-61—					
September	88	42	88	51	71	September	86	160	222	119	155
October	116	161	218	226	174	October	103	89	71	34	81
November	159	94	108	15	108	November	125	147	123	183	137
December	160	79	52	28	88	December	83	95	179	44	113
January	71	110	186	195	133	January	59	64	94	75	73
February	81	109	90	97	94	February	142	88	57	34	87
March	42	43	66	55	52	March	126	129	180	88	140
April	77	63	68	34	65	April	84	137	178	348	158
May	112	124	219	139	153	May	58	16	18	26	30
June	38	19	26	28	27	June	34	54	81	31	54
July	108	116	155	99	125	July	102	105	136	100	114
August	90	161	131	146	129	August	119	157	132	56	127

* Northern Tableland, North Western Slope, and North Central Plain.

† Central Tableland, Central Western Slope, and Central Plain.

‡ Southern Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina.

¶ Western Division.

WOOL MARKETING

For many years, the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world, and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. At least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very small. Wool auctions were suspended during the seasons from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when wool was acquired under the appraisement system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early-shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late-shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1960-61, 1,111,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 366,000 bales in Newcastle, and 107,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 841. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
Thous. bales	£ thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.					
1939†	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1951	1,195	70	228,204	79	21	95	5	94	6	300†	226†
1952	1,072	49	105,261	80	20	95	5	96	4	295†	226†
1953	1,341	52	151,348	79	21	95	5	96	4	307†	230
1954	1,380	45	144,796	81	19	94	6	97	3	298†	229
1955	1,342	39	122,999	83	17	94	6	97	3	302	231
1956	1,455	33	115,699	82	18	95	5	98	2	302	230
1957	1,657	31	166,341	84	16	94	6	98	2	294	236
1958	1,400	22	107,693	85	15	95	5	98	2	289	236
1959	1,623	32	100,990	84	16	96	4	98	2	303	232
1960	1,690	26	123,039	84	16	94	6	98	2	299	237
1961	1,554	30	102,095	85	15	95	5	98	2	297	236

* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not yet in operation.

†† Revised since last issue.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

In 1960-61, 2,025,000 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

Table 842. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1960-61

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Particulars	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Albury	Mel-bourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	1,042	357	105	118	266	7	61	69
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	51.5	17.6	5.2	5.8	13.2	0.3	3.0	3.4

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 843. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1950	12,792	1954	20,851	1958	40,033
1951	26,592	1955	25,464	1959	57,850
1952	15,408	1956	18,818	1960	81,628
1953	18,091	1957	37,719	1961	57,302

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL

The Australian wool clips of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 seasons were purchased by the United Kingdom Government in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Details of the purchase arrangements are given on page 418 of Year Book No. 51. The United Kingdom Government also purchased the New Zealand and South African clips of the same seasons.

A Joint Organisation (U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) was set up by the United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments in 1945 to dispose of the stocks of Dominion wool accumulated by the United Kingdom Government under the war-time purchase arrangements. A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The accumulated stocks were sold at auction, in conjunction with current clips, under a reserve price scheme. With very favourable marketing conditions in the early post-war years, the stocks were disposed of rapidly and large-scale support of the sale of new clips proved unnecessary. The Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952, and since then the auction system has operated without any reserve on prices. Details of the operations of the Joint Organisation are given on page 1118 of Year Book No. 55.

Australia's share of the profits arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation amounted to approximately £93,000,000 (including interest). In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-1957, this amount was distributed, by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented approximately 25 per cent. of the aggregate appraisal value of the wool contributed by him in those seasons. Growers in New South Wales received a total of £36,315,200, paid in instalments between 1949 and 1959. Moneys unclaimed at 30th June, 1959, when the distribution of profits was regarded as completed, were paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund.

PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1920-21. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 844. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.
1921	d.	1931	d.	1941	d.	1951	d.
1922	12½	1932	8·7	1942	13·1†	1952	145·3
1923	12½	1933	8·3	1943	13·1†	1953	76·5
1924	17½	1934	8·5	1944	15·1†	1954	85·1
1925	23½	1935	15·8	1945	15·3†	1955	81·8
1926	25½	1936	9·7	1946	15·1†	1956	70·6
1927	16½	1937	14·0	1947	15·1†	1957	61·6
1928	17	1938	16·4	1948	23·6	1958	80·5
1929	19½	1939	12·7	1949	37·9	1959	62·8
1930	16½	1940	10·3	1950	46·8	1960	48·3
	10·5		13·4†		61·8	1961	57·4
							51·9

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1920-21 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 845 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim was to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average

of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the 1946-47 season. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way, the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

Table 845. Monthly Average Price of N.S.W. Wool Clip*

Month	1928-29	1936-37	1938-39	1946-47	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	19-60 61
Pence per lb. greasy												
July ..	(17.8)	(13.3)	(11.1)	...	(78.5)	(82.5)	(67.0)	65.0	(79.0)	(53.0)	(54.0)	52.0
August ..	17.8	(13.5)	(11.0)	...	114.5	75.0	60.0	69.0	(73.0)	(47.0)	(59.0)	48.0
September ..	17.8	13.1	10.4	21.0	118.0	75.0	58.0	75.0	72.0	47.0	57.0	48.5
October ..	16.9	14.0	10.6	22.0	118.0	71.0	58.0	73.0	66.0	44.5	57.0	48.0
November ..	17.3	16.2	10.7	23.5	128.0	68.0	58.0	77.0	64.0	45.0	56.0	50.0
December ..	16.9	16.6	10.5	23.0	129.0	70.5	60.0	78.0	59.0	43.5	58.0	49.5
January ..	17.3	18.0	10.5	24.5	166.0	69.0	61.0	79.0	60.0	42.5	58.0	50.0
February ..	16.9	17.2	10.6	25.5	177.5	70.0	61.0	81.0	62.0	45.0	55.0	52.0
March ..	16.0	17.8	10.3	26.0	190.5	70.0	60.0	79.0	56.0	46.0	55.0	53.0
April ..	15.6	18.6	10.0	26.5	145.0	69.0	62.0	82.0	53.0	55.0	57.0	57.0
May ..	14.7	(18.3)	9.9	27.0	129.0	69.0	66.0	83.0	52.0	55.0	55.0	57.0
June ..	12.9	17.2	10.5	26.0	95.0	67.0	(67.0)	79.0	53.0	53.0	55.0	56.0
Weighted Average for Season ..	16.7	16.3	10.5	24.4	140.0	70.1	60.7	77.9	62.1	47.5	56.3	51.5
Average Price per lb. greasy realised at Australian Auctions												
Season ..	16.4	16.5	10.4	24.5	144.2	70.9	61.5	79.7	62.5	48.6	57.8	52.1

* See text preceding table. Prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales.

When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, the monthly price index moved 36 per cent. above the average price paid under contract for the Australian clips during the previous four seasons. Prices rose steeply from 21d. per lb. in September, 1946 to 54.5d. in February, 1949. There was a decline just before the devaluation of sterling and the Australian pound in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season and reaching a record 190.5d. in March, 1951. Although they fell by half within three months and by two-thirds in a year, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, and the season closed with the index at 85.0d. Throughout the 1953-54 season, the index remained slightly below this level, the figure for the last month of the season being 82.5d. After an initial decline, prices in 1954-55 were steady at a level about 14 per cent. below the average for the previous season. There was a further decline in the early months of 1955-56, but prices began to rise in April, 1956, and the average for the season rose from 60.7d. in 1955-56 to 77.9d. in 1956-57. Prices were again generally falling throughout 1957-58, and the average for the season was 20 per cent. lower than in 1956-57. The fall in prices continued into 1958-59, and the index in January, 1959 (42.5d.) was the lowest since the 1947-48 season. Although prices recovered in the second half of the season, the average for 1958-59 was 24 per cent. lower than in 1957-58. Prices were comparatively steady throughout 1959-60, the range in the average monthly prices being only 4d., and the average for the season was 19 per cent. higher than in 1958-59. During the 1960-61 season, prices at first tended to drift, but recovered to 57.0d. in May, 1961; the average for the season (51.5d.) was 9 per cent. lower than in 1959-60.

PRICES OF 64'S AND 64/70'S QUALITIES

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two predominant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 20.8 per cent. and 15.8 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1960-61. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 846. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney and 64's and 64/70's Wools

Month	1959-60			1960-61		
	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)
Pence per lb., clean on the selling floor						
July	*	*	*	93	103	98
August	*	*	*	84	94	89
September	103	114	108	86	96	91
October	103	114	108	86	96	91
November	102	114	107	90	101	95
December	104	116	109	90	99	94
January	103	116	109	90	99	94
February	98	110	104	93	103	98
March	100	111	105	93	103	98
April	104	117	110	100	113	106
May	99	111	104	100	113	106
June	98	110	103	98	110	103

* No sales.

WOOL PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

WOOL LEVY

Levies on woolgrowers were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1936 to 1945, to provide funds for research purposes and for promotion of the use of wool. The rate of levy was 6d. per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia from 1936 to 1944, and 2s. per bale in 1945.

The wool levy was suspended in 1945, and from 1946-47 to 1951-52 contributory charges were imposed on woolgrowers, partly to cover the costs of the Joint Organisation, and partly to provide the 2s. per bale which would otherwise be available from the wool levy. The charges were a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rates were 5 per cent. for the 1946-47 season, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 1947-48, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 1948-49 and 1949-50, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 1950-51, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for 1951-52.

The contributory charges were discontinued after the 1951-52 season, and the wool levy was re-introduced. For the seasons 1952-53 to 1956-57, the levy was imposed at the rate of 4s. per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy were for wool promotion purposes. For the seasons 1957-58 to 1959-60, woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 6s. per bale, of which 4s. per bale was for wool promotion and 2s. was for wool research. The levy was raised to 7s. per bale (5s. for wool promotion and 2s. for wool research) for the 1960-61 season and to 12s. per bale (10s. for wool promotion and 2s. for wool research) for the 1961-62 season.

WOOL RESEARCH

Economic and scientific wool research were supervised by the Australian Wool Board until 1945, when the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation became responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (a division of the Department of Primary Industry) became responsible for research into the economics of woolgrowing and sheep-station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry.

From 1945 to 1957, finance for research purposes was provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the Trust Account was paid annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and was equivalent to 2s. for each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The Wool Industry Fund was established in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee during the war; the income from investments of the Fund was available for research purposes.

Under the Wool Research Act, 1957, the Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund were combined to form the Wool Research Trust Fund. The Act also provided for the Government contribution from Consolidated Revenue to be raised to 4s. per bale, and for part of the proceeds of the levy on woolgrowers (amounting to 2s. per bale) to be paid into the new Fund. Expenditure from the Fund, the use of which is limited to sheep and wool research, is made on the recommendation of the Wool Research Committee. This Committee comprises representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., the Universities, the Department of Primary Industry, and other interested bodies.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL BUREAU

The Australian Wool Bureau was constituted under the Wool Use Promotion Act, 1953, and replaced the Australian Wool Board which had been established in 1936. The Bureau consists of seven members appointed by the Governor-General for a term of three years. Three of the members represent the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, three represent the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, and one is nominated by the Commonwealth Government.

The main function of the Bureau is to promote the use of wool in Australia and overseas by publicity and other means. The Bureau is associated with the New Zealand and South African Wool Boards in maintaining the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in fourteen countries, and which promotes the use of wool in overseas countries.

Details of the income and expenditure of the Bureau in recent years are shown in the next table. Proceeds of the wool levy on growers are the principal source of the Bureau's income.

Table 847. Australian Wool Bureau: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income		Expenditure			Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Total Income	Inter-national Secretariat *	Other	Total Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955-56	848,368	1,177,731	814,109	128,050	942,159	235,572
1956-57	981,051	1,393,292	944,639	128,680	1,073,319	319,973
1957-58	885,079	1,126,609	1,042,967	171,611	1,214,578	(—) 87,969
1958-59	926,324	1,423,486	1,249,288	224,021	1,473,309	(—) 49,823
1959-60	1,028,063	1,517,431	1,397,416	502,530	1,899,946	(—) 382,515
1960-61	1,169,426	1,559,199	1,659,210	603,762	2,262,972	(—) 703,773

* Includes exchange charges.

(—) denotes deficit.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 870. The next table shows the number in each of the last fifteen years:—

Table 848. Cattle in New South Wales

At 31st March	Cattle	At 31st March	Cattle	At 31st March	Cattle
1947	2,983,093	1952	3,620,953	1957	3,910,827
1948	3,129,740	1953	3,648,733	1958	3,736,300
1949	3,252,752	1954	3,554,016	1959	3,663,476
1950	3,440,461	1955	3,460,692	1960	3,840,565
1951	3,702,848	1956	3,678,634	1961	4,241,860

The war-time demand for supplies of beef and the long-term contracts with the United Kingdom Government resulted in expansion of the cattle industry, and the number of cattle rose from 2,762,653 in 1940 to 3,702,848 in 1951. The number fluctuated about this level in subsequent years, but increased to a record of 4,241,860 in 1961.

An age and sex distribution of the cattle in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is given in the following table:—

Table 849. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows (incl. Heifers, 1 year and over)			Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)	Total Cattle
		In Registered Dairies	Other	Total			
1951	66,210	963,634	1,277,473	2,241,107	643,721	751,810	3,702,848
1952	68,779	929,813	1,261,085	2,190,898	622,990	738,286	3,620,953
1953	70,750	969,258	1,267,845	2,237,103	641,699	699,181	3,648,735
1954	72,474	979,378	1,209,785	2,189,163	534,513	757,866	3,554,016
1955	65,139	973,615	1,175,745	2,149,360	551,969	694,224	3,460,692
1956	67,676	992,985	1,284,999	2,277,984	556,098	776,876	3,678,634
1957	73,351	986,639	1,451,395	2,438,034	564,088	835,354	3,910,827
1958	73,047	976,496	1,371,681	2,348,177	521,984	793,092	3,736,300
1959	69,700	968,299	1,360,841	2,329,140	518,351	746,285	3,663,476
1960	72,633	940,159	1,443,458	2,383,617	471,988	912,327	3,840,565
1961	82,131	946,036	1,648,071	2,594,107	556,767	1,008,855	4,241,860

Cows and heifers in registered dairies comprised 22 per cent., other cows and heifers 39 per cent., bullocks and steers 13 per cent., calves (under one year) 24 per cent., and bulls (one year and over) 2 per cent. of the total number of cattle in 1961.

Separate particulars of the dairy and beef cattle in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 850. Dairy and Beef Cattle

Particulars	At 31st March					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Dairy Cattle in Registered Dairies—						
Cows in Milk and Dry	798,588	795,163	774,841	761,332	751,115	748,559
Heifers, 1 year and over	194,397	191,476	201,655	206,967	189,044	197,477
Total Cows	992,985	986,639	976,496	968,299	940,159	946,036
Calves (under 1 year) ..	143,385	147,398	141,013	133,690	164,396	167,897
Bulls (1 year and over)	23,944	23,468	23,045	21,666	20,606	21,286
Total Dairy Cattle in Registered Dairies	1,160,314	1,157,505	1,140,554	1,123,655	1,125,161	1,135,219
Other Milking Cows (in Milk and Dry) ..	177,501	176,705	167,013	158,071	152,890	145,604
Beef Cattle—						
Cows (incl. Heifers, 1 year and over) ..	1,107,498	1,274,690	1,204,668	1,202,770	1,290,568	1,502,467
Calves (under 1 year) ..	633,491	687,956	652,079	612,595	747,931	840,958
Bulls (1 year and over)	43,732	49,883	50,002	48,034	52,027	60,845
Bullocks, Steers, etc. . .	556,098	564,088	521,984	518,351	471,988	556,767
Total Beef Cattle ..	2,340,819	2,576,617	2,428,733	2,381,750	2,562,514	2,961,037
Total Cattle	3,678,634	3,910,827	3,736,300	3,663,476	3,840,565	4,241,860

In the post-war period, the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies was highest in 1950 (1,167,535), and the number of beef cattle in 1961 (2,961,037). However in comparison with the pre-war period, while the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies has fallen appreciably, there has been a marked increase in the number of beef cattle in the State.

Further particulars of dairy cattle in New South Wales are given on page 918.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS

The beef cattle herds on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the herd:—

Table 851. Rural Holdings with Beef Cattle, Classified by Size of Beef Cattle Herd, 31st March, 1960

Size of Beef Cattle Herd	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.	Proportion per cent. of Total
Under 20	2,809	3,709	5,279	3,215	410	15,422	42.0
20- 49	1,890	2,274	2,856	1,726	326	9,072	24.7
50- 99	1,478	1,471	1,573	1,020	231	5,772	15.7
100-149	694	536	588	385	101	2,304	6.3
150-199	380	298	309	182	42	1,211	3.3
200-299	434	332	316	208	47	1,337	3.7
300-499	325	233	216	141	18	934	2.6
500 or more	229	134	145	102	21	631	1.7
Total Holdings	8,239	8,987	11,282	6,979	1,196	36,683	100.0
Per cent.	22.5	24.5	30.7	19.0	3.3	100.0	...

Herds of less than 20 cattle were the most numerous in 1960, representing 42 per cent. of the total. Next in numerical importance were those of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 cattle, accounting for 25 and 16 per cent., respectively. Those of 100 or more together represented 18 per cent. of the State's beef herds.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving are not available, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance from season to season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Table 852. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Slaughterings *		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle	Calves Surviving at end of Season	Total Cattle at end of Season
	Calves	Other Cattle				
1950-51	362,950	800,487	102,576	210,780	751,810	3,702,848
1951-52	411,088	841,995	209,119	183,064	738,286	3,620,953
1952-53	421,510	878,592	111,946	205,478	699,181	3,648,733
1953-54	588,966	992,959	136,929	185,701	757,866	3,554,016
1954-55	552,721	978,640	118,146	309,266	694,224	3,460,692
1955-56	581,866	975,966	95,871	368,496	776,876	3,678,634
1956-57	602,391	999,954	109,999	317,689	835,354	3,910,827
1957-58	677,799	1,078,403	202,214	191,247	793,092	3,736,300
1958-59	622,115	1,283,612	110,550	211,830	746,285	3,663,476
1959-60	528,132	973,953	97,679	160,238	912,327	3,840,565
1960-61	500,278	772,343	121,381	219,796	1,008,855	4,241,860

* Until 1952-53, previous calendar year; from 1953-54, year ended June.

There is, in most seasons, a heavy import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH

A levy is imposed by the Commonwealth Government on cattle slaughtered for human consumption, to provide funds for research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the beef industry. The levy is at the rate of 2s. per head of cattle over 200 lb. dressed weight slaughtered for human consumption. The Commonwealth contributes additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the proceeds of the levy allocated to research. The levy was suspended from 14th October, 1960 to 13th October, 1961, but has otherwise been operative since 1st July, 1960.

The proceeds of the levy are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee. This Committee comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat Board and representatives from the Graziers' Federal Council, the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, the Australian Dairy Farmers' Federation, the Australian Agricultural Council, universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Department of Primary Industry.

In New South Wales, beef cattle research is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture on several private properties and at Leeton Agricultural Research Station. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture production, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems are being investigated.

HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 870. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanization of transport and farming, the number has declined markedly. Particulars of the horses in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 853. Horses in N.S.W.

At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1956	14,682	56,362	247,139
1951	20,043	117,661	328,428	1957	14,609	47,923	235,505
1952	19,644	100,553	310,610	1958	13,820	39,957	220,684
1953	18,872	88,942	298,367	1959	11,933	35,785	214,445
1954	17,645	77,326	280,063	1960	13,052	29,426	204,011
1955	15,054	63,872	258,153	1961	12,317	23,803	192,254

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1956 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

Table 854. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
Cattle—	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Bullocks—Prime, Medium ..	43	1	44	19	48	19	59	15	69	18	58	6
Cows and Heifers—												
Prime Heavy	33	4	32	18	37	13	50	6	58	3	47	14
Sheep and Lambs—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Merino Wethers—Prime Medium	74	8	69	3	48	0	51	0	56	2	56	2
Merino Ewes—Prime	70	2	63	1	43	4	46	8	51	4	51	10
Lambs and Suckers—												
Prime Heavy	99	1	95	9	71	2	69	4	81	0	77	0

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

Table 855. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Bullocks, Prime Medium			Merino Wethers, Prime Medium			Lambs and Suckers, Prime Heavy		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	51 11	64 5	70 9	40 0	53 6	53 9	60 4	71 7	76 1
February	51 19	65 0	64 3	39 3	56 3	51 1	72 6	73 9	74 10
March	56 16	62 18	64 11	45 4	45 9	52 6	79 11	69 4	82 7
April	54 11	64 6	64 11	52 2	46 10	55 6	79 9	71 10	92 4
May	55 19	65 10	59 18	56 4	52 10	56 4	72 2	89 5	88 4
June	60 1	70 9	57 16	52 10	58 6	59 11	65 3	98 9	81 3
July	63 16	71 18	56 0	51 1	69 1	57 1	67 1	102 1	74 4
August	65 10	80 13	57 10	58 3	73 1	65 5	69 5	101 7	77 6
September	65 4	78 0	54 14	56 7	57 5	62 5	68 5	77 7	70 8
October	66 3	74 9	50 11	55 10	53 8	49 11	67 2	70 8	62 5
November	64 9	71 1	49 9	52 0	51 10	52 2	63 2	70 0	68 6
December	61 3	70 3	50 0	52 4	55 4	57 5	66 10	75 4	75 7
Average for year	59 15	69 18	58 6	51 0	56 2	56 2	69 4	81 0	77 0

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the *Statistical Register*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 882.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 856. Slaughtering of Livestock

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings							Pigs
		Sheep			Cattle				
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows	Calves	Total	
		Thousands							
No.									
Average 5 years ended—									
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542
Calendar year—									
1951	604	2,901	2,305	5,206	502	340	411	1,253	483
1952	560	3,509	3,112	6,621	492	387	421	1,300	470
June year—									
1952-53	545	3,695	3,370	7,065	955		451	1,406	457
1953-54	526	4,124	3,260	7,384	563	430	589	1,582	499
1954-55	511	4,027	3,311	7,338	519	459	553	1,531	622
1955-56	491	3,641	3,212	6,853	545	431	582	1,558	583
1956-57	568	3,706	3,270	6,976	608	392	602	1,602	547
1957-58	554	4,312	3,502	7,814	556	522	678	1,756	644
1958-59	514	4,674	4,218	8,892	651	633	622	1,906	609
1959-60	513	5,573	5,235	10,808	545	429	528	1,502	589
1960-61	515	6,512	5,253	11,765	428	345	500	1,273	660

* Includes a small number of bulls.

Sheep were slaughtered in substantial numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war, partly owing to drought losses and the consequent effort of graziers to build up their flocks. A low level of slaughtering was reached in 1951, when high wool prices encouraged retention of sheep on holdings. Since then slaughtering of sheep and lambs has increased to record levels, the average for the four years ended June, 1961 being 62 per cent. higher than in the five years ended December, 1951 and 13 per cent. higher than in the five years ended December, 1946.

Cattle slaughtering had increased steadily since the war, with the growth of beef cattle herds, but fell sharply after 1958-59. The number of pigs slaughtered in recent years was substantially higher than in the early post-war years.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, con-

trolled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Newcastle City Council controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir. There are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1930-31 are illustrated in the following table. The figures include the relatively small quantities of meat produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

Table 857. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*	Mutton*	Lamb*	Pig Meats†	Bacon and Ham‡
	Tons				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1934-35	123,968	93,816	27,241	20,872	9,249
1939-40	176,706	73,744	29,714	25,936	10,533
1944-45	145,149	89,196	50,619	35,291	15,705
1949-50	160,415	66,710	47,160	28,375	14,734
1954-55	206,146	66,101	45,757	28,722	12,403
1959-60	236,322	81,814	60,382	28,322	11,196
Year:					
1950-51	192,760	52,464	39,999	26,481	12,629
1951-52	184,271	56,329	37,747	27,401	12,514
1952-53	217,320	72,455	53,276	27,601	13,228
1953-54	220,915	75,771	48,759	29,098	11,875
1954-55	215,462	73,484	49,015	33,031	11,769
1955-56	222,315	70,841	49,774	30,543	11,463
1956-57	235,142	70,414	51,531	28,879	10,355
1957-58	232,533	76,682	51,118	28,683	11,435
1958-59	274,849	88,737	67,283	27,253	11,669
1959-60	216,773	102,396	82,204	26,252	11,060
1960-61	168,045	115,155	81,262	29,048	11,328

* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years to a record level in 1958-59, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and an assured market for meat in the United Kingdom. The sharp fall in beef and veal production in 1959-60 and 1960-61 is attributed to a contraction in the United Kingdom market. With relatively favourable seasonal conditions, higher sheep numbers, lower wool prices, and an assured market in the United Kingdom, the production of mutton and, in particular, of lamb has increased steadily in recent years.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and have been negligible in post-war years.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1960-61, these were valued at £481,110 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (2,317,919 lb. valued at £443,316). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 863, and bacon and ham in Table 883.

Table 858. Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
	Thousand lb.					£A f.o.b.
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326	1,714,454
1951-52	3,076	1,124	968	5,361	19,594	7,511,696
1952-53	34,808	14,326	11,366	5,677	43,977	13,763,514
1953-54	46,153	18,412	5,730	5,697	27,624	10,802,061
1954-55	21,993	5,737	4,741	4,841	24,638	8,160,409
1955-56	32,365	3,671	4,960	4,778	24,017	8,684,271
1956-57	31,365	2,349	2,149	5,046	17,086	6,574,353
1957-58	36,521	6,278	2,509	4,837	15,754	7,754,324
1958-59	93,212	13,481	10,453	6,522	15,382	17,533,589
1959-60	70,993	4,358	6,657	5,901	10,396	14,676,613
1960-61	49,243	10,739	5,290	4,362	8,734	11,799,508

* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom (see page 903).

† Not recorded separately.

Frozen beef (48,960,000 lb. in 1960-61) is the principal meat export from New South Wales, and has dominated the frozen meat export trade since 1952-53. Oversea exports of tinned meats have contracted steadily since 1952-53.

The high level of overseas meat exports (and particularly of beef exports) since 1952-53 has reflected the guaranteed prices for meat sold in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, generally rising live-stock numbers, relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the pastoral industries, and, particularly in 1952-53 and 1953-54, lower wool prices. The record level in 1958-59 reflected also the very satisfactory market for good quality beef in the United Kingdom and the particularly good market for low-grade manufacturing beef in the United States of America. During 1959-60 and 1960-61, exports to the United Kingdom contracted sharply, but exports to the United States were maintained at a high level.

CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board, under the provisions of the Meat Export Control Act, 1935-1960. The Board consists of a representative of the Commonwealth Government as chairman, and representatives of lamb, mutton, beef, and pig producers, meat-exporting companies, publicly-owned abattoirs and freezing works, and meat industry employees. Provision has been made for a Meat Advisory Committee in each State to assist the Board.

The Act empowers the Board to purchase and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth, to regulate shipments of meat, to make recommendations for regulating exports of meat, and to foster scientific research and overseas trade in Australian meat.

To make export control effective, meat and meat products and edible offal may be exported only under licence, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Meat Board.

The revenue of the Australian Meat Board is derived from levies imposed under the Meat Export Charge Act, 1953-54, which prescribes a maximum levy of $\frac{1}{10}$ d. per lb. on exports of meat. At 30th June, 1961, the actual rates were $\frac{1}{20}$ d. per lb. for frozen, chilled, and cured meats and $\frac{1}{25}$ d. per lb. for canned meats. The general expenditure of the Board in 1960-61 was £124,085.

A Meat Industry Advancement Fund is administered by the Board for the benefit of the industry generally. The income of the Fund represents interest received on investment in Commonwealth Government securities. During 1960-61, expenditure from the Fund included £4,297 for research projects and £29,212 for publicity in the United Kingdom. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1961 was £204,815.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

MEAT PURCHASE AGREEMENTS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Australian meat was exported, for sale in the United Kingdom, under free market conditions. In September, 1939, the United Kingdom and Australian Governments agreed to the export of Australian meat for sale to the U.K. Ministry of Food on a bulk contract basis. The initial contract was renewed from time to time until 1952, when the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement (1952-1967) between the two Governments came into operation. The objects of the Agreement were the promotion of meat production in Australia, enabling increased exports to be made to the United Kingdom, and the provision of a satisfactory market in the United Kingdom for that meat. The Agreement, which came into force on 1st July, 1952, applied to mutton, lamb, and beef; canned meats and pig meats were not included. Contract prices for the principal types of meat in the years 1947-48 to 1953-54 are shown on page 1137 of Year Book No. 55.

In September, 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk-purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with these rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) the unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb, and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years ;
- (2) the right to receive a deficiency payment from the U.K. Government if the average realised price of each class of Australian meat fell below minimum prices agreed on from time to time ;
- (3) an obligation, until September, 1958 for mutton and lamb and until September, 1961 for beef and veal, to restrict the export of Australian meat to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as might be agreed on annually ; and
- (4) an obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain, but to endeavour to increase, the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

A deficiency payment is due to Australia if the weighted average price realised in a year on the open United Kingdom market for a class of Australian meat (beef and veal, mutton, or lamb) is below the weighted average minimum price guaranteed. The amount of the payment is calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices. The guaranteed minimum prices are subject to review at the request of either Government.

The minimum prices agreed upon for the year ended September, 1955 were 5 per cent. below the 1953-54 contract price for beef and veal, 7 per cent. below for lamb, and from 7 to 25 per cent. below for different types of mutton.

Negotiations held at various times since 1954 have resulted in a general reduction in the guaranteed minimum prices. The minimum prices for the year ended September, 1961 were 5 per cent. less in the case of beef, veal, and lamb, and about 25 per cent. less in the case of mutton, than the minimum prices for 1954-55.

The negotiations also resulted in Australia being permitted to export increased quantities of meat to destinations other than the United Kingdom and the colonies and dependencies. Lower grade beef and veal and all grades of lamb and mutton were freed from quota restriction from October, 1958, and all remaining quota restrictions were removed from October, 1961.

As a result of negotiations held in August, 1961, the minimum prices for beef and veal for the years 1961-62 to 1966-67 were fixed at 5 per cent. below their level in 1960-61. It was also agreed that the minimum prices for lamb for the year 1961-62 would be the same as for 1960-61, and for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 would be 2½ per cent. below the 1960-61 level. From October, 1961, there would be no minimum prices in respect of mutton.

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of beef exported to the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Agreement are shown in the following table for the thirteen years ending September, 1967:—

Table 859. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Beef Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955		Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958		Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1961		Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1967	
	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality
Pence (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.								
Ox Hinds	18-41	16-16	18-41	16-16	17-48	15-35	16-61	14-59
Ox Crops	14-75	13-53	14-75	13-53	14-00	12-85	13-30	12-21
Cow Hinds	14-64	14-16	14-64	14-16	13-90	13-45	13-21	12-78
Cow Crops	12-53	12-05	12-53	12-05	11-90	11-45	11-31	10-88

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of lamb and mutton exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement are shown for the ten years ending September, 1964, in the next table:—

Table 860. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Lamb and Mutton Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1960	Oct. 1960 to Sept. 1961	Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962 to Sept. 1964
	Pence (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.					
Spring Lamb from Victoria, S.A., W.A., and Tas.—						
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	18-62	18-62	17-69	17-69	17-69	17-25
37-42 lb. ..	16-25	16-25	15-44	15-44	15-44	15-05
43-50 lb. ..	14-50	14-50	13-78	13-78	13-78	13-44
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	17-25	17-25	16-39	16-39	16-39	15-98
37-42 lb. ..	14-50	14-50	13-78	13-78	13-78	13-44
3rd Quality: All weights ..	16-37	16-37	15-56	15-56	15-56	15-17
Summer Lamb, All States, and Spring Lamb, N.S.W., and Qld.—						
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	16-12	16-12	15-31	15-31	15-31	14-93
37-42 lb. ..	14-00	14-00	13-30	13-30	13-30	12-97
43-50 lb. ..	13-50	13-50	12-83	12-83	12-83	12-51
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	14-62	14-62	13-90	13-90	13-90	13-55
37-42 lb. ..	12-00	12-00	11-40	11-40	11-40	11-12
3rd Quality: All weights ..	11-75	11-75	11-16	11-16	11-16	10-88
Mutton—Wether—						
1st Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	9-88	11-25	9-56	8-84	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	9-50	6-62	5-62	5-20	*	*
2nd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	8-75	9-00	7-65	7-08	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	8-00	6-37	5-43	5-02	*	*
3rd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	7-25	8-25	7-01	6-48	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	6-75	6-00	5-10	4-72	*	*
Mutton—Ewe—						
2nd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	5-87	7-75	6-59	6-10	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	5-38	5-62	4-77	4-41	*	*
3rd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	5-50	8-12	6-91	6-39	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	5-25	4-87	4-14	3-83	*	*

* From October, 1961, there are no guaranteed minimum prices for mutton.

The average prices realised for beef were below the guaranteed minimum prices in each year from the resumption of free trading in 1954 to 1956-57, and above the guaranteed minimum from 1957-58 to 1960-61. The prices realised for lamb were above the guaranteed minimum in each year from 1954 to 1959-60, and below the minimum in 1960-61. Average prices realised for mutton exceeded the minimum in each year in which minimum prices were guaranteed. The deficiency payments received by the Australian Meat Board amounted to £150,000 for 1954-55, £3,250,000 for 1955-56, and £5,930,000 for 1956-57 in respect of the beef exports in those years, and £264,000 in respect of the lamb exports in 1960-61.

In terms of the Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act, 1955, deficiency payments are passed on by the Meat Board in the form of bounties, through exporters, to the producers. The Meat Export (Additional Charge) Act was passed in 1955 to make provision for the Board to recoup any over-payment.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 861. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool *	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production†
		Slaughtered †	Net Exports	Slaughtered ‡	Net Exports	
£ thousand						
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	12,447
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	20,586
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	20,336
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 583	40,679
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	17,835
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(—) 586	24,894
1950-51	281,396	11,213	1,548	17,689	(—) 6,874	305,234
1951-52	129,564	11,157	1,369	22,622	(—) 6,371	158,647
1952-53	181,989	9,110	1,601	23,226	(—) 4,430	211,802
1953-54	171,901	12,671	4,170	26,373	(—) 5,192	210,229
1954-55	147,294	15,151	3,689	27,639	(—) 9,575	184,504
1955-56	140,451	14,900	2,305	25,971	(—) 11,445	172,471
1956-57	206,280	15,172	2,783	26,959	(—) 9,315	242,246
1957-58	134,878	14,242	2,967	30,147	(—) 5,568	177,069
1958-59	125,290	12,704	2,498	41,090	(—) 7,819	174,087
1959-60	157,231	18,240	2,864	40,572	(—) 7,480	211,813
1960-61	128,639	23,944	4,210	32,685	(—) 10,266	179,576

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips. (See note *, Table 734).

† The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool".

‡ Excludes calves and dairy cows.

¶ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately.

(—) denotes excess of imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. In 1960-61, the value of wool accounted for 72 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production.

The net value of pastoral production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, fertilizer and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1960-61 was £19,616,000.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 862. Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	£A thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent.
1939	17,221	1,545	67	1,577	646	21,056	58.0
1956	121,246	7,991	281	6,232	1,924	137,674	66.0
1957	165,463	6,363	349	6,995	1,953	181,123	67.4
1958	122,088	7,141	320	7,201	2,215	138,965	64.9
1959	102,273	17,049	290	7,463	2,694	129,769	62.8
1960	132,177	14,362	839	8,758	3,007	159,143	59.3
1961	109,206	11,503	351	7,637	2,269	130,966	50.2

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 861. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States. Moreover, they relate to year of export and not to year of production, they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production, and they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which has been introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (which are of a foreign origin), kangaroos and wallabies, are deemed by the settlers to be even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to

carry stock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The surviving rabbits have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence, and complete eradication is believed to depend on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate, under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now being fostered as a method of rabbit control. More rabbit inspectors have been employed by Pastures Protection Boards to carry out rabbit control measures.

Particulars of the export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins are shown in the following table. Exports declined from 1951-52 to 1956-57, mainly because of the effects of myxomatosis on the number of rabbits available for trapping, but increased after 1956-57, largely because of the reduced effectiveness of the disease.

Table 863. Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	lb.*	lb.	£	£	£
1939	†	1,661,935	27,531	197,707	225,238
1954	†	1,439,680	647,023	321,079	968,102
1955	†	1,568,339	199,547	428,719	628,266
1956	1,325,585	720,032	134,515	420,125	554,640
1957	2,631,736	508,034	260,352	212,376	472,728
1958	3,483,027	853,817	321,386	259,723	581,109
1959	3,869,131	1,161,751	418,453	388,869	807,322
1960	4,162,374	818,580	498,523	338,452	836,975
1961	5,524,760	792,939	683,479	340,982	1,024,461

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available.

† Not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with ten or more head of large stock or 100 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent. may be

made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent. of their annual revenue to the Department of Agriculture to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received (about £7,000 annually, supplemented when necessary by grants from the State Government) are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act. The number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 133,000.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 70,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the control of livestock disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers assist in the control of animal diseases, investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, advise stock owners on the control of diseases not scheduled under the Act, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and swine fever. Swine fever was discovered in New South Wales in 1961, having apparently been introduced from overseas; its eradication is being attempted by the slaughter of all infected and in-contact pigs. An official testing scheme aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis is in operation. The Milk Board requires that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Research and diagnostic work is also carried out at research stations in other country centres.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect.

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 8,000 square miles of the far north coast.

The cost of the cattle tick eradication scheme is borne equally by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments. The scheme is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the two Governments.

CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951-1957, for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by means of a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928-1958, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of disease. Funds to meet these payments are raised by means of a stamp duty on the delivery of pigs for slaughter.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-1957

The Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. Since 1952, qualified alien veterinary surgeons have been able to become registered after passing a special examination. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 435 at 30th June, 1961.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the economic depression of the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

During the second World War, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that, in 1948, the Commonwealth Government made a Dairy Industry Grant to increase production and efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, an improvement in the mechanisation of farms has helped to overcome labour troubles, and the increased demand for dairy produce, diversification of manufacture, and better returns to producers have given stimulus to the industry.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, is designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors in the State to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid either on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis, and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

In each of the thirteen dairying districts into which the State has been divided, a dairy officer of the Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act.

He instructs factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of butter produced, and organises herd recording units.

Legislation relating to the supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices".

OVERSEA MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce has been organised and controlled by the Australian Dairy Produce Board (formerly the Australian Dairy Produce Control Board) since 1924. As reconstituted in 1958, the Board comprises three members as representatives of Australian dairy farmers, one member from each State to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in the State, two members to represent proprietary and privately-owned butter and cheese factories in Australia, one member representing butter and cheese factory employees, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and an administrative member.

The functions of the Board have been extended from time to time by amendments to the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, under which it operates, and now include the purchase and sale of dairy produce intended for export, control of the handling, storage, treatment, transfer, and shipment of the produce purchased, and the issue of licences to exporters of dairy produce. All butter and cheese exported to the United Kingdom, whether or not purchased by the Board before shipment from Australia, is sold in the United Kingdom by approved agents acting under the general direction of the Board. An export levy ($\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. of butter and $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. of cheese exported) is imposed to cover the administrative, advertising, and other expenses of the Board.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory, and the net weight; in addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. In 1960-61, 66.0 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 25.8 per cent. as first quality, and 8.2 per cent. as second or lower quality.

United Kingdom Government Purchase of Australian Dairy Products

From 1939 to 1955, a series of contracts between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments provided for the purchase of Australia's surplus butter and cheese by the U.K. Ministry of Food. The quantities of butter and cheese supplied under the contracts are shown on page 1147 of Year Book No. 55. The contract prices paid for the various grades of butter and cheese are shown on pages 1161 and 1163 of that issue of the Year Book.

The contract arrangements terminated on 30th June, 1955, and selling in the United Kingdom under free market conditions was resumed.

STABILISATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme with the following features:—

- (a) a fixed home-consumption price ;
- (b) restriction, by means of quotas, of the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption ;
- (c) pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales and payment of an average realisation price ;
- (d) payment of Commonwealth subsidy to lift the producer's return to a guaranteed return related to costs of efficient production ;
- (e) retention in a stabilisation fund of the export proceeds in excess of the guaranteed return.

EQUALISATION

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation to stabilise the price of butter. The scheme provided for a levy on all butter produced in Australia and the payment, from the proceeds of the levy, of a bonus on butter exported. Further details of the scheme are given on page 530 of the Year Book for 1934-35.

In May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which had applied only to butter, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme authorised by Commonwealth and State legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheese, the equalisation to producers (by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.) of the proceeds of local and export sales, the determination by State Dairy Products Boards of quotas representing the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption, and the determination of corresponding export quotas and the licensing of inter-State trade by the Commonwealth Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of producers. The Dairy Products Board in each State determines monthly the proportion or quota of butter and cheese which may be sold by manufacturers in that State for local consumption. This quota is sold at the fixed home-consumption price. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which had been formed in 1934, and which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure to them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and oversea sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 915.

The monthly quotas representing the proportion of the local butter and cheese production which may be sold for local consumption, as determined by the Dairy Products Boards, are shown for recent years in the following

table. The quotas are identical in all States except Western Australia. Under normal conditions, the requirements for local consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and quota variations reflect variations in production.

Table 864. Quotas of Butter and Cheese for Local Consumption

Month	Butter					Cheese				
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Per cent. of local production									
July	81.25	88.64	82.98	79.17	84.44	70.83	86.36	75.00	75.00	85.71
August	60.00	66.10	66.10	64.41	62.07	56.25	58.82	52.94	54.55	54.55
September	53.33	58.21	55.07	53.52	47.37	37.36	41.67	39.13	40.91	38.78
October	45.45	47.56	44.71	45.24	40.45	32.20	29.51	31.03	30.00	29.69
November	44.94	48.75	44.71	44.19	42.53	32.20	30.51	30.51	29.03	27.94
December	51.32	49.37	46.34	42.70	44.05	35.19	38.78	38.30	31.60	36.84
January	54.17	56.52	47.50	44.71	46.25	43.18	51.35	48.65	41.86	44.68
February	61.90	69.64	62.30	60.32	57.81	61.29	70.37	66.66	52.94	57.14
March	61.90	68.42	60.32	63.33	67.27	65.52	86.36	75.00	62.07	71.43
April	65.00	75.00	71.70	65.52	77.08	95.00	100.00	94.74	78.26	100.00
May	84.78	88.64	84.44	88.37	94.87	100.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
June	90.70	86.67	86.36	90.48	88.10	100.00	100.00	94.74	100.00	100.00

Dairy Products Board

In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The work of the Board in determining quotas of butter and cheese for local consumption is described above. The Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy of 1s. 8d. per ton of butter and 10d. per ton of cheese manufactured in the State.

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEED PRICES

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheese. A subsidy was also paid on milk supplied for processed milk products from 1943 to 1948 and from 1949 to 1952. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter and cheese manufactured.

Details of the Commonwealth subsidies paid in the years 1942-43 to 1956-57 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Under the five-year stabilisation plan which operated in respect of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, the Commonwealth Government, at the commencement of each year, determined the ex-factory price of butter and cheese (with the concurrence of the States), guaranteed to dairy farmers a minimum average return (related to costs of efficient production) in respect of that quantity of butter and cheese sold for consumption in Australia and that quantity of exports equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and determined the total subsidy payment it would provide for the year. In fixing the ex-factory prices and the total amount of subsidy

to be provided, it was realised that final returns (including subsidy) in respect of the proportion of production covered by the guarantee might be above or below the guaranteed minimum. Although the Commonwealth guarantee and subsidy were directed to a part of total production, the actual subsidy payments were distributed, under the equalisation arrangement administered by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., in respect of the total production of butter and cheese. The total subsidy payment provided for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 was £13,500,000.

The cost of efficient production of butter-fat was assessed annually, for purposes of the stabilisation plan, by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee, an independent body appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

In each of the years 1958-59 to 1961-62, the Commonwealth, in addition to providing the fixed subsidy payment of £13,500,000, guaranteed to dairy farmers an average return of 40d. per lb. (commercial butter basis) in respect of total production of butter and cheese. Although this guaranteed minimum was exceeded in each year without any further Government assistance, the existence of the guarantee enabled the Equalisation Committee to make higher initial payments to factories (for distribution to farmers) than would otherwise be possible without risk of over-payment.

RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheese and the average subsidy rates paid in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 365. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold

Year ended 30th June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Oversea			
	s. d. per cwt.					
BUTTER						
1954	404 7	380 4	401 5	400 5	89 10	490 3
1955	403 4	384 1	386 4	395 10	79 0	474 10
1956	438 2	419 7	353 0	400 11	65 1	466 0
1957	453 5	425 5	298 7	392 6	65 8	458 2
1958	454 0	431 11	238 4	380 9	71 8	452 5
1959	468 8	448 7	334 3	412 11	64 11	477 10
1960	468 9	453 4	343 7	417 6	63 6	481 0
1961	481 5	462 8	262 0	399 9	68 11	468 8
CHEESE						
1954	244 9		209 9	232 5	32 0	264 5
1955	246 3		191 11	220 2	29 11	250 1
1956	264 0		259 10	262 4	31 6	293 10
1957	267 11		166 8	224 0	26 3	250 3
1958	270 7		137 8	240 1	35 11	276 0
1959	279 0		274 0	277 1	29 8	306 9
1960	279 8		204 11	247 11	29 1	277 0
1961	283 11		211 6	256 1	28 6	284 7

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 924.

DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July, 1952 to June, 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1961 was £1,822,688.

DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in October, 1958, a levy is imposed on all butter and cheese manufactured in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy are used to finance scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems and the promotion of sales of dairy produce in Australia. The initial rates of levy were $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. on cheese, the proceeds being divided equally between research and sales promotion. Since November, 1959, the rates have been $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{3}{32}$ d. per lb. on cheese, two-thirds of the proceeds being allocated to promotion and one-third to research. The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the proceeds of the levy allocated to research.

The research and sales promotion programmes are administered by the Australian Dairy Produce Board. In respect of research, the Board is advised by the Dairy Produce Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The breeds of stud cattle kept at the experiment farms comprise Australian Illawarra Shorthorn at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, Ayrshire at Bathurst, and Jersey at Wagga Wagga. Friesian cattle are kept at the Hawkesbury College.

The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, is active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairy industry. Scientific investigation is also undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station.

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the ten years from 1948-49 to 1957-58, the Commonwealth Government made an annual grant of £250,000 to be expended by the State Governments in promoting efficiency on dairy farms. This assistance was extended for a further period of five years from July, 1958. The amounts

allocated to New South Wales (including £64,879 in each year from 1954-55 to 1961-62) have made it possible, by means of publicity, demonstration work on farms, and extension services, to foster improved farming practices. Much has also been achieved by increased herd recording activities and by analyses of data obtained by sire surveys, and by surveys of milking-machine efficiency and infertility in dairy herds.

HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the State herd production improvement scheme in recent years was as follows:—

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Pure Bred Cows (for Certified Record) ..	4,015	4,038	4,598	4,800
Other Cows	44,307	50,010	59,719	63,000
Total Cows Recorded	48,322	54,048	64,317	67,800

The Commonwealth Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Commonwealth has met 25 per cent. of the cost, up to a limit of 40 per cent. of the State's allocation under the Dairy Industry Extension Grant. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF CATTLE

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is becoming accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1961, thirteen sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Milk Board, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding.

The Milk Board provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Board also sells semen to private inseminators in areas under its control and to organisations and institutions in other areas.

The growing demand for artificial breeding is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 866. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Bulls at Breeding Centres—			
Friesians	13	15	17
Jerseys	10	13	18
A.I. Shorthorns	14	15	12
Other Breeds	10	9	14
Total	47	52	61
Inseminations Carried Out by Milk Board—			
First Service	28,841	41,219	50,657
Free Returns	16,467	21,283	26,787
Total	45,308	62,502	77,444
Conception Rate*	†	62%	59%
Semen Sold by Milk Board .. Units	46,273	78,762	77,585

* Estimate, in respect of Milk Board inseminations, based on non-returns within 90-120 days of first service.

† Not available.

DAIRY CATTLE

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Australian Illawarra Shorthorn predominate. The latter breed had its origin in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales; its evolution is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in this part of the State, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Ayrshire, Guernsey, and Friesian) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands.

Since the war, there has been an increased demand for the supply of whole milk for human consumption, and, as a result, the deeper milking breeds, particularly the Friesian, have increased in popularity.

The number of cows used for milking in the State in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 867. Cows Used for Milking

At 31st March	Dairy Cows in Registered Dairies					Other Milking Cows
	Cows in Milk	Cows Dry	Heifers, 1 year and over		Total	
			Springing	Other		
1951	576,567	183,011	46,271	157,785	963,634	144,456
1952	540,409	187,800	42,890	158,714	929,813	138,463
1953	578,833	174,222	51,951	164,252	969,258	142,316
1954	568,593	210,245	43,201	157,339	979,378	143,028
1955	577,449	192,583	47,395	156,188	973,615	136,742
1956	595,776	202,812	47,928	146,469	992,985	177,501
1957	596,012	199,151	43,654	147,822	986,639	176,705
1958	585,933	188,908	41,059	160,596	976,496	167,013
1959	581,805	179,527	48,535	158,432	968,299	158,071
1960	751,115		46,678	142,366	940,159	152,890
1961	585,274	163,285	39,968	157,509	946,036	145,604

Most of the cows in registered dairies in New South Wales (91 per cent. in 1961) are in the Coastal divisions, principally the North Coast and Hunter and Manning divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairies near the southern border and in irrigation settlements. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

Table 868. Cows in Registered Dairies, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions					Table-land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina and Western Divisions	Total, New South Wales
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Total				
1951	465,493	258,933	23,265	129,889	877,580	30,614	43,282	12,158	963,634
1952	452,712	249,749	21,503	125,486	849,450	27,675	41,013	11,675	929,813
1953	477,707	256,685	22,442	128,708	885,542	28,825	41,702	13,189	969,258
1954	472,442	264,630	23,067	131,955	892,094	28,299	43,233	15,752	979,378
1955	464,476	268,883	24,219	130,462	888,040	27,360	41,430	16,785	973,615
1956	460,694	279,261	25,997	136,481	902,433	27,687	44,105	18,760	992,985
1957	447,682	278,577	25,954	141,240	893,453	27,141	44,205	21,840	986,639
1958	446,473	273,454	24,666	142,315	886,908	25,470	42,726	21,392	976,496
1959	441,053	275,783	25,880	138,333	881,049	25,043	39,988	22,219	968,299
1960	417,547	276,062	26,198	136,486	856,293	24,579	37,863	21,424	940,159
1961	411,119	282,698	26,250	141,103	861,170	24,118	36,933	23,815	946,036

NUMBER AND SIZE OF DAIRY CATTLE HERDS

The rural holdings with dairy cattle in registered dairies in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the dairy herd. Separate details are given for each of the Coastal divisions.

Table 869. Rural Holdings with Dairy Cattle in Registered Dairies, Classified by Size of Dairy Herd, 31st March, 1960

Size of Dairy Cattle Herd	Coastal Divisions					Inland Divisions	Total, New South Wales
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Total		
Under 10	34	26	4	19	83	134	217
10 to 19	181	130	11	57	379	232	611
20 to 39	950	679	55	222	1,906	462	2,368
40 to 59	1,831	1,129	75	449	3,484	363	3,847
60 to 79	1,619	1,004	54	389	3,066	283	3,349
80 to 99	1,113	640	33	318	2,104	174	2,278
100 to 149	1,051	568	54	358	2,031	197	2,228
150 or more	234	243	47	153	677	72	749
Total Holdings	7,013	4,419	333	1,965	13,730	1,917	15,647

Most of the rural holdings with dairy cattle in registered dairies in New South Wales (88 per cent. in 1960) were in the Coastal divisions, where the average size of the dairy herds was higher than elsewhere in the State. Herds of 40 to 99 cattle were the most numerous, and represented 48 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 34 per cent. of the herds in inland areas.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN DAIRYING DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions of the State are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal dairying regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which dairy farming is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fourteen years in the following table. For each dairying district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the average milk production in the districts over a period.

Table 870. Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts
Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1947 -48	1948 -49	1949 -50	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61
July	11	23	97	398	21	98	37	193	47	34	129	15	139	54
August	65	48	174	193	54	356	98	120	13	59	233	246	97	41
September	67	155	120	90	63	47	35	233	82	41	14	84	176	53
October	74	19	187	198	58	176	90	211	123	87	72	71	243	98
November	146	78	109	208	22	54	45	124	64	26	33	44	253	87
December	208	70	52	78	41	63	35	70	244	107	46	151	119	90
January	121	105	97	268	28	178	86	120	132	64	87	199	93	96
February	56	145	226	90	124	270	384	158	398	142	111	157	115	164
March	130	160	110	117	105	121	45	151	174	73	89	200	89	97
April	76	74	159	30	120	32	62	145	58	27	172	56	46	62
May	129	85	75	62	68	129	118	154	150	6	21	43	62	79
June	293	174	476	268	154	7	52	63	160	36	209	92	87	98
Year ended June	115	95	157	167	72	128	91	145	137	59	101	113	127	85

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The seasonal effect of rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 875.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern (North Coast division), central (Hunter and Manning and Cumberland divisions), and southern (South Coast division) sections of the coastal dairying districts is shown for the last three years:—

Table 871. Index of Rainfall in Various Coastal Dairying Districts
Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1958-59			1959-60			1960-61		
	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern
July	7	20	44	149	95	173	39	41	150
Aug.	335	105	96	86	47	48	28	42	99
Sept.	73	115	78	227	195	90	18	68	190
Oct.	60	98	71	136	317	608	88	91	160
Nov.	50	33	32	277	218	209	78	101	101
Dec.	158	143	132	132	102	85	54	80	281
Jan.	215	208	101	81	128	77	90	118	76
Feb.	161	146	163	93	116	220	184	145	106
Mar.	193	202	228	85	85	115	65	74	298
Apr.	45	77	64	49	42	38	61	65	60
May	44	49	25	59	63	77	101	55	22
June	74	111	144	59	163	72	76	151	98
Year	118	109	98	119	131	151	74	86	137

MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in twelve other proclaimed distributing districts (Blue Mountains—Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Southern, Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Illawarra, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Manning) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by the various producing areas to the Board and to butter factories.

The marketing and consumption of milk and milk products are described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs".

PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 872. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—					
		Butter*		Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Distribution by Milk Board¶	Other Purposes§
		On Farms	In N.S.W. Factories				
Thousand gallons							
1938-39	311,384	14,315	211,250	7,715	9,645	26,457	42,002
1950-51	298,159	12,042	158,101	6,653	24,475	56,859	40,029
1951-52	241,209	12,180	107,774	4,562	18,999	58,036	39,658
1952-53	317,385	11,634	170,569	7,152	27,923	59,862	40,245
1953-54	282,187	10,843	136,556	7,333	24,245	62,614	40,596
1954-55	315,719	9,598	178,362	5,762	16,896	65,606	39,495
1955-56	333,942	8,876	188,430	7,405	19,082	68,228	40,921
1956-57	306,298	9,595	155,689	8,953	19,452	70,843	41,766
1957-58	288,565	9,513	138,237	8,944	19,154	73,201	39,516
1958-59	327,679	9,120	173,585	10,746	19,061	75,491	39,676
1959-60	348,389	9,047	190,302	9,134	20,276	77,566	42,064
1960-61	319,410	9,047	156,274	11,259	21,553	80,759	40,518

* Includes the milk equivalent of cream used for butter.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all the cheese produced in New South Wales. The figures for 1959-60 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, and condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the Board's control were extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk supplied to factories outside New South Wales.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc., the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in registered dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later years in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of a year has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that year, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column G, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in registered dairies in the respective years (column F). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in registered dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 873. Productivity of Cows in Registered Dairies

Season	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Season	Estimated Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies during Season	Butter Produced		Estimated Commercial Butter Produccible from Milk (of Cows in Registered Dairies) Used for Other Purposes	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producibile from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow
			In Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales	On Registered Dairy Farms			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
			Thousand lb.				lb.
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	1,054	31,251	137,842	153.8
1950-51	759,578	765,049	82,294	900	49,970	133,164	174.1
1951-52	728,209	743,894	53,669	956	46,747	101,372	136.3
1952-53	753,055	740,632	84,468	943	52,853	138,264	186.7
1953-54	778,838	765,946	68,042	932	52,322	121,296	158.4
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	896	48,819	137,756	177.9
1955-56	798,588	784,310	93,348	927	51,746	146,021	186.2
1956-57	795,163	796,875	78,128	918	53,655	132,701	166.5
1957-58	774,841	785,002	69,283	902	54,087	124,272	158.3
1958-59	761,332	768,086	86,533	895	55,676	143,104	186.3
1959-60	751,115	756,224	94,619	968	56,453	152,040	201.1
1960-61	748,559	749,837	77,917	956	59,230	138,103	184.2

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts given in Tables 870 and 871. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in registered dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (132.9 lb.) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (201.1 lb.) in 1959-60.

BUTTER

PRODUCTION

The following table shows the total production of butter (whether in factories or on farms), in the principal butter-producing statistical divisions and in the whole of New South Wales, in quinquennial periods from 1926-30 and in each of the last eleven years. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 839,000 lb. in 1960-61.

Table 874. Butter Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.		
					In Factories	On Farms*	Total
Thousand lb.							
Annual Average—							
1926-30	57,664	23,070	9,088	11,454	96,536	4,740	101,276
1931-35	69,005	30,636	13,026	19,724	126,946	5,445	132,391
1936-40	65,179	26,570	11,014	15,540	112,978	5,325	118,303
1941-45	55,632	19,165	6,545	11,586	88,450	4,478	92,928
1946-50	48,917	11,838	6,599	10,352	73,544	4,162	77,706
1951-55	47,071	12,998	7,380	9,486	73,134	3,801	76,935
1956-60	47,690	19,023	9,640	9,280	82,403	3,230	85,633
Year—							
1951	51,052	12,506	7,420	9,954	76,873	4,059	80,932
1952	36,786	6,622	5,027	8,108	52,501	4,042	56,543
1953	54,903	13,686	8,297	10,194	83,076	4,004	87,080
1954	39,348	12,842	8,235	9,808	66,557	3,676	70,233
1955	53,267	19,332	7,920	9,367	86,661	3,225	89,886
1956	52,678	21,357	10,567	10,750	91,988	3,364	95,352
1957	42,305	17,330	9,496	9,939	75,770	3,300	79,070
1958	43,563	11,462	7,352	7,946	67,063	3,260	70,323
1959	48,718	20,483	9,601	8,844	84,521	3,125	87,646
1960	51,189	24,482	11,183	8,922	92,676	3,100	95,776
1961	39,783	21,080	10,345	8,044	76,152	3,100	79,252

* Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. The highest level of butter production was reached in the bountiful seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 30 per cent. less than in the five years ending with 1939-40.

Approximately half of the butter produced in New South Wales is made in factories and on farms in the North Coast division. The other principal butter-producing divisions are the Hunter and Manning (27 per cent. of total production in 1960-61) and the South Coast (13 per cent.).

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

Table 875. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Thousand lb.							
July.	5,929	4,437	3,302	3,097	2,830	3,512	3,809	2,629
Aug.	6,306	4,887	4,515	4,231	3,172	4,050	4,962	4,133
Sept.	8,102	6,915	6,443	5,148	5,039	6,073	7,351	5,650
Oct.	13,046	10,842	9,622	8,180	6,525	8,518	10,435	7,484
Nov.	15,607	12,589	11,019	8,427	7,413	8,247	12,229	8,587
Dec.	17,606	11,423	11,744	8,612	5,849	9,857	12,931	9,262
Jan.	18,293	9,707	12,400	8,862	6,646	11,535	11,499	9,353
Feb.	14,950	10,826	10,433	7,756	7,333	9,408	9,312	7,419
Mar.	15,480	12,137	8,470	8,055	7,827	8,324	7,530	8,011
Apr.	12,064	11,880	6,174	5,878	6,015	6,242	5,652	5,591
May	9,135	10,456	4,478	4,511	4,646	4,925	4,052	4,759
June	6,690	7,742	3,388	3,012	3,768	3,830	2,914	3,274
Total	143,208	113,841	91,988	75,769	67,063	84,521	92,676	76,152

These monthly records illustrate the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Further particulars of butter factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938-39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 876. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price	Net Return to Farmer
	d. per lb.				d. per lb.		
1939	13·2	17·0	13·0	1953	42·0	44·8	47·4
1946	19·8	17·9	20·3	1954	43·7	44·8	47·5
1947	23·2	17·9	20·3	1955	42·0	44·8	46·5
1948	27·3	19·5	23·9	1956	41·6	48·2	44·9
1949	31·3	23·1	25·9	1957	32·6	50·0	43·1
1950	33·6	23·1	28·5	1958	26·5	50·0	43·7
1951	36·4	23·1	32·2	1959	32·9	52·0	44·4
1952	39·1	31·2	42·1	1960	40·9	52·0	46·6
				1961	30·1	53·8	44·9

* See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter, and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The prices for 1945-46 to 1954-55 are the f.o.b. contract prices for butter sold to the United Kingdom Government (see page 912). The prices from 1955-56 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., Australia, of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 913), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. Since 1951-52, when the Commonwealth began to fix the ex-factory price of butter (with the approval of the States) for purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 914), the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price, per lb. of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the government subsidy which has been paid in each year since 1942-43.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and from Commonwealth subsidy payments. The final payment is made, after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final subsidy payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the total production of cheese in the principal cheese-making divisions and in the whole of New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 877. Cheese Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	South Western Slope Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
Thousand lb.						
1939	1,170	784	5,497	...	35	7,486
1951	2,941	563	2,815	289	22	6,630
1952	2,455	49	1,782	158	26	4,470
1953	2,937	804	2,845	465	34	7,085
1954	2,530	1,052	3,094	428	87	7,191
1955	1,979	159	3,062	372	46	5,618
1956	2,384	300	4,304	570	12	7,570
1957	3,493	758	4,278	397	78	9,004
1958	3,528	1,008	3,975	456	87	9,054
1959	3,725	1,874	4,929	596	175	11,299
1960	2,661	1,104	5,117	581	277	9,740
1961	3,014	1,094	6,378	579	798	11,863

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the South Coast (54 per cent. of total production in 1960-61) and North Coast (25 per cent.) divisions. Very little cheese is now made on farms.

Further particulars of cheese factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

PIGS

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity, and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats were included in the war-time contracts between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Under the influence of war-time demands, the number of pigs on rural holdings in New South Wales rose to a record of 561,924 in 1944. The number then declined almost continuously to 292,829 in 1952, but it has since risen to 455,345 in 1961.

Pigs were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war. The number of pigs slaughtered in recent years was substantially higher than in the early post-war years.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 870. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughterings in 1926 and later years:—

Table 878. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughterings, N.S.W.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1939	377,344	552,939	1954	371,608	498,962†
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1947	358,417	468,336*	1955	375,019	622,432†
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1948	365,171	410,741*	1956	343,030	583,077†
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1949	375,212	459,212*	1957	386,789	546,645†
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	591,965*	1950	333,198	507,321*	1958	397,011	644,072†
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	461,165*	1951	316,833	460,215*	1959	348,730	609,303†
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1952	292,829	483,222*	1960	398,959	588,956†
1961 (Mar.)	397,367	609,841†	1953	298,690	469,454*	1961	455,345	660,229†

* Year ended previous 31st December.

† Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 879. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1950	9,105	43,371	280,722	333,198	1956	9,615	48,462	284,953	343,030
1951	8,893	44,490	263,450	316,833	1957	10,423	57,197	319,169	386,789
1952	8,159	39,178	245,492	292,829	1958	9,830	51,615	335,566	397,011
1953	8,778	43,797	246,115	298,690	1959	8,884	48,352	291,494	348,730
1954	10,117	55,326	306,165	371,608	1960	10,077	59,821	329,061	398,959
1955	10,020	51,405	313,594	375,019	1961	11,131	69,322	374,892	455,345

The following table shows the number of pigs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1945 and more recent years:—

Table 880. Pigs, in Divisions

Statistical Division	At 31st March					
	1945	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
North Coast	198,793	125,409	151,329	140,117	140,879	146,037
Hunter and Manning ..	57,840	26,837	27,221	22,661	23,591	24,396
Cumberland	30,013	22,589	23,634	18,694	16,749	13,043
South Coast	26,262	23,023	21,658	18,865	21,029	22,314
Total, Coastal Divisions..	312,908	197,858	223,842	200,337	202,248	205,790
Tableland	36,844	28,410	26,150	21,891	27,445	33,809
Western Slope	117,678	107,585	95,685	82,933	110,961	143,805
Other Divisions	56,487	52,936	51,334	43,569	58,305	71,941
Total, N.S.W.	523,917	386,789	397,011	348,730	398,959	455,345

In 1961, 32 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the North Coast division, 13 per cent. were in the other Coastal divisions, and 31 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 881. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31st March, 1960

Statistical Division	Size of Herd								Total Rural Holdings with Pigs
	1 to 4 pigs	5 to 9 pigs	10 to 14 pigs	15 to 19 pigs	20 to 29 pigs	30 to 49 pigs	50 to 99 pigs	100 or more pigs	
Coastal—									
North Coast	344	466	609	499	861	1,215	625	93	4,712
Hunter and Manning ..	494	276	241	115	190	108	61	19	1,504
Cumberland	72	39	24	15	20	24	20	43	257
South Coast	109	106	84	76	129	113	77	21	715
Total Holdings	1,019	887	958	705	1,200	1,460	783	176	7,188
Tableland	486	172	123	97	131	130	110	47	1,296
Western Slope	659	469	352	272	498	578	444	212	3,484
Central Plains and Riverina	442	269	183	129	242	295	272	96	1,928
Western	50	14	12	5	5	5	4	6	101
New South Wales—									
Number	2,656	1,811	1,628	1,208	2,076	2,468	1,613	537	13,997
Per cent.	19.0	12.9	11.6	8.6	14.9	17.7	11.5	3.8	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 27 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 38 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal divisions, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 60 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 13 per cent. ; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 45 and 17 per cent.

PRICES OF PIGS

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 882. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	358 2	282 0	312 3	339 6	334 7	248 3	173 2	228 2	253 5	221 11
Feb.	344 4	315 4	313 4	340 4	298 10	223 1	187 10	206 2	230 4	201 5
Mar.	322 10	291 8	312 1	335 10	307 8	204 1	183 5	211 6	214 3	200 1
Apr.	319 6	287 2	312 5	339 3	277 1	222 5	193 1	209 7	218 0	187 6
May	326 4	295 10	307 4	337 2	281 9	192 7	181 9	189 9	207 1	184 6
June	338 8	286 7	332 4	373 10	254 2	199 4	164 9	207 0	225 8	178 8
July	321 2	289 2	383 7	370 1	241 2	204 5	175 9	224 1	232 0	131 0
Aug.	328 4	290 5	426 0	363 2	261 6	197 10	188 7	244 1	234 1	177 6
Sept.	339 4	312 10	444 10	326 8	253 9	208 3	200 8	255 9	243 9	165 11
Oct.	308 11	315 5	423 8	330 6	242 1	185 3	191 3	247 10	230 10	161 8
Nov.	298 1	327 3	397 7	329 7	234 7	190 11	189 10	239 10	214 4	172 8
Dec.	273 11	325 9	370 11	348 1	280 0	187 7	209 3	249 6	219 0	177 5
Average for year	323 4	301 7	361 4	344 6	272 3	205 4	186 7	226 1	226 9	180 0

PIG RESEARCH

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains stud pig herds at Grafton Experiment Farm and the Hawkesbury and Wagga Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 883. Oversea Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30th June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.
1939	24,391	1,382,876	294	12,121	2,979	247,806	464	28,268
1951	6,490	1,040,479	1,283	153,784	17,047	1,329,216	1,997	294,885
1952	710	141,741	1,052	148,390	13,260	1,500,212	1,366	263,467
1953	3,887	746,696	1,969	300,723	37,378	3,885,104	898	182,493
1954	2,158	433,364	417	68,171	26,455	2,908,190	762	163,959
1955	2,704	506,576	359	56,403	30,764	2,647,895	439	99,171
1956	2,907	521,774	218	38,103	33,679	3,033,931	247	59,285
1957	3,675	540,136	231	41,187	31,153	3,425,175	133	40,130
1958	3,724	499,698	260	40,008	22,131	2,846,859	89	25,813
1959	1,465	236,764	303	47,323	38,956	3,760,169	61	16,844
1960	4,842	754,189	794	110,786	33,655	3,773,447	58	18,270
1961	1,116	185,392	557	96,151	23,511	3,146,138	47	12,978

* Includes ships' stores, except for bacon and ham in 1960-61.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

Exports of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham have been at much lower levels in recent years than in the early post-war years. There has, however, been a marked expansion in exports of preserved milk, which is now the principal dairy product exported overseas from New South Wales ports.

The overseas exports of eggs and poultry are shown on page 931.

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it is rapidly becoming a distinct and highly specialised industry.

Research on poultry nutrition, breeding, and husbandry is undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on poultry disease problems is conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of the Central Coast and wheat-growing districts of the State, and a free diagnostic service is provided at the Glenfield Research Station. Tests are conducted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College to measure the improvement being made by selective breeding and the quality of strains offered by breeders and hatcherymen to commercial producers.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, poultry used for breeding must be free of pullorum disease. Official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease, and who follow breeding methods approved by the State Poultry Improvement Plan (Eggs).

In recent years, there has been a marked development in the growing of poultry for meat, and the production of "broiler" chickens has increased greatly. Private stud hatcheries have made considerable progress in breeding special strains of meat-producing birds which have a fast growth and a high feed-meat conversion rate.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings (holdings of 1 acre or more) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1954	4,689,000	1958	4,241,000
1940	2,647,000	1955	4,483,000	1959	4,470,000
1945	6,897,000	1956	4,671,000	1960	5,190,000
1950	5,426,000	1957	4,816,000	1961	6,082,000

The marked increase in poultry numbers since 1958 is attributed mainly to the growth in the production of "broiler" chickens.

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 1 acre) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under new marketing arrangements introduced in December, 1956, sales by producer-agents have been confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from the disposal of eggs consigned to the Board are pooled by the Board and distributed to producers on an average realised price basis. Both consignors and producer-agents contribute to the marketing pool at rates ranging (in 1961-62) from 8d. to 10d. per dozen eggs produced. Consignors also pay a handling and selling charge (4½d. per dozen eggs in 1961-62) and producer-agents make a contribution (2½d. per dozen on private sales) to cover the Board's administrative expenses. Since 1st July, 1959, all producers have contributed towards the cost of building operations at the rate of ¼d. per dozen eggs produced.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1950-51 and later years are given in the following table. The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. The estimated total production of eggs, based upon the Board's records and including allowances for eggs produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and for production by poultry-keepers who evaded the Board's control, was 89.0 million dozen in 1947-48, 77.9 million dozen in 1952-53, 75.2 million dozen in 1957-58, and 93.0 million dozen in 1960-61.

Table 884. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer-agents	Total	Total Payments	Average Realised Price	Average Net Return*	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	£ thous.	d. per doz.	d. per doz.	Thous. lb.
1950-51	33,996	16,469	50,465	5,166	36·4	32·1	16,003
1951-52	35,173	15,098	50,271	7,545	51·5	43·6	12,357
1952-53	36,366	14,518	50,884	8,536	56·3	47·2	16,991
1953-54	37,629	14,255	51,884	8,959	57·1	48·0	20,942
1954-55	40,907	14,150	55,057	8,986	52·7	41·7	17,057
1955-56	36,134	15,501	51,635	8,380	55·7	45·9	14,649
1956-57	40,248	12,087	52,335	9,861	58·8	46·9	18,755
1957-58	40,820	8,348	49,168	9,440	55·5	44·4	13,198
1958-59	35,895	9,326	45,221	8,980	60·0	48·8	10,466
1959-60	43,282	10,216	53,498	10,750	59·6	46·1	19,577
1960-61	50,972	11,185	62,157	12,520	58·9	43·5	26,697

* Average realised price less contributions to the marketing pool, towards the Board's administrative expenses, and (from 1959-60) towards the cost of building operations.

OVERSEA MARKETING OF EGGS

The overseas marketing of Australian eggs and egg products was controlled by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies from 1943 until 1947, and by the Australian Egg Board from 1948 to June, 1954.

From 1945-46 to 1953-54, a series of contracts between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments provided for the bulk purchase of Australian eggs and egg products by the U.K. Ministry of Food. Details of these contracts are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The contract arrangements terminated in June, 1954, and selling in the United Kingdom under free market conditions was resumed.

Following the change from inter-governmental trading in eggs and egg products to their sale overseas under free market conditions, the Australian Egg Board was reconstructed and its trading operations were restricted. The new Board, established in June, 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales has conducted its own overseas sales of eggs since June, 1954. From July, 1957 to June, 1959, the Board participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for egg pulp, but it has otherwise also conducted its own overseas sales of pulp.

EXPORTS OF EGGS AND POULTRY

The next table shows the overseas exports of eggs and poultry from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 885. Oversea Exports of Eggs and Poultry

Year ended 30th June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Doz.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294*	18,295	224,096
1952	6,631,308	5,720,360	1,775,017	921,661*	1,247,213	3,022,230
1953	9,207,991	11,329,221	3,660,806	334,136*	626,113	4,286,919
1954	6,004,690	18,008,891	4,183,044	137,758*	345,739	4,528,783
1955	10,330,452	11,300,724	3,082,265	92,190*	288,430	3,370,695
1956	8,692,323	11,367,328	2,967,621	707,247	175,508	3,143,129
1957	3,713,735	12,634,109	2,374,316	397,369	81,260	2,455,576
1958	4,375,550	8,814,747	1,637,399	195,703	44,874	1,682,273
1959	1,936,914	6,427,424	959,684	110,612	28,921	988,605
1960	1,024,117	12,280,476	1,682,079	82,038	20,399	1,702,478
1961	2,742,422	19,155,604	2,714,780	107,939	27,944	2,742,724

* Pairs of poultry.

The sharp fall in exports of eggs in shell since 1954-55 was caused mainly by the contraction of the United Kingdom market, which had been the leading export outlet. Exports of egg products (mainly pulp) expanded greatly during the war and post-war years, reaching a peak of 19 million lb. in 1960-61; the United Kingdom has been the principal market.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1946 and more recent years. The monthly prices are unweighted averages of daily quotations; the yearly prices are unweighted averages of the monthly average prices.

Table 886. Wholesale Prices of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	d. per dozen									
January	21·0	60·8	58·3	56·0	61·4	65·9	67·6	65·0	65·0	65·0
February	23·9	62·0	60·7	58·4	62·0	71·0	71·0	68·0	69·8	70·4
March	24·0	65·0	64·3	60·2	67·4	71·0	71·0	71·0	71·0	71·0
April	24·0	65·0	65·0	64·8	68·0	71·0	71·0	71·0	71·0	71·0
May	24·0	65·0	65·0	68·0	68·0	68·4	71·0	71·0	71·0	71·0
June	24·0	65·0	65·0	68·0	68·0	59·0	71·0	71·0	71·0	71·0
July	24·0	65·0	55·5	68·0	68·0	59·0	71·0	71·0	68·1	69·0*
August	21·0	61·8	53·0	55·6	64·1	53·6	62·0	64·4	59·0	64·0
September	19·0	59·0	53·0	53·0	59·0	53·0	53·0	59·0	59·0	64·0
October	19·0	54·7	53·0	53·0	59·0	53·0	57·1	59·0	59·0	57·1
November	19·0	53·0	53·0	53·8	59·0	54·4	63·5	59·0	59·0	52·0
December	19·0	56·0	53·4	59·0	63·3	64·1	65·0	65·0	64·7	52·0
Year	21·8†	61·0†	58·3†	59·8†	63·9†	61·9†	66·2	66·2	65·6	64·8

* From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. The prices quoted for June, 1961 and earlier months are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later months.

† Revised.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, but some sideline beefarmers occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 887. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
				lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45·1	43,780
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184·8	295,892
1952-53	99,466	57,342	156,808	8,046,456	80·9	94,297
1953-54	108,664	52,495	161,159	10,380,969	95·5	122,985
1954-55	136,116	60,639	196,755	16,410,859	120·6	193,544
1955-56	140,164	53,504	193,668	15,207,330	108·5	183,931
1956-57	125,486	56,720	182,206	14,945,957	119·1	187,750
1957-58	119,704	50,159	169,863	13,028,751	108·8	164,848
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	10,583,214	91·1	136,852
1959-60	142,905	50,613	193,518	18,681,499	130·7	256,720
1960-61	134,044	56,023	190,067	15,285,973	114·0	197,228

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield per hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 888. Gross Value of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total	
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					Total, Dairying
	Butter	Cheese	Human Consumption†	Other Purposes	Cattle ‡	Pigs				
£ thousand										
1938-39	6,489	223	2,949	228	1,224	1,350	12,463	3,853	43	16,359
1950-51	10,876	542	10,068	1,686	3,414	3,988	30,574	14,913	298	45,785
1951-52	9,901	432	13,254	1,766	4,047	4,990	34,390	18,848	254	53,492
1952-53	17,283	815	18,174	3,187	4,385	5,935	49,779	20,090	359	70,228
1953-54	13,986	855	18,924	2,626	5,836	6,343	48,570	19,883	464	68,917
1954-55	17,517	651	19,073	1,274	6,462	5,657	50,634	18,071	736	69,441
1955-56	17,947	866	19,695	1,779	6,025	6,959	53,271	19,500	771	73,542
1956-57	14,446	822	19,916	1,762	5,178	6,972	49,096	20,442	905	70,443
1957-58	13,036	914	20,929	1,822	6,454	6,793	49,948	19,158	769	69,870
1958-59	16,429	1,264	21,238	1,797	10,636	6,619	57,983	19,429	618	78,030
1959-60	18,831	1,055	22,036	2,128	9,240	7,513	60,803	21,032	1,030	82,865
1960-61	14,994	1,238	22,158	2,006	7,776	7,432	55,604	23,252	723	79,579

* Values for milk products include the Commonwealth subsidy paid (see page 915). The subsidy amounted to £2,486,000 in 1960-61.

† Consumption as milk or cream.

‡ Calves and dairy cows.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1960-61 was £15,646,000.

PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for 1939 and recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month.

Table 889. Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1939	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk, Fresh* ..	Gal.	1 5·2†	5 8·5	5 10·9	5 11·8	5 11·8	5 11·8	5 11·8
Butter (Choice) ..	lb.	1 5	4 1·2	4 2	4 3	4 4	4 4·8	4 5·8
Cheese‡ ..	lb.	11	2 6·4	2 6·8	2 7·3	2 7·8	2 8	2 8·4
Ham (uncooked) ..	lb.	1 3·9	5 6·1	5 4·9	5 6·6	5 10·4	6 7·5	6 2·6
Bacon (sides) ..	lb.	11·7	4 7·6	4 7·2	4 5	4 9·1	5 6	5 2·8
Eggs¶ ..	Doz.	1 4·4	5 3·9	5 1·9	5 6·2	5 6·2	5 5·5	5 4·8||
Fowls (Cockerels) ..	Pair	6 5	23 4	27 1	28 1	26 1	27 10	24 7
Drakes (Muscovy) ..	Pair	9 9	34 10	35 0	39 3	37 4	39 3	36 4
Ducks (Muscovy) ..	Pair	6 5	20 11	21 6	23 0	22 3	23 4	20 3
Turkey (Gobblers) ..	Pair	28 1	95 2	91 2	132 3	97 8	105 6	99 11
Honey§ ..	lb.	4·1	1 2·5	1 3·1	1 3	1 3	1 2	11·5
Beeswax ..	lb.	1 4·9	6 6	6 3	5 6	5 6	5 4	4 10

* Milk Board's agent to vendor, bottled in 1-pint bottles.

† Bulk price.

‡ Average, loaf and large.

¶ New-laid first-quality hen eggs.

§ First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

|| Not strictly comparable with prices for 1960 and earlier years. See note *, Table 886.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales, where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for rural purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor), the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service are controlled by the Minister for Conservation. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works, the control of State irrigation areas, the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), in flood control and irrigation districts, and in sub-soil or surface drainage districts, the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912-1952, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

River Murray Waters Agreement

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission comprises a representative from each of the States and from the Commonwealth.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River. The Agreement also provided for an equitable allocation of the flow of the River between the States, the annual allocation being 1,254,000 acre feet

for South Australia, 1,957,000 acre feet for New South Wales, and 2,219,000 acre feet for Victoria. The River Murray Commission was authorised to vary these allocations in times of surplus or drought.

The Agreement was amended in 1954 to provide for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its existing capacity of 1,382,000 acre feet to a capacity of 2,500,000 acre feet) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocumwal and Echuca to reduce the losses from the regulated flow in that stretch of the River. This amendment was designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

A further variation of the Agreement in 1958 provided that the Murray waters available during declared periods of restriction would be allocated at the annual rate of 603,000 acre feet to South Australia, 1,100,000 acre feet to New South Wales, and 1,000,000 acre feet to Victoria.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth in 1949 to implement the Scheme.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 2,500,000 kW. When fully discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation.

Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water will be gained from regulation (whereby storages will be available for summer irrigation), and the remainder will be gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Factories".

New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Agreement

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement provides for the construction of a storage dam on the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers, and 4 regulators in effluent streams. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally.

Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank may make advances to assist farmers to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The advances may be made up to 90 per cent. of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years. The works may be carried out by the farmer, by a contractor, or by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. During 1960-61, the advances totalled £192,879; at 30th June, 1961, outstanding advances amounted to £670,823, in respect of 787 borrowers.

The Act authorised the Commission to offer technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works. The Commission was also authorised to undertake works financed by farmers themselves.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The extent of irrigation in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which shows the area of land irrigated during recent years under the various irrigation and water supply schemes. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

Table 890. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	204,667	95,714	159,611	209,527	172,366	211,751	198,311
Irrigation Districts	347,133	234,891	299,391	384,339	396,562	508,307	457,772
Irrigation Trusts†	4,439	3,186	3,152	2,651	2,643	2,610	2,588
Licensed Diversions	60,122	45,820	63,082	98,848	69,977	166,773	178,520
Total Area Irrigated	616,361	379,611	525,236	695,365	641,548	889,441	837,191

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

† Excludes a small area, particulars of which are not available.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation Commission, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 451,189 acres, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembid Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (34,672 acres served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (10,393 acres served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (6,850 acres, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (18,006 acres, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), the Buronga (8,693 acres) and Mallee Cliffs (1,900 acres) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray, and the recently established Coleambally Irrigation Area (74,153 acres) served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir.

The principal source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Burrinjuck storage (capacity 837,000 acre feet), on the Murrumbidgee River to the north-west of Canberra. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water, which is supplemented by unregulated flow from the Tumut River below the dam, passes along the river channel to Berembid Weir (240 miles to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an off-take capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 96½ miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 897 miles) and drainage channels (802 miles). In addition, there are approximately 448 miles of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep (particularly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas) accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

Table 891. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1960-61

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomeealla	Curlwaa	Total
Acres							
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	26,993	1,559	...	982	...	...	29,534
Other	14,556	388	...	150	...	...	15,094
Vineyards	5,364	...	...	...	4,323	427	10,114
Orchards—							
Citrus	7,126	...	...	...	1,020	1,106	9,252
Deciduous	8,303	...	...	...	73	43	8,419
Vegetables	3,101	...	...	...	...	...	3,101
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	4,496	50	119	30	6	...	4,701
Other	2,605	64	402	135	...	35	3,241
Pastures—							
Sown	76,560	310	2,152	6,093	...	...	85,115
Natural	3,300	139	68	...	...	...	3,507
Other	22,023	3,995	12	203	...	...	26,233
Total Area Irrigated	174,427	6,505	2,753	7,593	5,422	1,611	198,311

* Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Within irrigation districts, water is supplied for fodder crops and sown pastures, and not generally for intensive cultivation. Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis that only a portion of each holding (one acre in three, five, or ten, according to the district) will be irrigated. A water right is the right to one acre foot of water annually.

The Wakool District (comprising 503,322 acres), Berriquin Provisional District (784,537 acres), Deniboota Provisional District (337,252 acres), Denimein Provisional District (147,005 acres), and the uncompleted Jenargo (4,325 acres) and Barramein (89,080 acres) Provisional Districts have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerembah District (112,818 acres), Tabbita District (32,330 acres), Wah Wah District (575,716 acres), and Gumly District (353 acres) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wyde's Plains Districts (224,556 acres) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table. Fat lamb raising has expanded considerably in recent years.

Table 892. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1960-61

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerembah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wyde's Plains	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice .. ..	...	4,582	6,100	5,547	353	...	16,582
Other	5,323	1,483	686	5,225	3,651	1,974	18,342
Orchards .. ..	...	...	12	...	19	...	31
Vegetables	123	14	10	20	50	...	217
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	15,268	1,224	2,927	1,475	1,550	7,805	30,249
Other	1,241	1,676	907	1,723	1,702	...	7,249
Pastures—							
Sown	224,829	59,050	33,878	34,514	8,635	12,339	373,245
Natural	915	470	...	20	500	...	1,905
Other	2,190	422	380	3,633	3,327	...	9,952
Total Area Irrigated	249,889	68,921	44,900	52,157	19,787	22,118	457,772

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 75 miles and has an off-take capacity of 5,000 acre feet per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 1,824 miles. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (375,000 acres), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 94,193 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek, about 40 miles north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 56,180 acres.

WATER TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1961, there were 6 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 13,534 acres), 13 trusts (2,913,719 acres) for domestic and stock water supplies, 1 trust (117 acres) for town water supplies, and 1 trust (2,190 acres) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30th June, 1961, there were 8,347 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 367,796 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1960-61 was 178,520 acres.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in acre feet, shown in parentheses) are:—

Murray System. Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,250,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (111,420) ; Stevens Weir on Edward River (7,165).

Murrumbidgee System. Burrinjuck Dam (837,000) ; Berembled Weir (10,000) ; Redbank Weir (7,360) ; Maude Weir (6,740) ; Gogeldrie Weir.

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (2,000,000).

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (345,000).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (temporarily reduced to 245,000); Lake Brewster (123,900); Lake Cargelligo (29,435); Jemalong Weir (2,200).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (293,000).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Deni-mein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir is situated just above Albury. Reconstruction work completed in 1961 raised the storage capacity of the Reservoir from 1,382,000 to 2,500,000 acre feet, of which the New South Wales share is 1,250,000 acre feet.

The flow of water from Burrinjuck Dam is supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Tumut River, which joins the Murrumbidgee a few miles upstream from Gundagai. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, about seventy miles from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water were largely completed by 1960. Water from the Darling River will be diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and will be released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water will be used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and will augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Wyangala Dam is thirty miles upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam, supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Belubula River, is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme.

The Dam's storage capacity comprises 185,000 acre feet for irrigation storage and 108,000 acre feet for flood mitigation storage.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

Darling River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

Macquarie River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Burrendong Dam (a storage capacity of 1,361,000 acre feet) near Welling-ton on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River. Flood-mitigation requirements will account for 397,000 acre feet of the total storage capacity of the Dam. Water from the Dam will be used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1961, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,081. The estimated total daily flow from the 608 flowing bores was 64,500,000 gallons; 466 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 142 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and daily outflow (984,000 gallons).

By 1961, 89 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts, with 101 bores, cover over 5,600,000 acres, the water being delivered to holdings by means of 3,629 miles of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the settlers themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, mainly because of the multiplicity of bores. Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30th June, 1961 was 5,236, and their average depth was 306 feet.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 19,107,000 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 6,582,000 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,406,000 acres of timber reserves, and 11,119,000 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30th June, 1961, there were 771 State Forests, covering 6,581,788 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,380,084 acres. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 1,406,322 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

Types of Forest Timber

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red, white, and southern), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, yellow box, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring), coachwood

(a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bolly-wood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar (a high-class furniture and cabinet timber) and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Hoop pine is being re-established by planting.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 6,581,788 acres of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent. of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent. is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 26 per cent. of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 87,541 acres under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent. of the State forest. A further 16 per cent. of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of softwood plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years, and a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations. Hardwood plantations comprise a much smaller area.

Table 893. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 30th Sep- tember	Government				Private	Total, N.S.W.		
	Softwood			Hardwood	Softwood (mainly radiata pine)	Softwood	Hardwood	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species	Total					
	Acres							
1956	47,908	17,741	65,649	1,180	9,559	75,208	1,180	76,388
1957	52,571	18,177	70,748	1,180	10,224	80,972	1,180	82,152
1958	54,236	18,591	72,827	1,180	10,041	82,868	1,180	84,048
1959	59,020	18,339	77,359	1,180	11,261	88,620	1,180	89,800
1960	64,372	18,646	83,018	1,180	11,630	94,648	1,180	95,828
1961	68,343	19,198	87,541	1,180	12,495	100,036	1,180	101,216

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire

protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1957, under the control of the Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the State Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Up to six university traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes two years' study of prescribed science subjects at the University of Sydney, one year of practical training in forests, and two years of training in forestry at the Australian Forestry School. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 894. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	2,450,282	2,372,782	2,416,758	2,572,441	2,559,972
Other Receipts	110,544	126,236	118,847	132,209	116,901
Total Receipts	2,560,826	2,499,018	2,535,605	2,704,650	2,676,873
PAYMENTS					
Administration	1,003,217	1,048,220	1,138,391	1,255,579	1,377,906
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	4,596	13,361	4,743	11,683	73,696
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	175,224	195,563	187,850	174,446	187,870
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	137,910	157,765	159,619	164,533	205,709
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	34,343	33,630	38,271	43,325	47,933
Research and Experiment	18,565	21,728	24,901	29,099	31,414
Protection from Fire, Disease, Soil erosion, etc.	295,553	395,211	272,834	238,362	342,533
Forest Works—					
Surveys	49,421	55,929	63,860	57,863	71,424
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings	566,857	506,237	540,295	615,522	682,668
Supervision of Licensed Operations	132,072	137,267	143,695	153,647	169,616
Total Payments	2,417,758	2,564,911	2,574,459	2,744,059	3,190,769

Forestry and Timber Bureau

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, established in 1925, was reconstituted in 1946 as the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. The Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work, provides education and professional training in forestry (through the Australian Forestry School), and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, oversea trade, and distribution of Australian timber.

Australian Forestry School

The Australian Forestry School at Canberra was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to provide professional training in forestry. Under the Forestry Bureau Act, 1944, a Board of Higher Forestry Education was appointed to maintain the standard of the training and to advise as to the pre-requisite university courses.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of native timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

Table 895. Estimated Production of Native Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood) *
	Forest Hard-woods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Indigenous	Exotic				
Thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent)								
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	†	438,546
1951	427,348	29,035	56,247	20,101	142,271	27,804	23,121	725,927
1952	471,134	37,111	70,593	22,196	141,523	28,766	20,317	791,640
1953	425,315	29,312	71,002	27,258	194,684	22,765	16,274	786,610
1954	436,407	42,361	87,703	25,463	190,783	14,328	28,344	825,389
1955	427,375	31,272	94,903	29,251	151,518	19,303	28,680	782,302
1956	432,695	38,023	84,167	36,517	191,758	25,995	40,350	849,505
1957	447,290	39,547	82,468	27,748	171,697	30,294	40,759	839,803
1958	414,534	39,073	77,530	32,479	192,517	21,885	52,026	830,044
1959	430,899	45,985	76,540	37,910	169,569	23,673	48,604	833,180
1960	462,122	42,482	82,509	42,291	154,607	26,613	61,511	872,135
1961	468,715	43,968	79,446	40,192	160,884	30,470	57,955	881,630

* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 52 million super feet hoppus (in 1956-57) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41).

† Not available.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments, in 1938-39 and later years, from native and imported logs.

Table 896. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced						
	Native	Im- ported *	Total	From Native Logs				From Im- ported Logs	Total	
				Hardwoods	Brush- woods and Scrub- woods	Soft- woods	Total			
Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet							
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819*	281,169	
1952	49,610	1,041	50,651	310,249	18,414	51,970	380,633	8,509	389,142	
1956	48,619	1,343	49,962	273,332	23,335	67,103	363,770	10,863	374,633	
1957	49,638	1,513	51,151	278,078	23,425	64,044	365,547	11,558	377,105	
1958	47,703	1,929	49,632	270,182	23,246	66,309	359,737	15,489	375,226	
1959	49,910	2,048	51,958	280,936	32,778	65,798	379,512	25,429	404,941	
1960	52,700	2,788	55,488	300,152	26,760	71,916	398,828	23,994	422,822	
1961	51,743	2,714	54,457	297,725	23,299	69,926	390,950	24,238	415,188	

* Includes interstate imports.

† Not available.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1960-61 was 48 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the imports of softwoods (which were subject to import restriction for much of the post-war period). Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 24 million super feet in 1960-61, compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945-1952, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 897. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30th June 1954
1933: June	6,484	North Coast	1,028
1939: June	8,200	Hunter and Manning	1,297
1943: June	5,418	South Coast	704
1945: June	6,088	Northern, Central and Southern Tableland	503
1947: June	6,307	North, Central and South Western Slope	468
1954: June	4,575	Other	575
		Total, New South Wales	4,575

At 30th June, 1961, approximately 2,465 persons were engaged in timber-getting (felling, splitting, hauling, etc. of logs) on behalf of sawmills. Persons engaged in cutting sleepers, etc. are excluded.

VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1920-21 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing. The substantial increase in the gross value of production in the last ten years reflects the rising prices and output of logs, hewn and other timber, and other forest products.

Table 898. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1921	1,656	1941	2,576	1948	5,741	1955	13,686
1931	1,237	1942	3,159	1949	6,561	1956	15,343
1936	2,014	1943	3,155	1950	7,185	1957	16,758
1937	2,096	1944	3,285	1951	8,966	1958	15,341
1938	2,179	1945	3,321	1952	12,461	1959	15,574
1939	2,261	1946	3,745	1953	13,692	1960	15,169
1940	2,347	1947	4,508	1954	12,905	1961	15,300

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales in 1920-21 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaya and Borneo. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 899. Oversea Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thous. sup. feet	£A f.o.b.			Thous. sup. feet	£A f.o.b.		
1921	93,303	1,732,698	159,168	1,891,866	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1929	187,009	1,747,060	274,222	2,021,282	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912
1939	199,196	880,422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637
1949	108,712	2,879,338	287,646	3,166,984	30,663	981,944	24,608	1,006,552
1952	155,610	7,547,279	2,290,922	9,838,201	21,076	1,200,161	127,087	1,327,248
1953	72,967	3,133,303	213,728	3,347,031	35,584	2,162,988	30,339	2,193,327
1954	154,152	6,358,569	223,992	6,582,561	29,515	1,458,716	30,931	1,489,647
1955	194,517	7,955,919	704,027	8,659,946	19,682	939,709	52,305	992,014
1956	165,975	7,604,793	591,293	8,196,086	17,866	962,210	132,368	1,094,578
1957	169,986	7,721,034	539,068	8,260,102	23,553	1,434,009	101,289	1,535,298
1958	173,215	7,412,506	599,931	8,012,437	22,964	1,488,833	77,195	1,566,028
1959	179,249	7,136,332	532,789	7,669,121	15,703	984,061	138,844	1,122,905
1960	223,940	10,345,576	667,139	11,012,715	13,776	871,458	82,681	954,139
1961	216,735	10,517,054	787,594	11,304,648	13,387	857,801	69,664	927,465

* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have barely been exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the Chief Secretary's Department in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1957. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office, a division of the Department of Primary Industry, is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, 1952-1959, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1960, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act. Many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. Before 1955, fishermen were required to be licensed under the State Act irrespective of whether they fished within or beyond territorial waters.

Table 900. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

Year ended 30th June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra-territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries
		Tidal	Inland				
1956	664	2,348	233	2,172	735	£ 1,826,841	£ 94,309
1957	938	2,394	219	2,239	980	1,556,869	129,915
1958	615	2,634	214	2,381	1,022	1,747,338	140,582
1959	832	2,265	217	2,298	1,079	2,058,364	137,552
1960	832	2,210	195	2,485	1,164	2,513,849	167,142
1961	661	2,149	178	2,359	1,398	2,856,370	186,686

* Includes motor trawlers (141 in 1960-61), punts, and launches.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture are classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 901. Oyster Leases

At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Yards	Acres			Yards	Acres
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1958	4,738	876,776	5,415
1955	5,291	1,026,887	6,547	1959	4,725	851,354	5,508
1956	5,145	1,111,403	5,251	1960	4,668	844,181	5,537
1957	5,154	954,472	6,037	1961	4,859	903,917	6,051

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams (almost all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the trout fishery. The close season for trout is generally from 1st May to 31st August.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an aborigine or a child under 16 years of age, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Marketing of Fish

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the Chief Secretary's Department. Fish produced in the State must be sold through the Sydney market (which is conducted by the Department), the branch market operated in Wollongong, or the markets conducted by fishermen's co-operative societies. In certain instances, however, licensed fishermen are permitted to sell fish direct to consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 19 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

Fisheries Research

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 902. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	618,445	539,818	561,613	321,295	352,395
Murray Cod	130,409	183,700	226,269	177,212	147,570
Other	153,717	205,036	203,061	197,252	205,636
Total	902,571	928,554	990,943	695,759	705,601
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon ..	3,256,442	3,009,979	2,169,057	1,953,576	1,538,321
Bream	411,623	551,224	691,052	745,529	596,783
Flathead	2,903,963	2,492,204	2,855,172	2,814,123	3,025,508
Garfish	361,109	237,222	246,612	192,396	189,763
Gurnard	340,780	312,650	288,113	219,673	282,427
John Dory	303,734	376,646	365,614	464,907	629,909
Latchet	211,014	284,095	239,910	245,285	278,171
Leatherjacket	918,987	804,565	899,922	1,194,944	1,217,181
Luderick	831,361	943,742	968,572	1,107,832	1,046,514
Mackerel	225,415	273,631	375,178	210,844	223,950
Morwong	3,725,218	2,914,262	2,449,787	2,251,464	1,827,167
Mullet	4,603,388	5,008,752	6,274,672	6,402,801	5,936,734
Redfish	436,269	506,041	301,292	173,331	88,145
Shark	1,182,649	1,309,703	1,047,203	835,218	952,373
Snapper	1,712,524	1,531,098	1,299,817	1,425,225	1,807,879
Tailor	422,385	260,247	249,804	425,041	407,156
Tuna	1,682,769	1,930,244	3,890,671	3,927,214	4,727,307
Whiting	150,766	227,838	314,072	285,757	292,816
Yellowtail-Kingfish ..	432,859	308,150	410,622	325,020	386,386
Other	2,310,697	2,102,876	1,697,163	1,983,575	2,099,615
Total	26,423,952	25,385,169	27,034,305	27,183,755	27,554,105
Total Fish Production ..	27,326,523	26,313,723	28,025,248	27,879,514	28,259,706

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 903. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land. Border to Macleay R.	4,105	3,462	4,000	4,711	5,056
Hunter-Manning—Hastings R. to Tuggerah L.	3,059	4,075	4,697	4,339	3,872
Metropolitan—Woy Woy to P. Hacking	1,324	974	1,293	1,387	1,335
South Coast—Wollongong to Vic. Border	6,267	6,489	7,113	6,080	5,834
Trawled Fish	11,669	10,385	9,931	10,667	11,457
Inland Waters	903	929	991	696	706
Total Fish Production	27,327	26,314	28,025	27,880	28,260

Almost half the State's catch is taken by the trawl fishery. The principal fish captured by trawling are tuna (3,113,545 lb. in 1960-61), flathead (2,450,432 lb.), morwong (1,433,374 lb.), and snapper (885,721 lb.).

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 904. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30th June	Fish			Oysters	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Trawled	Other	Total			
	lb.*	lb.*	lb.*				Bags†	lb.‡	lb.‡
1939¶	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050	431,550
1951	11,230,164	12,975,685	24,205,849	40,602	4,220,341	563,127
1952	11,100,259	14,372,251	25,472,510	47,518	1,792,336	740,246
1953	12,980,608	17,505,457	30,486,065	48,569	2,824,831	632,444
1954	12,926,661	17,205,085	30,131,746	58,016	3,558,402	732,131
1955	10,744,250	14,007,738	24,751,988	63,736	4,602,873	782,603
1956	8,134,561	13,292,875	21,427,436	57,480	3,671,826	645,824
1957	11,668,772	15,657,751	27,326,523	60,594	2,386,180	603,191
1958	10,385,341	15,928,382	26,313,723	64,078	1,520,165	678,702
1959	9,931,511	18,093,737	28,025,248	77,434	3,147,972	735,010
1960	10,666,566	17,212,948	27,879,514	76,022	3,623,841	839,469
1961	11,456,587	16,803,119	28,259,706	83,098	2,915,467	620,666

* Landed weight.

† Bags of 3 bushels.

‡ In-shell weight.

¶ Calendar year

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries and whaling production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1920-21 and later years. These values represent the value of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they exclude fish condemned and molluscs other than oysters.

Table 905. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	£ thousand					£ thousand			
1921	402	65	24	491	1955	1,498	617	624	2,739
1931	506	54	75	635	1956	1,645	553	486	2,684
1939	387	81	40	508	1957	1,876	583	480	2,939
1951	1,047	284	399	1,730	1958	1,762	617	413	2,792
1952	1,114	333	374	1,821	1959	1,695	745	507	2,947
1953	1,429	346	458	2,233	1960	1,786	729	586	3,101
1954	1,621	481	540	2,642	1961	1,944	796	559	3,299

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication) and crustaceans.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH

Oversea imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from overseas, there is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 906. Oversea Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
1939	19,444,703	733,027	42,743	585,893	628,636	1,381	24,225	25,606
1956	26,508,991	3,271,773	423,481	121,421	544,902	104,485	23,890	128,375
1957	19,381,810	2,224,439	563,586	93,991	657,577	125,740	18,353	144,093
1958	23,744,955	2,813,769	847,432	51,682	899,114	250,186	10,254	260,440
1959	22,338,061	2,886,330	820,411	95,219	915,630	238,061	14,165	252,226
1960	29,140,168	3,610,754	259,323	188,906	448,229	70,891	27,907	98,798
1961	33,281,334	4,738,984	536,407	63,165	599,572	175,932	11,683	187,615

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1960-61, the imports included 16.1 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (48 per cent. of the total fish imported), 13.1 million lb. of canned fish (39 per cent.), and 3.1 million lb. of smoked or dried fish (9 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and Denmark. Salmon from Japan and the U.S.S.R., herrings from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Canada and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, which comprises the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and Forestry Commission, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 60,661,926 acres, covers the Coastal and Tableland statistical divisions and about half the area of the North and South Western Slope statistical divisions. The Central Division (57,055,846 acres) embraces the remainder of the Western Slope statistical divisions, the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and a small part of the Western statistical division. The Western Division (80,319,348 acres) almost coincides with the Western statistical division. The total area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each. These Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are also

special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service and settlement matters.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner and a local member.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30th June, 1961 (61,939,000 acres) comprised 38,279,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862, 11,598,000 acres sold by auction or under deferred payments since

1862, and 4,915,000 acres disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 907. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31st December	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thousand acres		
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1946	54,456	2,818	51,638
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1958	59,686	6,025	53,661
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1959	60,415	6,072	54,343
1891	23,683	1936	46,204	1960	61,206	6,149	55,057
1901	26,407	1941	50,283	1961	61,939	6,172	55,767

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1961:—

Table 908. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1961

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alienated	64,508,798	2,041,950	55,767,025
In process of alienation	1,691,362	1,119	10,783,723
Virtually alienated	23,448,317	18,924	1,692,481
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)	1,391,812	130,880*	23,467,241
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation			1,522,692
Total of foregoing tenures	91,040,289	2,192,873	93,233,162
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	4,298,399	68,730,829	73,029,228
Other long-term leases		8,899,331	8,899,331
Short leases and temporary tenures	2,103,424	350,177	2,453,601
Forest leases and permits within State Forests	1,689,861	101,339	1,791,200
Mining leases and permits	183,037	18,572	201,609
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	18,402,762	26,227	18,428,989
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

* Perpetual.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 99,315,010 acres under occupation in 1961, and of that area 89,648,477 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 9,006,666 acres were held as conditional purchase, 990,312 acres as settlement purchases, 131,180 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 237,311 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division in recent years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 113,057,385 acres at 30th June, 1961. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 909. Leases, etc. of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1961

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Acres		Acres
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection .. and		Closer Settlement Lease	3,028,484
Homestead Grant	1,692,481	Group Purchase Lease	222,401
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Settlement Purchase Lease	1,044,592
Homestead Farm	4,950,676	Special Lease	2,922
Suburban Holding	68,297	Western Lands Lease	68,730,829
Settlement Lease*	2,246,822	Total	73,029,228
Crown Lease*	6,214,729	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Purchase Lease*	117,102	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	8,899,331
Conditional Lease*	9,712,544	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding	13,116	Annual Lease	360,213
Week-end Lease	359	Occupation Licence	330,725
Town Lands Lease	35	Preferential Occupation Licence	132,804
On Irrigation Areas—		Permissive Occupancy	1,307,431
Irrigation Farm Lease	128,770	Irrigation Lease	322,428
Non-irrigable Lease	14,540	Total	2,453,601
Town Lands Lease	251	<i>Forest Lease and Occupation Permit</i>	<i>1,791,200</i>
Total	23,467,241	<i>Mining Lease and Permit ..</i>	<i>201,609</i>
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Total Area of Leases, etc. ..	113,057,383
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual)	130,880		
Prickly-pear Lease	85,537		
Residential Lease	3,215		
Special Lease	1,303,060		
Total	1,522,692		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1961, there were 13,591 acres alienated (including 7,036 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 237,311 acres in process of alienation (including 220,714 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 143,561 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 322,428 acres in other leases (including 204,729 acres outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 910. Reserves, 30th June, 1961

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock	5,049,592	Recreation and Parks	685,820
Water and Camping	784,053	From Conditional Purchase in	
		Goldfields	620,990
Mining	1,018,785	Other	5,985,492
Forest	1,557,468		
Temporary Common	175,113	Total Reserved Areas	15,877,313

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the adoption of the "Closer Settlement Policy" in 1906 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under this policy is dealt with in some detail on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations. A new closer settlement scheme was introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

1914-1918 WAR

Conditions under which ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the 1942-43 and earlier issues of the Year Book. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

1939-1945 WAR

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book for 1942-43), an Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 was ratified by the New South Wales Parliament by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. The Agreement provided for the settlement on the land of eligible ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Ex-servicemen from the Korea and Malaya operations became eligible to participate in the scheme in 1954. The Agreement expired on 30th June, 1960, and activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was responsible for finding, subdividing, and improving and developing the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers, half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land being borne by the Commonwealth Government. The State dealt with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever was the later. Selected applicants, who were chosen by the State, were trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bore half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shared any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers were required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they received a living allowance (not repayable) and were relieved of practically all commitments.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which would enable success in the long run.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949, one for areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and one for areas within Irrigation Districts.

Classification of Applicants

All applicants for participation in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme appeared before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, were granted a qualification certificate. Up to 30th June, 1960, 28,937 applications for certificates had been received and 19,362 certificates had been granted for purposes as follows: pastoral,

5,919; pastoral and farming, 9,618; farming, 377; dairying, 2,180; orchards, 850; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate was entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions described below.

Acquisition of Land

The Agreement provided that the State should acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan for settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the Department of Lands were "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands were allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot was carried out, under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, on the recommendation of Closer Settlement Advisory Boards. The Boards reported to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement and made recommendations for the acquisition of properties. Upon selection, such lands were safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then followed a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determined whether a detailed investigation by the State was warranted. The latter included a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, an erosion survey, and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee (which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations). On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives conferred as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate could be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth was then obtained, and the Board negotiated with the owner to decide the value of the property. Before December, 1948, a property could not be valued at more than its value at 10th February, 1942 (plus the value of improvements since then), but under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. From 1950-51, however, the State Government authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommended to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the New South Wales Parliament was necessary before acquisition was completed.

"Promotion" Method

"Promotion" cases were dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943-1947. This Act provided that one or more ex-servicemen who held a qualification certificate and who

desired to acquire any private lands from the one owner could, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board valued the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement was reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method was undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believed the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition was sought. Unless Commonwealth approval was obtained, no further action was taken. Final approval to purchase was given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent was not required.

Tenure of Farms

Under the "ballot" or acquisition method of settlement, the State subdivided the land into farms of adequate size, advertised the farms as available for application, and allotted them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the State purchased the property, subdivided the land into farms where necessary, and vested the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods was a lease in perpetuity. The lease provided, *inter alia*, for (a) an annual lease rental equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the farm (including the cost of clearing and timber treatment), (b) the cost of improvements on the holding to be repaid over an extended period, (c) lessees to reside on the holding for at least five years, (d) lessees to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking, (e) lessees to have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage, or otherwise deal with the lease, and (f) the lease not to be transferable until at least ten years after its commencement, except to another qualified ex-serviceman or, in the event of the lessee's death, to his widow or children.

Development of Farms

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was to develop and improve the land acquired for settlement to a stage where it could be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases, the settlers secured tenders to effect improvements, or carried them out themselves, after obtaining approval of their plans. The plan of development of every farm was a matter for discussion and agreement between Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement.

The cost of structural improvements undertaken on a farm by the State before its allocation to a settler was to be repayable over an extended period. Principal was repayable in 25 or 35 annual instalments (depending on the capital value of the improvements), the first instalment being due after five years' occupancy, and interest being at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Minimum "developmental" improvements authorised under the Agreement for each farm included fencing of the external boundary, the provision of essential water supply, and the erection of a dwelling (up to £2,000), utility shed, and (for a dairy farm) dairy, bails, and yard. The cost of these improvements, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of a farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation) was repayable on the same terms as the cost of structural improvements.

The cost of pasture improvement on a farm, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of the farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation, and as a condition of the lease) was repayable over an extended period, with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands was empowered to make such advances as he deemed necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances were made for working capital, for effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. They were repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, with the interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers

A living allowance could be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commenced to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances were determined by the Commonwealth, and varied according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. The allowances, which amounted to £1,009,924 to 30th June, 1961, were paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth.

Summary of Operations

Particulars of the land made available and the farms allotted under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are shown in the next table. Details of financial assistance given to ex-servicemen settlers are shown on page 818.

Table 911. War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme: Land Made Available and Farms Allotted to 30th June, 1960

Particulars	Eastern and Central Land Divisions		Western Land Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Irrigation Areas	Other		
Estates Acquired by Purchase—				
Number	2	805	...	807
Area Acres	52,442	2,977,690	...	3,030,132
Purchase Price £ thous.	284	19,818	...	20,102
Crown Land Made Available Acres	3,558	...	6,060,331	6,063,889
Total Land Made Available Acres	56,000	2,977,690	6,060,331	9,094,021
Farms Allotted—				
By Ballot	189	1,283	212	1,684
By Promotion	10	1,363	...	1,373
Total	199	2,646	212	3,057

Since the expiry of the Commonwealth-State Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme have been restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers. Any of the holdings which revert to the Crown are re-allotted to ex-servicemen under War Service Land Settlement conditions. Preference is given to ex-servicemen in respect of some of the holdings made available under the "ballot" provisions of the new general closer settlement scheme described below.

GENERAL CLOSER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme are similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, unlike the War Service Scheme, advances are not made to assist incoming settlers.

The new scheme provides for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions have been extended to enable an existing holder of less than a home-maintenance area to apply for additional land so as to bring his holding up to a full home-maintenance area.

An applicant for a farm must satisfy the Local Land Board that he has sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30th June, 1961, Parliament had approved the acquisition of 8 estates, comprising 95,049 acres, for a total purchase price of £1,310,768. It was anticipated that 80 farms would be provided from these areas under the "ballot" provisions of the scheme. In addition, 5 applications covering 12 farms had been lodged under the "promotion" provisions of the scheme.

MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Municipal Markets are received by road, rail, and sea (and occasionally by air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants to secondary wholesalers.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests. Most abattoirs in the State slaughter for both domestic consumption and export.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat are sold alive by growers to local processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers. Very small quantities of live birds are sold, by agents for small local growers, on the Sydney Poultry Market controlled by the Sydney City Council.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the chapter "Agriculture".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1956, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll must be taken of those producers of the product enrolled on the

Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards have been established under the Act for eggs, rice, wine grapes, navy beans, and french bean seed. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act to supervise the marketing of dried fruits.

The Commonwealth Government has established marketing boards to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, and wine. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, but the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Foods Act. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Board of Health and local government authorities. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Customs and Excise. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Department of Primary Industry.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, fish, and other foodstuffs, and about the Commonwealth and State marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and "Fisheries". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described later in this chapter.

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the following table. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting overseas exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, game, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate.

Table 912. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	lb.	241.0	314.2	291.5	290.5	294.6	295.6
Cream	lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated	lb.	9	7.5	9.0	8.6	9.3	8.9
Powdered	lb.	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.5
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	lb.	...	0.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.4
Other	lb.	9	9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Cheese	lb.	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.4
Total (in terms of milk solids) ..	lb.	39.3	49.1	48.7	48.4	51.0	51.4
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	25.1
Margarine: Table	lb.	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other	lb.	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.8
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats*	lb.	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total (fat content)	lb.	37.6	30.9	34.1	33.1	34.0	33.1
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight) ..	lb.	140.3	109.1	123.8	117.6	97.5	85.3
Mutton (bone-in weight)	lb.	60.0	45.1	51.0	55.1	63.7	63.2
Lamb (bone-in weight)	lb.	15.0	25.2	29.3	31.9	39.0	38.2
Pigmeats (bone-in weight)	lb.	8.5	7.1	10.1	10.7	10.3	11.4
Offal	lb.	8.4	8.9	11.4	12.1	11.6	10.9
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	lb.	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.2
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	lb.	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8
Total (bone-in weight equivalent)	lb.	250.9	215.7	242.4	244.9	237.7	224.2
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight)	lb.	9	10.4	9.7*	9.7*	9.7*	9.7*
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	9	5.4	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.1	7.5	7.2
Canned	lb.	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3
Crustaceans and Molluscs	lb.	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell†	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.0	21.6	24.4
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9
Total (shell egg equivalent)† ..	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	22.4	23.2	26.3
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	lb.	106.5	119.7	111.6	111.9	110.4	107.5
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	lb.	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.4	5.6
Total (sugar content)	lb.	112.0	125.3	116.8	117.1	116.8	113.1
Dried Pulse, and Nuts (edible weight) ..	lb.	5.3	9.2	8.5	8.3	9.4	9.7‡

NOTE. Table 912 is continued on the following page.

Table 912. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia
(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit: Canned	lb.	10.4	11.0	13.6	13.0	15.3	17.5
Dried	lb.	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.4
Citrus	lb.	31.9	37.2	35.4	33.6	41.1	35.5||
Other	lb.	94.0	87.1	78.4	83.0	85.9	86.1
Jams, Conserves, etc. ..	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.4
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	lb.	173.6	178.0	157.6	158.5	176.5	173.3
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White†	lb.	103.8	124.2	113.9	115.2	115.4	86.4
Tomatoes	lb.	15.7	25.3	28.6	27.6	25.3	30.5
Root and Bulb	lb.	¶	42.1	35.1	32.1	32.5	30.4
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	lb.	¶	45.1	39.5	38.8	38.4	38.3**
Other	lb.	¶	49.2	42.4	41.6	37.2	38.5††
Total	lb.	¶	285.9	259.5	255.3	248.8	224.1
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb.	187.1	201.9	181.4	177.2	177.3	168.6
Breakfast Foods	lb.	10.6	13.4	13.5	12.7	13.3	14.2
Rice (milled)	lb.	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other	lb.	3.6	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total	lb.	205.3	219.3	200.0	194.8	195.5	187.8
Beverages—							
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.2	22.6	22.6
Wine	Gallon	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Spirits	Gallon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

* Tentative estimates. (It is probable that the mass raising of broiler poultry has led in recent years to increased consumption of poultry.)

† For purposes of the estimates, the average weight of an egg was taken as 1.75 oz. in 1959-60 and earlier years and as 2 oz. in 1960-61.

‡ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

¶ Not available.

§ Comprises (in edible weight) dried pulse 2.3 lb., peanuts 2.4 lb., edible tree nuts 1.8 lb., and cocoa (raw beans) 3.2 lb.

|| Includes oranges 27.6 lb.

** Includes cabbages and other greens 14.3 lb. and peas 13.3 lb.

†† Includes cauliflower 15.9 lb. and pumpkin 17.0 lb.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population (of all ages) of Australia in the period concerned. Changes in the age distribution of the population should be borne in mind in interpreting changes over a number of years in the consumption of particular foodstuffs per head. Persons under 10 years of age (for example) represented 15.8 per cent. of the total population in Australia in 1939, 18.9 per cent. in 1949, and 20.6 per cent. in 1959.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, butter, and eggs. Meat consumption per head of population was 11 per cent. lower in 1960-61 than the average for the three years ended 1938-39, a heavy increase in the consumption of lamb and of bacon and ham partly offsetting a fall of about one-third in the consumption of beef. The consumption of milk per head in 1960-61 was 23 per cent. greater than the average for the three pre-war years, but the consumption of butter was 24 per cent. lower. The consumption of potatoes in 1960-61 was affected by a sharp fall in production, and was the lowest on record. Canned fruit consumption has grown steadily in recent years, and in 1960-61 was 68 per cent. higher than the pre-war level; the consumption of jams, etc. was 26 per cent. lower.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1960-61 was 15 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1960-61 was almost three times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1960-61, tea imports were mainly from Ceylon (65 per cent. of the total imported), Indonesia (25 per cent.), and India (7 per cent.); coffee came from British East Africa (63 per cent.), Papua and New Guinea (18 per cent.), Brazil (7 per cent.), and the United States of America (7 per cent.).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The consumption of beer and of wine per head was almost twice as great in 1960-61 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39.

Estimates of the nutrient value of foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-1939 and for more recent periods in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking.

Table 913. Estimated Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
		Quantity per head per day					
Protein: Animal	Gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	60.3	60.5	58.8
Vegetable	Gm.	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	31.4
Total	Gm.	89.6	92.7	91.9	92.6	92.7	90.2
Fat (All Sources)	Gm.	133.5	121.7	131.7	133.4	135.3	132.0
Carbohydrate.	Gm.	377.4	424.8	416.7	412.0	415.3	398.0
Calcium	Mgm.	642	785	817	818	854	900
Iron	Mgm.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.5
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,351	4,277	4,165
Thiamine (Vitamin B1) ..	Mgm.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	Mgm.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Mgm.	86	96	89	88	90	85
Niacin	Mgm.	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.0	18.9	18.0
Energy Value	Calory	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,294	3,325	3,226

BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Hours of baking and delivery of bread in all parts of the State except the Western Division are fixed by the Bread Industry Act, 1946-1958. The Act provides for day baking of bread (with a 6 p.m. finishing time), although night baking is authorised on certain days preceding holidays. The delivery of bread in an area must in general be completed within the ordinary hours of delivery set down for that area in the breadcarters' industrial award. The Act provides that no deliveries may be made after 11 a.m. on an ordinary Saturday, or after 7 p.m. on a Saturday when three days' supply of bread is being delivered.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, restored to customers a choice of bakers (which had not been available in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns under the war-time and early post-war systems of household delivery) and set a standard of quality for bread. Under the Act, bakers must, on request, supply bread to any person within three miles of their bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and they may deliver anywhere without restriction. The Act also required flour millers to describe the protein and maltose content of flour delivered for bread manufacture.

An amendment to the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954 required bread manufacturers and operative bakers to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amendment also established a Bread Industry Advisory Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, and two representatives of employees) to advise the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade.

A further amendment in 1958 provided that bread for retail sale must bear the manufacturer's mark (either on a label or on the bread itself), unless it is being delivered in a vehicle carrying only one manufacturer's bread. Standard quality loaves of 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb. were previously authorised, but the 1958 amendment provided for the baking of bread of any type, variety, or size specified by regulation.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales, to undertake research and to provide technical assistance to bakers. The Institute became an Australian body in 1950, and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Director of the Institute has administrative control of the Wheat Research Unit of C.S.I.R.O., formed in 1958. An Agricultural Research Institute, which is equipped to test the milling and baking qualities of wheat, was established at Wagga Wagga in 1954 by the New South Wales Government, to undertake research into wheat breeding and wheat quality.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK

N.S.W. MILK BOARD DISTRIBUTING DISTRICTS

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in twelve other proclaimed distributing districts (Hunter, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Southern, Erina, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Illawarra, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Manning) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board.

The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Milk Board, and its supply other than to the Board is prohibited. Milk and cream sold (or to be sold) for use in the manufacture of commodities within a producing or distributing area may, by proclamation, be vested in the Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The quantities of milk supplied by producing districts are regulated by means of quotas applied to individual dairymen in the districts. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories are fixed by the Board.

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in or near the metropolis.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. The Board's country distributing districts and part of the metropolitan district have now been zoned and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

In the Milk Board distributing districts, almost all milk is now delivered in bottles or (to a very limited extent) in disposable cartons. Only small quantities of bulk milk are supplied through shops, and small quantities of bulk raw milk are retailed by dairymen.

The quantities of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various distributing districts in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 914. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board

Year ended 30th June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina *	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains—Lith-gow	Other Districts	Total	
	Thousand gallons								
1957†	57,322	5,325	2,845	1,156	1,220	2,157	818	70,843	3,967
1958†	59,571	5,427	3,002	1,238	1,288	1,268	1,407	73,201	4,043
1959	60,934	5,598	3,229	1,298	1,324	1,250	1,858	75,491	3,911
1960	62,050	5,677	3,481	1,419	1,367	1,279	2,293	77,566	4,455
1961	63,933	5,922	3,718	1,526	1,478	1,314	2,868	80,759	5,159
1962	64,681	6,060	3,888	1,618	1,466	1,311	3,441	82,465	6,885

* Gosford-Wyong area.

† Year ended 31st March.

At 30th June, 1961, 5,615 dairymen were supplying raw milk to the Board at 34 milk receiving depots. In the Board's distributing districts, there were 1,767 vehicle vendors (including 1,351 in the metropolitan district) selling pasteurised milk, and 66 dairymen-vendors (including 19 in the metropolitan district) selling raw milk. The shop vendors supplied through the Board numbered 9,892 (including 7,195 in the metropolitan district).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1960-61 was £19,844,824, and comprised payments to dairymen £17,918,139, cost of treatment at country factories £968,842, cost of transport to distributing centres £620,877, and administrative expenses £336,966. Information about milk prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER AREAS OF STATE

In January, 1963, 48 local government authorities in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Milk Board were controlling the sale of milk within their respective areas. The local authorities require all milk sold to satisfy the Milk Board's standards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures for foodstuffs are prescribed by the general Commonwealth and State weights and measures legislation.

The Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960, and Regulations made under the Act in 1961, prescribe legal standards and units of measurement for use throughout Australia from 1st January, 1964. The standards of measurement relate to length, mass, volume, and other physical quantities such as pressure, density, electrical current, illumination, temperature, viscosity, and time interval.

The National Standards Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is responsible for maintaining the Commonwealth standards of measurement for which there are Commonwealth units of measurement and for calibrating other standards of measurement (such as the master standards held by State and Commonwealth authorities) against the Commonwealth standards. The Laboratory provides a calibration service for science and industry. The National Standards Commission, which comprises five members appointed by the Minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, is authorised to advise the Minister with respect to weights and measures and to approve the methods to be used in the periodic verification of subsidiary standards used by State and other verifying authorities.

The State Weights and Measures Office polices the observance of legal standards and units of measurement for length, mass, and volume prescribed for use in New South Wales by the (State) Weights and Measures Act, 1915-1960. Traders' weighing and measuring devices must conform to the requirements of the Act, and are subject to periodic inspection and verification.

PRICES AND RENTS

CONTROL OF PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, prices of commodities and services in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given at page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20th September, 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15th April, 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July, 1955 and September, 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December, 1957, and on motor spirit in May, 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes. The State Industrial Commission was given power in 1940 to fix prices in special circumstances, but this power was revoked in 1959 by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1959.

CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December, 1939 and November, 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November, 1941 to August, 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16th August, 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1961, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the Commonwealth Regulations.

Premises Subject to Rent Control

When introduced in 1948, the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act applied to all leased premises in New South Wales other than farm and holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amendments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control.

The principal classes of premises freed from control have been:—

- (a) from 16th December, 1954: dwellings which were erected after 16th December, 1954, or which were not leased between 7th December, 1941 and 16th December, 1954;
- (b) from 27th September, 1957: business and commercial premises erected after 27th September, 1957;
- (c) from 10th April, 1958: dwellings which were not leased between 1st December, 1957 and 10th April, 1958, or of which the lessor obtained vacant possession after 10th April, 1958 other than on a court order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation; and
- (d) from 10th April, 1958: residential units provided out of the conversion of dwellings which existed on 13th December, 1955, and which had not been leased between 7th December, 1941 and 24th February, 1956 or of which vacant possession had been obtained other than on an order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation.

A dwelling or residential unit which has been freed from control (classes (a), (c), and (d) above) and which is subsequently leased remains exempt only if the lease is registered with the Rent Controller and embodies a certificate in specified terms by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor.

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself or by a determination made under the Act. A rent fixed in either of these ways may be varied subsequently by a determination made under the Act.

When introduced in 1948, the Act fixed rents for premises leased at 31st August, 1939 at the rents payable on that date, and for premises leased for the first time between 31st August, 1939 and 1st March, 1945 at the rents payable on 1st March, 1945. Under an amendment of the Act in 1951, the rents for all premises leased at 1st March, 1949 were fixed at those payable on that date, and the rents for premises leased for the first time between 1st March, 1949 and 1st November, 1951 were fixed at the rents payable on 1st November, 1951. A further amendment to the Act in 1958 fixed the rents for all premises leased at 1st November, 1951 at the rents payable on that date. The fixation of rents at the level payable on a particular date was, however, subject to the qualification that where the rent payable on that date had been varied in the meantime by a determination under the Act, the rent as varied became the fixed rent.

Where the rent of leased premises subject to rent control has not been fixed by the Act itself, there is no fixed rent for the premises until a determination is made in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A rent fixed by the Act or by a determination may be varied by a subsequent determination under the Act. Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee.

Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 3rd August, 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of the determination. In addition to increases allowed on the basis of this formula, fixed rents were increased (on application) in 1952, in 1957, and again from November, 1960, by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the improved capital value of the premises in 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever was later).

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act. The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds, the availability (in certain cases) of alternative accommodation for the lessee or the lessor, and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposed restrictions on the service of a Notice to quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to quit any premises during the six months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The maximum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is thirty days.

Until 31st December, 1962, when the provision in the Act lapsed, vacant possession of a house could not, in general, be recovered unless the lessor provided alternative accommodation for the lessee. Another provision which lapsed on this date was that Notice to Quit could not, in general, be served within two years after the sale of a house unless eighteen months' notice of intention to give Notice to Quit had been given (in which case the delay was six months).

Administration of Rent Control

When the Commonwealth system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Boards established under the Commonwealth Regulations were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, land tax, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

Proceedings for the recovery of possession of premises subject to rent control are conducted in Courts of Petty Sessions. An amendment to the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act in 1954 provided for the establishment, by proclamation by the Governor, of special Tenancy Courts to deal with applications for recovery of possession, but no proclamation has been made.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A* Series Index" (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B* Series Index" (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C* Series Index", and was designed to replace the "*A* Series Index" for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "*C*" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter, 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter, 1961.

The "*D*" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "*A*" and "*C*" *Series Indexes*, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "*C*" *Series Index*, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "*C*" *Series Index* was continued on its pre-war basis, the Interim Retail Price Index was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This Interim Index was designed to measure retail price movements, on a "*C*" series model, in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "*C*" *Series Index*, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period. A new Consumer Price Index was therefore constructed as a chain of linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals during the period from 1950 to 1960.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households.

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. “Group” index numbers for each of the five major groups, and “All Groups” index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter, 1948.

Because of the substantial changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the years following the 1939-1945 War, the Consumer Price Index was constructed as a chain of four linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. The principal changes reflected:—

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (in 1952) and of television (in 1960) ;
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (in 1952 and again in 1956) ; and
- (c) changes in the weights of fuel and fares (in both 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (in 1956).

For the other items included in the Index, the weights used are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57, which for these items is broadly representative of the whole period for which the Index has been compiled. Future links will be introduced into the Index when necessary to reflect significant changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

Details of the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in the *Labour Report*, issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician. Most of the weights used in the Index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. There are three main groups of exceptions. Firstly, local weights for the individual cities for which separate indexes are compiled are used for some items (e.g. housing, fuel, and fares). Secondly, the proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary earner households in the individual cities. Thirdly, the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer, and some services are as estimated for wage earner households whose income is about the average level of adult male earnings.

The Housing Group in the Index combines three sectors of households—those renting a house from a private owner, those occupying a house let under a governmental rental-housing scheme, and those owning or purchasing the house they occupy. For the owner-occupier sector, three elements in the cost of home ownership are represented—the price of houses, rates, and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on these costs is measured by applying, to a basic expenditure weight for each item, the percentage movement (a moving annual average in the case of house prices) shown by an index of price change for that item.

Most of the prices used in the Index are collected from representative retailers and service establishments, selected in each State capital city for each class of commodity and service covered by the Index. The prices collected are for specified standards of the items, and are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. The quality of the price data is ensured by field officers.

Movements in the level of retail prices in Sydney since 1948-49, as revealed by the Consumer Price Index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 915. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1949	52.2	58.0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1950	56.5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70.8	65.6
1951	67.2	78.1	81.2	78.6	77.7	74.5
1952	90.5	93.4	88.2	93.8	93.5	91.9
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	102.2	100.6	105.4	102.2	99.7	101.6
1955	103.2	100.9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1956	108.7	101.4	114.2	101.3	104.0	105.7
1957	114.2	103.5	120.0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1958	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1960	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
1961	124.4	110.3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1962	121.9	111.4	147.5	113.2	127.9	122.6
1963	121.1	111.8	153.4	112.8	129.3	123.2

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for 1948-49 and later years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

Table 916. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1949	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1950	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1951	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1952	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1955	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1956	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1957	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1958	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1959	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1960	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1961	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1962	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1963	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5

* Weighted average for six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

Table 917. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1914*	114	1927	166	1940	159	1953	383
1902	93	1915*	130	1928	167	1941	167	1954	386
1903	91	1916*	132	1929	171	1942	181	1955	394
1904	86	1917*	141	1930	162	1943	188	1956	419
1905	90	1918*	150	1931	145	1944	187	1957	429
1906	90	1919*	170	1932	138	1945	187	1958	435
1907	90	1920*	193	1933	133	1946	190	1959	443
1908	95	1921*	168	1934	136	1947	198	1960	459
1909	95	1922*	162	1935	138	1948	218	1961	471
1910	97	1923	166	1936	141	1949	240	1962	469
1911	100	1924	164	1937	145	1950	262		
1912	110	1925	165	1938	149	1951	313		
1913	110	1926	168	1939	153	1952	367		

* Month of November.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1948-49 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the 15th of each month in the year, by retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 918. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June					
		1949	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Groceries, etc.—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread	2 lb. naked loaf, delivered	7-16	1 4-47	1 4-01	1 4-21	1 5-75	1 6-79
Flour, Plain ..	2 lb.	6-10	1 5-56	1 6-44	1 6-07	1 6-25	1 6-62
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 4-5	3 2-22	3 3-65	3 3-16	3 2-54	3 3-03
Sugar	lb., shop packed	4-5	10-1	10-1	10-22	11	11
Jam, Plum ..	24 oz. tin	1 6-05	3 2-16	3 1	2 10-83	2 10-66	2 10-79
Peaches ..	29 oz. tin	1 7-51	4 1	3 10-1	3 6-53	3 3-45	3 3-35
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	1 5-13	3 0-23	3 3-75	3 0-76	4 5-58	4 7-53
Onions ..	lb.	3-66	7-09	7-83	1 0-43	8-53	10-77
Dairy Produce—							
Butter ..	lb.	2 2	4 6-15	4 7-63	4 7-65	4 10-18	4 10-25
Cheese (mild) ..	lb.	1 7-33	3 5-31	3 6-17	3 7-33	3 8-42	3 8-46
Eggs* ..	Dozen	2 11-72	5 10	5 11-46	6 2	6 1	5 7-50
Milk, Fresh ..	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	10-94	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Milk, Condensed ..	14 oz. tin	1 0-49	1 11-85	2 0-63	2 0-98	2 1-63	2 1-85
Meat—							
Beef—							
Sirloin ..	lb.	1 4-48	3 11-14	4 1-07	4 7-55	5 3-53	4 11-79
Steak, Rump ..	lb.	2 2-45	5 1-83	5 4-25	6 2-58	7 0-74	6 6-10
Silverside, Corned	lb.	1 1-5	3 0-7	3 1-91	3 7-55	4 0-53	3 8-85
Mutton—							
Leg ..	lb.	11-33	2 0-66	1 10-69	2 0-01	2 3-08	2 0-90
Chops, Loin ..	lb.	1 2-76	2 1-44	1 11-72	1 11-45	2 2-31	1 11-60
Bacon, Rashers ..	lb.	2 6-60	6 10-84	6 7-63	7 2-7	7 3-76	7 0-86

* New-laid first-quality hen eggs before 1961-62; new-laid large hen eggs in 1961-62.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry".

FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20th September, 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September, 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September, 1948 to April, 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since 1951, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 919. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney

Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†		Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†	
	2 lb. naked Loaf		Ton (2,000 lb.)	2 lb. naked Loaf		Ton (2,000 lb.)			
	At Shop	Delivered		At Shop			Delivered		
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.		
1951: Nov. 1	10½	11	22 12 6	1958: June 19 Dec. 4 1959: Dec. 8 1960: June 30 1961: Apr. 6 Dec. 14 1963: May 23	1 4	1 4½	42 2 6		
1952: Mar. 10	11½	1 0	28 6 6		1 3½	1 4	39 0 0		
Dec. 2	1 0	1 0½	29 12 9		1 4	1 4½	41 5 0		
1953: Dec. 4	1 1	1 1½	33 17 6		1 5	1 5½	41 5 0		
1955: Aug. 1	1 1½	1 2	34 5 0		1 5½	1 6½	42 15 0		
1956: July 12	1 2½	1 3	35 5 0		1 6	1 7	43 10 0		
Dec. 13	1 3	1 3½	36 15 0		1 6½	1 7½	43 10 0		
1957: Dec. 11	1 5	1 5½	47 5 0						

* Prices are for the "outer" part of the metropolitan area before December, 1959 and for the No. 1 area from then until May, 1963, when a uniform metropolitan price was introduced. See text below.

† Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over ½ ton, and delivered metropolitan area in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sacks).

‡ Ruling price—maximum prices not fixed.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area is defined as the area within a 20-mile radius of the G.P.O. Differential prices were declared for the "inner industrial", "outer", and "extreme" parts of the metropolitan area until 8th December, 1959. From then until 20th May, 1963, differential prices were prescribed for a No. 1 area (comprising the former "inner" and "outer" areas and part of the former "extreme" area) and a No. 2 area (the balance of the metropolitan area). Since 20th May, 1963, a uniform metropolitan price has been declared.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture". Information about the manufacture and delivery of bread is given in the previous chapter.

MILK PRICES

The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts are fixed by the Milk Board. For each of the distributing districts under its control, the Board also fixes the prices at which bulk distributors acting as agents for the Board may purchase

supplies of milk, the wholesale prices at which agents may sell to milk-round vendors and the vendors may sell to shops, and the retail prices at which milk-round vendors and shops may sell to customers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the following table:—

Table 920. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—							
		Milk Board to Board's Agent†	Milk Board's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer		
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	
			Per gallon						Per quart
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1951: Jan. 12	2 3-50	2 6-608	3 4-75	2 11-50	3 10-75	3 5-50	1 1-5	1 0-5	
Mar. 23	2 8-25	2 11-55	3 9-50	3 5-50	4 3-50	3 11-50	1 3-0	1 2-0	
Oct. 26	2 9-25	3 2-05	4 1-25	3 9-25	4 9-25	4 5-25	1 5-0	1 4-0	
1952: Jan. 25	4 1-25	4 6-05	5 5-25	5 1-25	6 1-25	5 9-25	1 9-0	1 8-0	
Mar. 28	4 2-00	4 7-50	5 8-00	5 3-50	6 5-25	6 0-75	1 10-0	1 9-0	
Oct. 31		4 7-90	5 8-50	5 4-00	6 5-50	6 1-00			
1955: Apr. 22		4 7-80							
1956: Sept. 21		4 7-55							
1957: Mar. 29	4 3-75	4 9-60	5 11-75	5 7-25	6 9-25	6 4-75	1 11-0	1 10-0	
1960: Jan. 8	4 3-644	4 9-677	5 11-79	5 7-29					
Nov. 18	4 2-076								
1962: Jan. 26	4 2-00	4 9-72							

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1 pint bottles.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the previous chapter.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 12 privately-owned companies and 22 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate on ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent. the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the "gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit—i.e. 3,412 British thermal units gross (a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water by 1°F).

The basic rates being charged in May, 1963 for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

Domestic General Rate		Industrial and Commercial General Rate	
Units per quarter	d. per Gas Unit	Units per quarter	d. per Gas Unit
First 800	1·289	First 3,000	1·289
Next 400	1·172	Next 21,000	1·049
Next 400	1·100	Next 24,000	0·979
Next 400	1·028	Next 48,000	0·939
Over 2,000	0·979	Next 48,000	0·889
		Over 144,000	0·849

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems and for refrigerators. Special industrial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30th June, 1962, there were 57 separate authorities (36 county councils, 7 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 13 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,221,673 consumers (including 1,084,076 residential, 114,783 commercial, and 21,563 industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30th June, 1962 supplied 494,660 consumers (445,936 domestic, 33,667 commercial, and 15,057 industrial consumers) in 25 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in May, 1963 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 921. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, May, 1963

Domestic Rate		Commercial Rates		Industrial Rates	
kWh per Quarter	d. per kWh	kWh per Quarter	d. per kWh	kWh per Quarter	d. per kWh
General Rate—		General Rate—		General Rate—	
First 30	6·41	First 150	7·17	First 150	7·69
Next 70	4·36	Next 450	6·15	Next 450	6·66
Over 100—		Next 14,400 ..	4·36	Next 14,400 ..	4·61
Approved cooking apparatus installed ..	1·81	Over 15,000 ..	3·48	Next 60,000 ..	3·48
Approved cooking apparatus not installed ..	2·23			Over 75,000 ..	2·87
		kVA Rate*—		kVA Rate: High Volt- age, Option I*—	
		First 250,000 ..	1·88	First 250,000 ..	1·62
		Next 750,000 ..	1·72	Next 750,000 ..	1·52
		Next 2,000,000 ..	1·57	Next 2,000,000 ..	1·41
		Over 3,000,000 ..	1·47	Over 3,000,000 ..	1·31

* A "maximum demand" charge is also payable for each kVA of maximum demand at each point of supply; the rate per kVA per annum is £12 19s. for commercial consumers and £11 6s. for industrial consumers. Consumers must guarantee a minimum consumption of 100,000 kWh per annum.

Special rates were available for electricity used during restricted hours or for air conditioning, metal melting, process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The average wholesale prices of selected commodities in Sydney in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. Unless otherwise specified, these averages are based on prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and are the means of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Table 922. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June		
			1961	1962	1963
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold) ..	lb.	4 3-9	4 6-6	4 11-5
Foodstuffs—					
Wheat	Australian Wheat Board price for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r. Sydney ..	Bushel	15 2-3	15 7-5	15 10-9
Flour, Plain ..	In 150 lb. sacks ..	Ton	41 17 6	43 3 9	43 10 0
Potatoes	Local; ex trucks, Alexandria ..	Ton	43 15 10	47 5 10	27 9 4
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 2 lb. packets in 1-ton lots or more ..	Bale	1 8 0	1 7 6	1 7 6
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor ..	Gallon	5 11-8	5 11-8	5 11-8
Butter	Choicest butter: imprints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box) ..	lb.	4 7-5*	4 7-8*	4 8
Eggs	New-laid hen, large ..	Dozen	5 5-7†	4 10-8	4 11-8
Meat: Beef ..	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb. ..	lb.	2 4	1 10-2	1 10-9
Mutton ..	Wethers ..	lb.	1 0-6	10-9	11-6
Lamb	Average, under and over 36 lb. ..	lb.	1 11-5	1 8-6	1 10-3
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz. tins ..	Dozen	1 6 2	1 11 0	1 11 0
Tea	Good quality, in packets ..	lb.	5 11-7	6 0-5	5 10
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk ..	Hogshead	32 13 0	32 13 0	32 13 0
Wine	Fortified, average of 3 types; in 26 oz. bottles ..	Dozen	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 0 9
Whisky	Imported in 26 oz. bottles ..	Dozen	16 6 10	16 8 1	17 2 0
Cigarettes ..	Plain ..	1,000	6 1 0	6 1 0	6 1 0
Liquid Fuel, etc.—					
Motor Spirit ..	In bulk ..	Gallon	3 0-3	2 10-9	2 10-8
Diesoline ..	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	3 0-4	2 11-6	2 11-5
Motor Oil ..	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	8 10-5	9 1-2	9 2-5
Power Kerosene	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	2 3-1	2 2-5	2 2
Timber: Hardwood	Merchantable 3 in. x 2 in. 6 ft. to 21 ft.; list retail price ..	100 sup. ft.	8 12 0	8 4 6	8 6 6
Oregon ..	Merchantable 2 in. x 2 in. to 12 in. x 6 in., 24 ft. to 30 ft.; list retail price ..	100 sup. ft.	9 8 6	8 13 0	8 19 3
Bricks	Common, at kiln ..	1,000	15 12 2	15 15 10	15 18 10
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1-gallon tins ..	Gallon	2 15 1	2 16 3	2 16 8
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron ..	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports ..	Ton	21 7 6	21 7 6	21 7 6
Structural Steel	c.i.f. Aust. ports ..	Ton	43 10 0	43 10 0	43 10 0
Shapes	Corrugated galvanised orb 26 g., c.i.f. Aust. ports; factory to wholesaler ..	Ton	92 3 9	92 3 9	92 3 9
Sheets					
Newsprint ..	U.K., indent price ..	Ton	97 0 0	97 0 0	97 0 0
Polyvinyl Chloride	(Polymer) local ..	lb.	2 8	2 6-7	2 6-5

* Ex store before September, 1961.

† Price for "first quality" eggs.

Movements in the level of wholesale prices since 1938-39, as revealed by the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, are shown in the following table. The prices used in this Index have mostly been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. Commodities included by the Index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and, in respect of imported materials, as close as possible to the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. The weighting system is based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35. Consideration is being given to the enlargement of the Index (to cover additional groups) and to revision of the weighting system.

Table 923. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Base of each Group Index: Average of 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Basic Materials							Food-stuffs and Tobacco	Total, All Groups*
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total, Basic Materials		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	101	100
1949	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	174	180
1953	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	293	319
1954	388	222	566	323	191	363	332	308	319
1955	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	322
1956	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	334
1957	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	344
1958	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	339
1959	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	336
1960	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	348
1961	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	360
1962	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	336
1963	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	340

* During 1956, fluctuations in the supplies and prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed from the base period by omitting potatoes and onions.

HOUSE RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted in 1947, 1954, and 1961 have revealed a marked trend from home-renting to home-owning, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Although the total number of occupied private dwellings in the State rose by 23 per cent. (from 732,510 to 900,159) between 1947 and 1954 and by 16 per cent. (to 1,048,222) between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 3 per cent. (from 352,916 to 340,873) and by 11 per cent. (to 304,305) during these periods. As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings accounted for by tenanted dwellings contracted from 48 per cent. in 1947 to 38 per cent. in 1954 and 29 per cent. in 1961. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of tenanted houses fell by 20 per cent. (to 183,729), tenanted shares of a house fell by 33 per cent. (to 18,322), and the number of tenanted flats rose by 34 per cent. (to 80,958).

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for the tenanted private dwellings in 1961 are available only for those dwellings leased on an unfurnished basis and owned by private owners or by governmental authorities other than the N.S.W. Housing Commission. A classification of these dwellings according to the weekly rent being paid is given in the following table. The figures given in the table for 1954 are not strictly comparable, as they exclude the dwellings owned by other governmental authorities in addition to those owned by the Housing Commission. The tenanted dwellings covered by the table represented 67 per cent. of the total tenanted private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954, and 59 per cent. in 1961.

Table 924. Private Dwellings Rented Unfurnished, Classified according to Weekly Rent, N.S.W.*

Weekly Rent	At 30th June, 1954		At 30th June, 1961†					
	Total, All Types		Houses	Shares of Houses	Flats	Other Types	Total, All Types	
	No.	Per cent.					No.	Per cent.
Under 20s.	30,599	13·3	10,130	339	418	198	11,085	6·2
20s. and under 30s.	58,895	25·6	19,463	793	1,611	562	22,429	12·5
30s. " " 40s.	60,188	26·2	21,673	916	3,784	808	27,181	15·1
40s. " " 50s.	39,251	17·1	20,036	1,104	7,240	774	29,154	16·2
50s. " " 60s.	18,329	8·0	13,025	721	8,142	547	22,435	12·5
60s. " " 70s.	10,383	4·5	10,081	902	6,665	521	18,169	10·1
70s. " " 80s.	5,200	2·3	5,928	550	4,248	338	11,064	6·2
80s. " " 90s.	2,689	1·2	4,460	572	2,987	291	8,310	4·6
90s. " " 100s.	1,207	0·5	1,816	243	1,582	144	3,785	2·1
100s. or more	3,073	1·3	10,565	1,124	13,819	539	26,047	14·5
Total	229,814	100·0	117,177	7,264	50,496	4,722	179,659	100·0
Average Weekly Rent per Dwelling	35s. 11d.		50s. 6d.	59s. 10d.	83s. 8d.	56s. 1d.	60s. 4d.	
Proportion of Total Private Dwellings covered	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
of Tenanted Dwellings above	67·4		63·8	39·6	62·4	22·2	59·0	

* Excludes dwellings owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission and, in 1954, those owned by other governmental authorities. See text above table.

† "Houses" includes sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was supplied. "Shares of houses" comprises portions of a shared house which were not structurally separate and for which separate householder's census schedules were supplied. "Flats" comprises portions of houses and other buildings which were completely self-contained. "Other Types" includes rooms, "flatettes", apartments, etc. which were not completely self-contained units.

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. Censuses have been conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62. The results of the 1956-57 census are summarised below, and some preliminary results of the 1961-62 census are given in Table 931. Analyses of the results of previous censuses are published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The censuses of retail establishments cover (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sell at retail to the general public are included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses cover hotels, garages and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but exclude licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses are included if the bread is delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk are, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) are designed to cover sales, to the final consumer, of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. Sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery, etc. are therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts are included, whether for private, industrial, commercial, or farm use.

Supplementary particulars obtained from the censuses cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) often associated with retailing. These supplementary particulars are excluded from all figures relating to the retail sales of goods; the particulars for the years 1952-53 and 1956-57 are shown on page 995.

Establishments which have total retail sales of goods less than a certain value during the year under review (£500 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) are excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing relate to establishments which have takings for these services greater than a certain amount during the year (£500 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) and to the establishments which are otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses. Annual totals derived from the surveys are given in Table 931.

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1956-57

Table 925 shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail establishments which sold goods in each of 34 broad commodity groups, and the value of retail sales in each of these groups, in 1952-53 and 1956-57. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these commodity groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups (as shown in the table) do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one commodity group.

In comparing the values of retail sales in the two years covered by the table, allowance should be made for the increase in population and the upward trend in prices during the intervening years. Population growth may be taken into account by comparing the value of sales per head of population in the respective years, as shown in the table.

The principal changes in the pattern of retail sales between 1952-53 and 1956-57, as revealed by Table 925, were the rise in the sales of motor vehicles, petrol, etc. (from £151,000,000 or 18 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53 to £227,000,000 or 20 per cent. in 1956-57) and the relative decline in the sales of clothing, drapery, etc. (from £140,000,000 or 17 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to £172,000,000 or 15 per cent. in 1956-57). Foodstuffs accounted for 29 per cent. of the total retail sales in 1952-53, and for 28 per cent. in 1956-57.

The value of sales of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes in 1952-53 is not strictly comparable with the value for 1956-57. In the 1952-53 census, some traders included their sales of these commodities in other commodity groups (mainly Groceries) instead of the tobacco group, and an adjustment to take account of this has not been possible.

Table 926 shows, for 1956-57, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the Metropolis accounted for 58 per cent. of the total retail sales in New South Wales, the proportions for principal individual commodity groups being 51 per cent. for Groceries, 58 per cent. for Butchers' Meat, 57 per cent. for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 59 per cent. for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 62 per cent. for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 67 per cent. for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 58 per cent. for New Motor Vehicles, and 47 per cent. for Petrol, etc. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 40 per cent. of the total retail sales in the Metropolis, the proportions for principal individual commodity groups being 14 per cent. for Groceries, 15 per cent. for Butchers' Meat, 36 per cent. for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 32 per cent. for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 63 per cent. for Men's and Boys' Clothing and for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 65 per cent. for New Motor Vehicles, and 14 per cent. for Petrol, etc. Between 1952-53 and 1956-57, the value of retail sales in the City of Sydney increased by only 19 per cent., while sales in the Rest of the Metropolis increased by 51 per cent.; retail sales in the Metropolis as a whole rose by 37 per cent., and in the Rest of the State by 32 per cent.

Table 925. Retail Establishments and Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1952-53 and 1956-57

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
	1952-53	1956-57	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57
			£ thous.	£ thous.	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>						
Groceries	11,650	12,377	104,479	134,737	31·0	37·5
Butcher's Meat	2,833	3,426	50,738	67,191	15·1	18·7
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	6,124	7,113	22,157	29,822	6·6	8·3
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	8,160	8,761	22,529	28,221	6·7	7·9
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	12,226	13,642	24,918	31,494	7·4	8·8
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	5,496	7,568	12,593	19,907	3·7	5·5
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	3,004	2,793	70,623	97,742	21·0	27·2
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	17,013	20,317	28,200	39,358	8·4	11·0
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	2,861	2,932	36,486	46,534	10·8	13·0
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,297	4,311	56,515	71,221	16·8	19·9
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	1,878	2,046	6,678	8,208	2·0	2·3
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,761	1,766	12,846	15,010	3·8	4·2
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	2,343	2,388	27,587	31,283	8·2	8·7
<i>Hardware, Business Machines, etc.—</i>						
Builders' Hardware and Supplies†	1,715	2,000	26,669	37,277	7·9	10·4
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,235	3,525	18,372	21,820	5·4	6·1
Business Machines and Equipment	120	150	4,739	7,946	1·4	2·2
<i>Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>						
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	†	1,482	28,821	6,427	8·6	1·8
Television and Accessories	†	541		6,875		1·9
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	†	592		3,575		1·0
Domestic Refrigerators	†	1,385		10,023		2·8
Other	†	2,526		14,976		4·2
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	1,113	1,165	18,090	22,854	5·4	6·4
Floor Coverings	820	890	8,610	11,782	2·6	3·3
<i>Other Goods—</i>						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	3,510	3,818	22,221	28,175	6·6	7·8
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	4,052	4,436	21,278	31,879	6·3	8·9
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,494	1,731	4,756	5,914	1·4	1·6
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	1,561	1,707	9,751	11,228	2·9	3·1
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers, etc.	1,527	1,758	17,754	22,539	5·3	6·3
Other	2,691	3,103	15,801	20,748	4·7	5·8
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles etc.	†	†	673,211	884,766	200·0	246·6
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.†—</i>						
Tractors (including Parts)	574	543	7,307	9,798	2·2	2·7
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,272	1,256	58,803	86,433	17·5	24·1
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,266	1,524	31,843	52,811	9·4	14·7
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	2,960	3,780	20,834	29,446	6·2	8·2
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	3,889	4,805	32,541	48,080	9·7	13·4
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	†	†	151,328	226,568	45·0	63·1
Total, All Groups	40,523§	44,199§	824,539	1,111,334	245·0	309·7

* Excludes licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement).

‡ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Not available.

§ Total number of individual establishments. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

Table 926. Retail Sales by Commodity Groups, in Areas of N.S.W., 1956-57

Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales of Goods					Ratio of Sales in City of Sydney to Total, Metro- polis
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro- polis	Total, Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	
	£ thousand					Per cent.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>						
Groceries	9,813	59,140	68,953	65,784	134,737	14.2
Butchers' Meat	5,773	33,378	39,151	28,040	67,191	14.7
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2,451	16,807	19,258	10,564	29,822	12.7
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	3,220	11,953	15,173	13,048	28,221	21.2
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	5,267	12,773	18,040	13,454	31,494	29.2
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	4,047	9,592	13,639	6,268	19,907	29.7
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	20,122	35,368	55,490	42,252	97,742	36.3
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	7,391	15,881	23,272	16,086	39,358	31.8
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	18,034	10,562	28,596	17,938	46,534	63.1
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	30,318	17,663	47,981	23,240	71,221	63.2
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	2,485	2,118	4,603	3,605	8,208	54.0
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	6,233	3,667	9,900	5,110	15,010	63.0
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	12,445	6,927	19,372	11,911	31,283	64.2
<i>Hardware, Business Machines, etc.—</i>						
Builders' Hardware and Supplies†	6,843	12,699	19,542	17,735	37,277	35.0
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	5,876	6,544	12,420	9,400	21,820	47.3
Business Machines and Equipment	¶	¶	6,897	1,049	7,946	¶
<i>Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>						
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,590	2,056	3,646	2,781	6,427	43.6
Television and Accessories	2,535	3,724	6,259	616	6,875	40.5
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	1,809	682	2,491	1,084	3,575	72.6
Domestic Refrigerators	3,177	2,604	5,781	4,242	10,023	55.0
Other	5,046	4,341	9,387	5,589	14,976	53.8
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	9,147	5,108	14,255	8,599	22,854	64.2
Floor Coverings	5,495	2,520	8,015	3,767	11,782	68.6
<i>Other Goods—</i>						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	8,553	10,301	18,854	9,321	28,175	45.4
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	5,719	13,916	19,635	12,244	31,879	29.1
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	2,362	1,185	3,547	2,367	5,914	66.6
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	5,557	1,588	7,145	4,083	11,228	77.8
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers, etc.	¶	¶	7,203	15,336	22,539	¶
Other	7,992	6,241	14,233	6,515	20,748	56.2
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	206,424	316,314	522,738	362,028	884,766	39.5
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—</i>						
Tractors (including Parts)	¶	¶	¶	¶	9,798	¶
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	32,417	17,416	49,833	36,600	86,433	65.1
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	¶	¶	¶	¶	52,811	¶
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	3,773	8,612	12,385	17,061	29,446	30.5
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	3,077	19,676	22,753	25,327	48,080	13.5
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	49,281	70,574	119,855	106,713	226,568	41.1
Total, All Groups	255,705	386,888	642,593	468,741	1,111,334	39.8

* Excludes sales by licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement).

‡ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Not available for publication.

In the next table, each retail establishment has been classified according to its main type of business, and all the establishment's retail sales and stocks have been attributed to that type of business. The classification for an establishment was determined, in general, by the commodity group which accounted for the largest share of the establishment's total turnover. The values of retail stocks (as shown in the table) are merely aggregates of the values reported for individual establishments; traders were asked to value their stocks on the same basis as that used for balance sheet purposes, and no adjustment has been made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 927. Retail Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Main Type of Business, N.S.W., 1952-53 and 1956-57

Main Type of Business	1952-53		1956-57			
	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Value of Retail Stocks at End of Year†	Average Sales per Estab- lishment
	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	9,698	143,876	10,129	183,868	21,364	18,153
Butchers	2,474	50,437	2,943	67,118	587	22,806
Fruiters	2,130	20,548	2,214	27,522	565	12,431
Bakers	1,845	18,316	1,696	23,292	614	13,734
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,053	16,247	2,193	21,785	1,168	9,934
Cafes	728	3,982	1,130	6,251	486	5,541
Fishmongers and Poulterers	548	3,663	629	5,002	44	7,952
Other Food Stores	511	5,630	457	7,844	379	17,164
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. .. .	2,303	69,922	2,222	100,624	3,315	45,285
Tobacconists	536	5,825	506	5,752	545	11,368
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	1,058	3,827	978	2,965	330	3,032
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Clothiers and Drapers	4,650	159,450	4,810	200,023	46,337	41,585
Footwear Stores	589	10,979	611	12,747	3,950	20,863
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic and Builder's Hardware Stores	1,005	34,106	1,323	45,774	9,851	34,599
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores .. .	1,088	20,587	1,198	32,703	5,714	27,298
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	626	25,368	680	32,392	7,167	47,635
Business Machines Stores .. .	66	4,626	89	8,152	1,930	91,595
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers .. .	1,024	21,080	1,123	26,016	3,017	23,167
Chemists	1,308	18,150	1,551	27,371	4,994	17,647
Sports Goods Stores	199	2,376	246	3,471	870	14,110
Watchmakers and Jewellers .. .	667	8,790	738	9,776	4,186	13,247
Grain and Produce Merchants .. .	389	17,208	447	22,793	2,007	50,991
Cycle Stores	181	1,177	157	1,274	292	8,115
Florists and Nurserymen	396	1,941	462	2,588	266	5,602
Other Types of Business	839	7,198	1,038	10,157	2,013	9,785
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	36,911	675,309‡	39,570	887,260‡	121,991	22,423
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
Tractor Dealers	106	4,881	78	5,941	§	76,167
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations .. .	2,851	117,190	3,804	176,075	16,890	46,287
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers .. .	396	6,776	408	10,755	2,110	26,360
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers .. .	259	20,383	339	31,303	§	92,339
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. ..	3,612	149,230¶	4,629	224,074¶	23,722	46,407
Total, All Types	40,523	824,539	44,199	1,111,334	145,713	25,144

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† Total value of all commodities held for retail sale by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 925, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note ‡.

§ Not available for publication.

Clothiers and Drapers (with sales amounting to £200,000,000) handled the largest share (18 per cent.) of the total retail sales of goods in the State in 1956-57, followed by Grocers (£184,000,000 or 17 per cent. of the total) and New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations (£176,000,000 or 16 per cent. of the total). The average value of sales per establishment ranged from £3,000 for Tobacconist and Hairdressers, £18,200 for Grocers, and £22,800 for Butchers, to £45,300 for Hotels, etc. and £92,300 for Used Motor Vehicle Dealers.

Table 928. Retail Establishments and Sales, by Main Type of Business, in Areas of N.S.W., 1956-57

Main Type of Business	Metropolis		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*
	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	5,294	84,700	4,835	99,168	10,129	183,868
Butchers	1,564	39,209	1,379	27,909	2,943	67,118
Fruiterers	1,480	19,245	734	8,277	2,214	27,522
Bakers	751	11,505	945	11,787	1,696	23,292
Confectioners and Milk Bars	1,156	12,920	1,037	8,865	2,193	21,785
Cafes	590	3,339	540	2,912	1,130	6,251
Fishmongers and Poulterers	420	3,755	209	1,247	629	5,002
Other Food Stores	309	5,968	148	1,876	457	7,844
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	741	56,909	1,481	43,715	2,222	100,624
Tobacconists	433	5,197	73	555	506	5,752
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	642	2,277	336	688	978	2,965
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Clothiers and Drapers	2,896	133,575	1,914	66,448	4,810	200,023
Footwear Stores	357	7,950	254	4,797	611	12,747
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores	745	26,600	578	19,174	1,323	45,774
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	535	21,028	663	11,675	1,198	32,703
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	381	22,276	299	10,116	680	32,392
Business Machines Stores	55	7,226	34	926	89	8,152
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	645	17,257	478	8,759	1,123	26,016
Chemists	952	16,479	599	10,892	1,551	27,371
Sports Goods Stores	112	2,047	134	1,424	246	3,471
Watchmakers and Jewellers	410	6,399	328	3,377	738	9,776
Grain and Produce Merchants	170	7,131	277	15,662	447	22,793
Cycle Stores	61	667	96	607	157	1,274
Florists and Nurserymen	306	1,916	156	672	462	2,588
Other Types of Business	494	7,096	544	3,061	1,038	10,157
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	21,499	522,671†	18,071	364,589†	39,570	887,260†
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
Tractor Dealers	¶	¶	¶	¶	78	5,941
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	1,263	86,182	2,541	89,893	3,804	176,075
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	194	5,829	214	4,926	408	10,755
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	¶	¶	¶	¶	339	31,303
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	1,696	119,922‡	2,933	104,152‡	4,629	224,074‡
Total, All Types	23,195	642,593	21,004	468,741	44,199	1,111,334

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 926, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc., and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

‡ See note †.

¶ Not available for publication.

In 1956-57, the Metropolis contained 55 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and, as shown in the previous table, accounted for 52 per cent. of the total retail establishments and 58 per cent. of the total retail sales in the State. However, the ratio of sales in the Metropolis to total sales in the State varied markedly for the different types of business.

The retail establishments within the scope of the 1956-57 census are classified in the next table according to the value of their total sales of retail goods. The "Under £20,000" size group includes 31,704 establishments (72 per cent. of the total number in the State), with sales amounting to £270,000,000 or only 24 per cent. of the total sales in the State. In the "£250,000 or more" size group, there were only 383 establishments (1 per cent. of the total), but they accounted for sales valued at £255,000,000 (23 per cent. of the total). The figures in the table should, however, be interpreted with care, because each of the establishments in an organisation with more than one establishment has been allocated to its own appropriate size group.

Table 929. Retail Establishments Classified by Size of Retail Sales, in Areas of N.S.W., 1956-57

Retail Sales Size Group	Number of Retail Establishments			Value of Retail Sales of Goods by Establishments*		
	Metro-polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metro-polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
£500 and under £1,000†	590	731	1,321	£ thous. 407	£ thous. 526	£ thous. 933
£1,000 and under £3,000	2,197	2,165	4,362	4,230	4,193	8,423
£3,000 and under £5,000	2,042	1,995	4,037	8,118	7,864	15,982
Total, Under £5,000	4,829	4,891	9,720	12,755	12,583	25,338
£5,000 and under £10,000	5,258	4,630	9,888	38,831	33,997	72,828
Total, Under £10,000	10,087	9,521	19,608	51,586	46,580	98,166
£10,000 and under £20,000	6,659	5,437	12,096	94,242	77,708	171,950
Total, Under £20,000	16,746	14,958	31,704	145,828	124,288	270,116
£20,000 and under £50,000	4,510	4,261	8,771	134,930	128,938	263,868
Total, Under £50,000	21,256	19,219	40,475	280,758	253,226	533,984
£50,000 and under £100,000	1,102	1,092	2,194	75,465	75,185	150,650
Total, Under £100,000	22,358	20,311	42,669	356,223	328,411	684,634
£100,000 and under £250,000	602	545	1,147	92,245	79,838	172,083
Total, Under £250,000	22,960	20,856	43,816	448,468	408,249	856,717
£250,000 or more	235	148	383	194,125	60,492	254,617
Total, All Size Groups	23,195	21,004	44,199	642,593	468,741	1,111,334

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Retail Sales Size Groups shown.

† Establishments with total retail sales of goods less than £500 were excluded from the scope of the census.

Particulars of the retail establishments in some of the large cities and towns in New South Wales in 1952-53 and 1956-57 are given in the next table:—

Table 930. Retail Establishments in Larger Cities and Towns, N.S.W.

Municipality	1952-53		1956-57		
	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Value of Retail Stocks at end of Year
	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Metropolis	21,701	470,511	23,195	642,593	80,309
Newcastle	1,717	39,148	1,822	54,398	6,586
Wollongong, Greater	887	19,095	1,122	28,717	3,452
Broken Hill	374	8,648	430	11,192	1,399
Albury	303	8,462	350	11,029	1,854
Wagga Wagga	279	8,320	327	10,536	1,621
Lismore	298	7,194	291	9,092	1,414
Tamworth	226	7,027	240	8,968	1,375
Maitland	302	6,243	319	8,057	1,000
Cessnock, Greater*	395	6,835	429	7,956	1,063
Orange	284	6,401	283	7,867	1,134
Goulburn	246	6,186	251	7,426	1,091
Penrith	195	3,488	273	6,661	828
Bathurst†	216	5,116	213	6,624	1,108
Grafton†	266	4,895	270	6,449	943
Blue Mountains	406	4,532	430	6,002	767
Dubbo	189	4,257	217	5,759	876
Inverell	126	3,364	149	4,987	780
Lithgow	183	4,048	188	4,921	695
Armidale	128	3,515	147	4,786	641
Cooma	74	2,702	101	4,076	578
Rest of N.S.W.	11,728	194,552	13,152	253,238	36,199
Total, N.S.W.	40,523	824,539	44,199	1,111,334	145,713

* Figures for 1952-53 refer to former Cessnock Municipality and Kearsley Shire.

† Figures for 1952-53 are not strictly comparable with those for 1956-57 because of boundary changes.

Supplementary data, collected at the 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses, cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) usually associated with retailing and provided by establishments with total retail sales of goods, or total "other takings", of £500 or more during the year. Particulars of the takings for these services are as follows:—

<i>Takings for—</i>			1952-53 £ thous.	1956-57 £ thous.
Repair, Servicing, and Maintenance Work—				
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, etc...	..	..	19,916	30,130
Other	..	..	5,565	7,603
Total	..	..	25,481	37,733
Meals in Cafes, Restaurants, etc.				
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels	..	..	14,739	18,753
Hairdressing	..	..	9,053	12,015
	..	..	3,974	5,739

TRENDS IN RETAIL SALES

Trends since 1952-53 in the retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table. The figures for 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 have been derived from censuses of retail establishments, while those for other years are estimates based on sample surveys.

The scope of the 1961-62 census differed from that of earlier censuses in that sales of builder's hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilizers, agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded. The figures shown for 1952-53 and 1956-57 in the next table have been adjusted (for comparative purposes) to exclude sales of these commodities, and therefore differ from the figures shown for these years in earlier tables in this chapter. Figures for other years before 1961-62 have also been adjusted in the light of the scope and the results of the 1961-62 census.

Table 931. Value of Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Year ended 30th June.						
	1953**	1957**	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£ million						
Groceries	104.5	134.7	144.2	144.1	152.8	157.4	168.0
Butcher's Meat	50.7	67.2	67.1	69.8	76.0	82.9	82.6
Other Food*	82.2	109.5	115.2	120.7	130.6	135.1	138.5
Total, Foodstuffs	237.4	311.4	326.5	334.6	359.4	375.4	389.1
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	70.6	97.7	102.1	99.3	107.1	106.5	106.9
Clothing and Drapery	120.6	149.1	176.0	154.8	171.3	180.6	179.1
Footwear	19.5	23.2		24.0	27.2	29.9	30.0
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	18.4	21.8	21.9	25.3	28.4	29.3	29.6
Electrical Goods¶	28.8	41.9	55.5	64.0	69.5	66.4	68.2
Furniture and Floor Coverings	26.7	34.6	36.4	38.0	44.3	46.3	46.7
Chemists' Goods	21.3	31.9	144.9	40.5	44.9	49.9	54.7
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	22.2	28.2		29.5	32.0	33.4	33.8
Other Goods§	58.5	77.2	144.9	78.4	85.1	92.5	94.0
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	624.0	817.0	863.3	888.4	969.2	1,010.2	1,032.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.|| .. .. .	144.0	216.8	231.1	254.8	309.0	318.6	313.1
Total, All Groups	768.0	1,033.8	1,094.4	1,143.2	1,278.2	1,328.8	1,345.2

* Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

† Excludes sales made by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

¶ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

** See text above table.

Sales of Motor Vehicles, etc. rose steadily from 19 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53 to 24 per cent. in 1959-60, but contracted to 23 per cent. by 1961-62. Conversely, the Foodstuffs group fell from 31 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 28 per cent. in 1959-60, and recovered to 29 per cent. by 1961-62. The Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear groups declined steadily from 18 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 16 per cent. in 1961-62, and the Beer, etc. group contracted from 9 per cent. in 1956-57 to 8 per cent. in 1961-62.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Parliament has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some

States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955 were adopted for State awards and agreements. Commonwealth basic wage rates are at present generally adopted for State awards in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

A survey in 1954, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than on rural holdings and in private households), showed that 44 per cent. of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements, 45 per cent. were covered by State awards, etc., and 11 per cent. were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 37, 56, and 7 per cent., respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, engine drivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1961.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than three other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least two judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, and nine Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e. the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the former Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It may seek to encourage amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute.

Matters concerning basic wages, standard hours, and long service leave may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. The Commissioners are assigned to particular industries or groups of industries, and generally deal with all disputes arising in their respective industries. Individual Deputy Presidents are assigned more or less permanently to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project. However, the President may assign a particular dispute to any Commissioner or Deputy President, or may deal with it himself.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Commission of at least three members, the Commissioner dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Commission of at least three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom must be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial disputes in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition, and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or a Minister. If an agreement between the parties to a dispute is reached, a memorandum of its terms is made in writing, and the memorandum, if certified by the Commission and filed with the Registrar, takes effect as an award. Failing success by conciliation, a Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle a dispute by making an award.

Three Conciliators, who have no power to impose compulsory arbitration, have been appointed to assist the Commission. A Commissioner may (and shall if the parties so request) arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to a dispute to reach an amicable agreement. If complete agreement is not reached, the Conciliator must report to the Commissioner, indicating the matters agreed on and those still in dispute, but only if the parties consent and agree upon the terms of the report.

The Commission may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and may delegate to the Board such of its powers as it thinks desirable. It may also make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise a Conciliator, a State industrial authority, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award by a single member of the Commission, against a decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a decision not to hear a dispute on the grounds that it should be dealt with by a State industrial authority. The appeal is heard by at least three members of the Commission (including at least two presidential members) nominated by the President, but only if the three members consider that the matter is of sufficient public importance. Apart from this provision, awards or orders of the Commission may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any court.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1962, there were 64 registered employer organisations and 155 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 1,622,322 members, representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Officers of the Department of Labour and National Service police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises during working hours, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given on page 1003, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry in the chapter "Mining".

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The last major change,

in 1959, placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1961.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than four other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, hold office until they reach 65 years of age. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specified periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months, to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. If no agreement is reached, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal

with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. They comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30th June, 1962, there were 430 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. At the end of 1962, there were 156 employee unions and 260 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs, and applies within a specified locality. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when filed with the Industrial Registrar, become binding between the parties

and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1960. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (*viz.* wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. In the event of a strike or lockout which breaches an award, the Commonwealth Industrial Court may order

compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of £500 against an organisation (£200 against a single employer) for failure to comply with its order.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of £1,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the union is liable to a penalty of £500, but it may avoid this penalty if by means reasonable under the circumstances, it has tried to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike. The Industrial Commission is not permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration on the ground that it has assisted another union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.

WAGES AND HOURS

Wages rates determined by industrial arbitration authorities in Australia usually comprise two elements—a basic or foundational wage and a secondary wage.

The “basic” wage was originally understood to mean the “minimum” or “basic” wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family. However, it is now generally accepted that the basic wage is fixed at the highest amount that the economy can sustain, and that the “dominant factor” is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The secondary wage comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed.

The basic wage and the secondary wage together make up the minimum wage determined for a particular occupation or industry. This minimum wage is the lowest rate payable for the occupation or industry. Employers may, however, pay rates above the minimum wages determined by industrial arbitration authorities.

BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

Basic wages in Commonwealth awards are determined, in terms of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1963, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration). The “basic wage” has been defined in the Act since 1949 as “that wage or part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (female), without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, he (she) is employed”. The principles upon which the basic wage is to be computed by the Commission are not, however, defined. The Act prescribes that matters concerning the basic wage or the principles upon which it is computed may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

The first determination of a wage standard by a Court in Australia was the “Harvester” standard declared in 1907. This standard was based on the needs of a “family of about five”, and was prescribed as a fair and reasonable minimum wage for an unskilled labourer.

In 1908, the “Harvester” standard was adopted by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards. The rates remained virtually unchanged until 1913, when the Court began to take cognizance of the annual movement in an official retail price index. In 1921, the Court adopted the practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index, and a general loading (the “Powers 3s.”) was added to the “Harvester” equivalent to cover possible increases in prices during the interval

between adjustments. From February, 1931, following the onset of the depression, the Court reduced wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

A new basis for assessing and adjusting the basic wage was introduced by the Court in 1934. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the Powers loading was discarded, and a fresh starting point selected. The new rate was in effect the "Harvester" equivalent without the "Powers 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction (which then ceased to operate). The "C" Series Retail Price Index became the basis for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 2s.

From June, 1937 to December, 1950, the basic wage determined by the Court comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (6s. for Sydney, 4s. to 6s. for other capital cities, and 5s. for the Six Capitals) which was added by the Court in 1937 and which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In 1937, the Court introduced its own "Court series" of quarterly retail price index numbers (based on the "C" series index) for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was reduced to 1s.

An application for an increase in the basic wage was made to the Court by employees' organisations in 1940. In its judgment in February, 1941, the Court refused to grant an increase, mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. The application was revived in October, 1946, and in December, 1946, pending a final determination, the Court granted an interim increase of 7s. in the "needs" portion of the basic wage and retained the existing loadings.

The 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1949, finalized the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946. During the Inquiry, the Court considered union claims for an increase in the basic wage, for a basic wage for females equal to that for males, for annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry, and for quarterly adjustments of the wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living. The Court's decision was announced in October, 1950 and, as amplified by subsequent declarations, had the following effect on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) the "prosperity" loading (which was being paid at different rates for different localities) was standardized at a uniform 5s. per week for all localities;
- (b) "war" loadings were declared not to be part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity;
- (c) an amount of £1 was added to the "needs" portion of the basic wage;
- (d) the whole of the new basic wage (comprising the former "needs portion" plus the standardised "prosperity" loading plus the £1 addition) was to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers; and
- (e) a new "Court series" of index numbers (based on the "C" series index) was introduced for the quarterly adjustments.

As a result of the Court's decision, the Sydney basic wage for adult males was increased by 19s. per week (representing the £1 addition less the reduction of the "prosperity" loading from 6s. to 5s.). The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The new rates operated from the first pay-period in December, 1950.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Court considered (a) claims by employers' organisations that the basic wages for males and females be reduced, that the standard hours of work be increased, and that the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage be abandoned, and (b) counter claims by employees' organisations that the basic wage for males be increased. In its decision, announced in September, 1953, the Court granted the employers' application for discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and refused all the other claims. The Court, in the course of its judgment, declared that, as there should be no departure from "its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain", and as it had "withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs", it found it "impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system". The Court also intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade. In accordance with its decision, the Court had by November, 1953 deleted the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from all Commonwealth awards.

In 1956, employees' organisations applied to the Court for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, for a further increase of £1 in the basic wage, and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. All claims by the unions were opposed by the employers. The Commonwealth Government intervened, in the public interest, and opposed re-introduction of the automatic adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in May, 1956, the Court rejected each claim made by the unions, but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period in June, 1956. The Court re-affirmed that "as long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy". In its judgment, the Court stated that "a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate".

The next basic wage hearing commenced in November, 1956, before the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Employees' organisations again applied for the basic wage to be increased to the level it would have reached if automatic adjustments had remained in force and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. The unions' claims were again opposed by the employers, and the Commonwealth Government again intervened, in the public interest,

to oppose restoration of the automatic adjustments. The Commission refused the claim for restoration of the automatic adjustment system but, after considering all aspects of the state of the economy, decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 15th May, 1957. In its judgment, the Commission stated that it favoured an annual review of the basic wage, and suggested that any review should be conducted in the second half of the financial year.

In February, 1958, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments had remained in force, for a further increase of 10s., and for the resultant wage to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest. In its judgment, announced in May, 1958, the Commission again refused the claims for restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, but, as it considered that the position of the economy justified an increase, increased the adult male basic wage by 5s. a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958. The Commission again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

At the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1959, the claims by employees' organisations were identical with those submitted at the 1958 inquiry. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation in Australia, and opposed restoration of the automatic adjustment system. In its decisions, announced in June, 1959, the Commission granted an increase of 15s. a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 11th June, 1959, and refused the unions' other claims. An application on behalf of employers in the pastoral industry, seeking a reduction of 25s. in the basic wage for pastoral workers, was also refused.

In February, 1960, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage. The increase sought comprised (a) an amount (5s. a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and (b) a further amount of 17s. a week representing the unions' estimate of the minimum increase in productivity which had occurred since the automatic adjustment system was abolished in 1953. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed both the increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions' application. In refusing to grant an increase in the basic wage, the Commission expressed the view that the effects of the substantial increases in basic and secondary wages granted in 1959 to employees under Commonwealth awards had not yet been reflected in the economy, and that until they were, it would be unsafe to increase the existing basic wage. The Commission was also influenced by the likely effects of the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1960. In refusing to restore the automatic adjustments, the Commission decided that it was preferable to fix a basic wage which it considered just and reason-

able for the ensuing twelve months and then to review it, rather than fix a basic wage for an undefined period and adjust the money amounts of the wage automatically in accordance with movements in a price index.

During the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, which opened in February, 1961, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employers for an increase from 40 to 42 in the standard hours of work per week, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates; and
- (b) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (30s. a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to compensate for cost of living increases since 1953, for a further increase of 22s. a week to reflect increases in productivity since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in July, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic adjustments, and granted an increase of 12s. a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961.

The Commission stated in its judgment that it had adopted the basic wage of 1960 as a standard. It considered that the 1960 basic wage took account of productivity increases up to June, 1960, and that the increase of 12s. now granted was the highest that the economy had the capacity to sustain and was sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that it proposed to use the newly-constructed Consumer Price Index as a basis for ensuring the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage. However, as it was concerned with maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the Commission was not prepared to return to a system whereby movements in the Index led automatically to adjustments of the basic wage. Instead, the Commission decided that it would, at annual intervals, allow the movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year to be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. The Commission also decided that, as price movements were to be considered annually, a review of the economy generally and of productivity increases in particular, and a decision whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage, need take place only every three or four years.

The Commission adjourned the 1961 hearing to February, 1962, and indicated that the only issue in these adjourned proceedings would be why the money wage fixed in 1961 should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

The adjourned hearing was held on 20th February, 1962. As there had been no significant change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and further adjourned the hearing to February, 1963.

On 5th February, 1963, the Commission again announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and adjourned to 18th February, 1964, its consideration whether the basic wage should not be adjusted in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Differential basic wage rates are declared by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) for each of the State capital cities, for the six capitals combined, and for various extra-metropolitan cities and towns. The Commission (formerly the Court) determines which of these basic wage rates are to be incorporated in the Commonwealth awards for particular occupations or industries.

Changes since 1939 in the basic wages declared for capital cities for adult males under Commonwealth awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 932. Basic Wages (per week) for Adult Males under Commonwealth Awards, Capital Cities

Date	Sydney	Mel-bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
At 30th June—							
1939	82	81	77	78	77	77	79
1946	99	98	94	94	94	95	97
1947	110	107	104	103	103	104	106
1948	116	115	110	111	110	112	114
1949	127	125	119	121	120	124	124
1950	138	137	129	131	133	131	135
1951	180	177	166	171	176	173	176
Month of Change—							
1952: May*	223	212	207	211	214	214	216
Aug.*	235	224	213	224	222	222	227
Nov.*	237	228	216	229	228	230	231
1953: Feb.*	238	229	215	225	229	232	231
May*	241	232	217	228	231	239	234
Aug.*‡	243	235	218	231	236	242	236
1956: June†	253	245	228	241	246	252	246
1957: May†	263	255	238	251	256	262	256
1958: May†	268	260	243	256	261	267	261
1959: June†	283	275	258	271	276	282	276
1961: July†¶	295	287	270	283	288	294	288

* Rates operative from first pay-period commencing in month.

† For date operative, see relevant Basic Wage Inquiry (pages 1007 to 1009).

‡ Automatic quarterly adjustments were discontinued in September, 1953.

¶ Rates current in August, 1963.

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Within the New South Wales system of industrial arbitration, the first determination of a standard wage was made in 1914, when the State Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of declaring a living or minimum wage for adult males for the guidance of wage-fixing tribunals. In 1918, a living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal, after inquiry into the cost of living, became a statutory right of adult males and females working under industrial awards. From 1918 to 1925, these living wages were determined by the Board of Trade, and from 1926 to 1937 by the State Industrial Commission.

The living wage for an adult male, as determined by the State industrial tribunals, related to a family unit comprising a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, a man and wife only in 1927, and a man, wife, and one child from 1929 to 1937. The wage for an adult male was supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State in respect of all dependent children under statutory school leaving age from 1927 to 1929, and in respect of all dependent children except one from 1929 to 1937.

From October, 1937 until November, 1955, the basic wages determined for adult males by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the Industrial Commission for inclusion in State awards. The basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court from October, 1937 to December, 1950 comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (usually 6s. a week in New South Wales) which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In December, 1950, the Commonwealth Court added £1 to the "needs" portion of the basic wage, standardised the "prosperity" loading at a uniform 5s. for all localities and awards, and made the whole of the new wage subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. In September, 1953, the Court discontinued the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in price index numbers. As a result, the basic wage in State awards remained unchanged from August, 1953 to November, 1955.

When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted in 1937, differential basic wage rates were assessed for certain localities, following the Commonwealth Court's practice. The "needs" portion of the basic wage determined for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted in accordance with retail price index numbers for Sydney, that for the County of Yancowinna was adjusted in accordance with index numbers for Broken Hill, and that for other localities in the State was fixed at 3s. a week less than the Sydney rate. The fixed "prosperity" loading was 6s. a week in most instances (but 5s. in awards for State Government employees and in certain other awards), until standardised, in accordance with the Commonwealth Court's 1950 basic wage judgment, at a uniform 5s. a week. The 3s. differential for country areas other than the County of Yancowinna was eliminated from July, 1951, following an amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. From November, 1961, following a further amendment of the Act, the differential rate for the County of Yancowinna was also eliminated, and the basic wage for Sydney applied generally throughout the State.

An amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October, 1955 provided (a) for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from

the first pay-period commencing in November, 1955, to the level it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, and (b) for the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers to be re-introduced. The system of automatic adjustments has continued to operate since then. From November, 1955 to August, 1961, the automatic adjustments were based on movements in the "C" Series Retail Price Index; since November, 1961, they have been based on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

The next table shows the changes since 1953 in the basic wage declared for Sydney for adult males under State awards. Particulars of the wage in the years 1939 to 1952, when the Commonwealth basic wage was adopted for State awards, are given in Table 932.

Table 933. Basic Wage (per week) for Adult Males under State Awards, Sydney

Month of Change*	Basic Wage	Month of Change*	Basic Wage	Month of Change*	Basic Wage
	s.		s.		s.
1953: Aug.†	243	1958: Feb.	269	1961: Feb.	297
		May	274	May	299
1955: Nov.	253	Nov.	273	Aug.	302
				Nov.	301
1956: Feb.	255	1959: Feb.	275		
May	256	May	276	1962: Feb.	300
Aug.	263	Aug.	277	Aug.	299
Nov.	274	Nov.	279	Nov.	300
1957: Feb.	270	1960: Feb.	283	1963: Feb.	301
May	268	May	285	May	302
Aug.	270	Aug.	288	Aug.	303
		Nov.	294		

* Rate operative from first pay-period commencing in month.

† Automatic quarterly adjustments were discontinued in September, 1953, and restored in November, 1955.

BASIC WAGES FOR FEMALES

The first determination of a general basic wage for females under Commonwealth awards was made in 1950. Before then, it was common for awards to include a minimum wage for females ranging from 54 to 56 per cent. of the male basic wage, but this proportion was assessed in the light of the circumstances in the occupations or industry covered by the individual award. The Women's Employment Board, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942, awarded basic rates for females up to 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and occasionally 100 per cent., of male basic rates, but the Board's jurisdiction was limited, for the most part, to women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men. In 1945,

the Commonwealth Government, by regulation, provided that females in certain "vital" industries should be paid at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine or alter a basic wage for females was clarified by an amendment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1949, when a definition of a female basic wage corresponding to that for males (see page 1005) was inserted in the Act.

In its judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic wage for adult females under Commonwealth awards at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate, commencing from the first pay-period in December, 1950. This ratio has been applied in all subsequent Commonwealth basic wage determinations.

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided until 1950 that the basic wage for females under State awards should be not less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual proportion included in State awards.

In 1950, following the Commonwealth Court's judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, an amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act empowered the State Industrial Commission to review the terms of awards for female employees and to vary such terms as it deemed proper, but provided that no variation was to fix female rates of pay lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for females. In its rulings on these matters, the Industrial Commission held that the basic wage prescribed for adult females by the Commonwealth Court included an amount of £1 which was really attributable to secondary consideration and should be regarded as a secondary rate of wage, and that the *true or foundational basic wage* for Sydney for adult females under State awards should be £5 3s. 6d. (representing the pre-existing wage of £3 19s. plus an increase of £1 4s. 6d.). The Commission therefore prescribed a general increase of £1 4s. 6d. in the basic wage for adult females under State awards, to operate from the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950. Where the increased basic wage (£5 3s. 6d. for Sydney) and any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation were together less than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females (£6 3s. 6d. for Sydney), the Commission, in order to satisfy the statutory requirement that no rate of pay for adult females under State awards should be lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, prescribed an additional amount to bridge the gap. As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement, the Commonwealth female basic wage became, in effect, the *minimum* wage for adult females under State awards, and the whole of this minimum was subject to quarterly adjustment for retail price changes.

A further amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, which became operative on 1st January, 1959, defined the *basic* wage for adult females under State awards to be equal to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, and provided for the Industrial Commission to vary existing awards to give effect to this definition. Any variation by the Commission was to prescribe an award wage not less than the sum of the newly-defined basic wage plus any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation, and not more than the wage for adult males performing similar work. The effect of this change was (a) to increase the female

basic wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950) by £1 and to make it equivalent to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, and (b) to increase *award* wage rates for adult females by that amount of the secondary wage (£1 in many cases) absorbed to raise the *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950) to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment. The change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

The 1959 amendment to the Act also provided for equal pay for males and females under certain circumstances. If the Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee was satisfied that male and female employees under an award were performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, it was to prescribe the same secondary or marginal rates of wage for males and females. The basic wage for these females was to be 80 per cent. of the male basic wage from 1st January, 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent. of the male rate so that from 1st January, 1963 it would be the same as the male basic wage.

Changes since 1939 in the basic wages declared for Sydney for adult females under Commonwealth and State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 934. Basic Wage (per week)* for Adult Females, Sydney

At 30th June	Common- wealth Awards	State Awards†	Month of Change	Common- wealth Awards	State Awards
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1939	‡	44 0	1960: Feb.		212 0
1946	‡	53 6	May		213 6
1947	‡	59 6	Aug.		216 0
1948	‡	62 6	Nov.		220 6
1949	‡	68 6	1961: Feb.		222 6
1950	‡	74 6	May		224 0
1951	135 0	135 0	July	221 0¶	
1952	167 0	167 0	Aug.		226 6
1953	180 6	180 6	Nov.		226 0
1954	180 6	180 6	1962: Feb.		225 0
1955	180 6	180 6	Aug.		224 6
1956	189 6	192 0	Nov.		225 0
1957	197 0	201 0	1963: Feb.		226 0
1958	201 0	205 6	May		226 6
1959	212 0	207 0	Aug.		227 6

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued (in both Commonwealth and State awards) in September, 1953. They were restored in State awards in November, 1955. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after September, 1953 resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent. equivalent, the amounts shown from June, 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

‡ No general basic wage declared before December, 1950.

¶ Rate current in August, 1963.

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Secondary wages have never been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices. The secondary wages specified in an award for particular occupations or a particular industry may, however, be varied from time to time when the award is being reviewed.

On several occasions since the 1939-1945 War, employees' organisations have approached the various arbitration authorities for substantial increases in the secondary portions of award rates of pay. The organisations have claimed that (a) the real value of the secondary portion had decreased because of increases in the cost of living, and (b) the increases in the basic wage (as a result of automatic quarterly adjustments and the periodic increases awarded by the arbitration authorities themselves) had impaired the former relationship between the secondary portion and the basic wage portion of award rates of pay.

Applications by employee and employer organisations for variation of the Metal Trades Award were referred to the Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. It raised the existing margin for each occupation covered by the Award to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937, and provided that there should be no reduction where an existing margin was already greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the 1937 figure. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. to 75s. per week, increased similarly the margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in the margins of unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. In its judgment, the Court accepted a need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled, stated that the "nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities", and took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers both in the metal trades and in other trades likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment.

The Commonwealth Court's variation of margins in the Metal Trades Award tended to lead the way to similar variation in other awards. In dealing with the majority of applications for award variation subsequently coming before them, Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners applied the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times" formula embodied in the Court's 1954 judgment. The N.S.W. Industrial Commission, in dealing with applications for increased margins in a number of State awards, laid down the general principle that award rates of pay which had been based on Commonwealth award rates should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates, and that other cases should be governed by the method of approach and the principles

formerly applied by the Commission in the fixation of rates of pay. While not necessarily adhering to the formula embodied in the Commonwealth Court's 1954 judgment, the Industrial Commission subsequently increased margins in a large number of State awards.

In August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for changes in margins, including applications for variations in Part I of the Metal Trades Award. The employee organisations claimed an increase in the margin for the fitter (from 75s. to 134s. per week) and a return to the relativities within the margins structure in the metal trades before the 1954 margins judgment. The employers counterclaimed for a reduction of 15s. a week in the fitter's margin, and for the 1954 decision as to relativities to be adhered to and to be carried to its logical conclusion insofar as lower-paid classifications were concerned.

In its judgment, delivered in November, 1959, the Commission increased all existing margins in the Metal Trades Award by 28 per cent. from the first pay-period beginning in December, 1959, and rejected the other claims. As a result of the decision, the margin of the fitter was raised from 75s. to 96s. per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since the 1954 judgment, the general increase in productivity since then, and the increased strength of the Australian economy. Because of employees' contribution to general productivity increases, the Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins. The Commission also stated that, as no evidence of relative work values had been presented, it was not prepared to alter the relativities within the margins structure established by the 1954 judgment.

Following the Commission's 1959 judgment, a 28 per cent. increase in margins was granted by the various industrial arbitration authorities in most Commonwealth and State awards.

In June, 1961, after a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its decision on claims for national minimum salaries for professional engineers. The claims, which had been lodged by professional and public service associations representing professional engineers, were directed at the Commonwealth Public Service Board, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, State and local governmental authorities, and employers in private industry. Insofar as respondents other than the Commonwealth authorities were concerned, the claims were for minimum annual salaries of £1,728 for a "qualified" engineer and £2,278 for an "experienced" engineer; the claims against the Commonwealth authorities were for the salary scale for Engineer Grade I to be raised to £1,730 for the first year and £2,265 for the sixth year. In its decision, the Commission prescribed minimum annual salaries of £1,400 for a qualified engineer who is a diplomate, £1,540 for a qualified engineer who is a graduate, and £2,200 for an "experienced" engineer. An "experienced" engineer was defined (broadly speaking) as a qualified engineer with a minimum period of experience (four years for a graduate, five years for others). The minimum annual salaries for Engineers Grade I employed by the Commonwealth authorities were raised to £1,400 in the first year of the incremental scale, £1,540 in the second year (the starting point for graduates), and £2,200 in the sixth year. The Commission stressed that the case was essentially a "work value" case, with consideration being given to the courses of study, the nature of the duties, the conditions

of work, and the responsibilities of a professional engineer, and that its decision should not necessarily be applied to other professional, executive, or clerical occupations.

The Commission's 1961 decision awarded substantial salary increases to base-grade qualified professional engineers employed by Commonwealth authorities. In June, 1962, the Commission issued its decision on claims by the various professional associations on behalf of higher-grade engineers employed by the authorities. The hearing of these claims was conducted on a work-value basis and in the light of a comprehensive re-classification of engineers' grades undertaken by the Public Service Board after the 1961 determination. In its 1962 decision, the Commission rejected the claims for an increase in the salaries determined by the Board for Engineer Class 1, but granted substantial increases in the salaries for Classes 2 to 5 of the Board's scale. The annual rates of salary (including £133 basic wage adjustment) awarded by the Commission (with those previously determined by the Board shown in brackets) ranged from £1,431-£2,231 (£1,431-£2,231) for Class 1 to £3,731-£3,991 (£3,141-£3,271) for Class 5. The Commission again stressed that other classes of employees were not, as of right, to be related to professional engineers, and that they were required to provide proper proof of work-value in support of claims for salary increases. However, employee organisations, the Public Service Board, and the Public Service Arbitrator could, in appropriate circumstances, make use of the reasons for the Commission's decision and the salaries awarded by it, and the Board was fully entitled to waive proof of work-value in determining salaries for one section of employees by relation to the salaries determined for another section.

In February, 1963, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering claims by employee organisations for all margins in the Metal Trades Award to be increased to 2.86 times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1947. (On the basis of this formula, the margin of the fitter would be raised to 149s.) In its judgment, delivered in April, 1963, the Commission increased all existing margins in the award by 10 per cent. from the first pay-period after 22nd April, 1963. The margin of the fitter was raised from 96s. to 106s. per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since its 1959 margins judgment and the capacity of the national economy to sustain an increase in real margins. The Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1959 margins. Early in the hearing, the Commission took the unusual course of announcing that its decision in the case would relate only to the Metal Trades Awards and should not be applied automatically outside the metal trades.

AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations in 1948 and later years are shown in Table 935. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except where otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. £23 7s. and £24 6s.), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown, indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

Table 935. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31st December						
	1948	1953	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—							
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)*†	62 3	146 0	149 6	158 6	162 3	166 3	166 3
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	263 0	294 0	299 0	318 0	325 0	324 0
Coal Miner (machine)†	††	††	††	420 6	420 6	432 6	432 6
Engineering (General):							
Boilermaker	174 0	295 0	328 0	379 0	379 0	391 0	391 0
Fitter	174 0	295 0	328 0	379 0	379 0	391 0	391 0
Other Manufacturing—							
Cabinet Maker	172 0	293 0	346 0	351 0	386 0	393 0	392 0
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	182 0	311 6	350 6	408 0	408 0	420 0	420 0
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	176 0	294 0	310 0	371 0	377 6	389 6	389 6
Linesman (electrical supply)	180 0	318 0	371 0	401 0	447 0	468 0	467 0

* "Not found" rates; "found" rates are £5 a week less.

† New South Wales rates.

‡ 44 hours per week.

§ Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.

§ Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.

** Not covered by an award.

†† Piece-work rates payable.

Similar information relating to a large number of occupations is published annually in the *Social Condition* Part of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales* and in the *Commonwealth Labour Report*. Particulars of award rates of wages for selected occupations in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Weighted averages of the minimum wage rates payable to adult employees in Australia are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,315; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,103 and 518.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The money amounts in which the weighted averages are expressed should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index of changes expressed in money terms. Because the averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

The following table shows, for New South Wales, the weighted average minimum wage rates payable to adult employees for a full week's work in 1939 and later years:—

Table 936. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, N.S.W.

At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers*		At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers*	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.		
1939	100 1	†	35·4	†	1956	322 9	221 5	114·3	111·2
1945	122 6	†	43·4	†	1957	324 6	223 8	114·9	112·4
1951	250 2	172 4	88·6	86·6	1958	329 3	229 0	116·6	115·0
1952	280 2	195 2	99·2	98·0	1959	350 3	249 3	124·0	125·2
1953	287 4	200 6	101·7	100·7	1960	362 10	261 3	128·5	131·2
1954	293 3	201 3	103·8	101·1	1961	373 4	269 2	132·2	135·2
1955	305 3	209 8	108·1	105·3	1962	373 1	269 1	132·1	135·2

* Base: Weighted average minimum weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

† Not available.

The weighted average minimum wage rates for each industrial group in 1939 and later years are shown in Table 937.

Table 937. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	At 31st December						
	1939	1945	1953	1955	1960	1961	1962
ADULT MALES							
Mining and Quarrying	112 5	146 1	367 1	394 3	437 6	445 4	438 9
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	96 11	121 11	282 0	297 7	352 1	363 8	363 3
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear .. .	93 11	116 7	277 3	287 8	344 9	355 10	355 8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	100 3	120 3	282 1	298 8	355 5	364 11	364 8
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	99 6	121 0	281 3	300 5	357 5	367 10	367 6
Paper, Printing, etc.	106 2	131 0	299 7	313 4	376 8	387 5	387 4
Other Manufacturing .. .	98 0	120 0	282 0	297 10	353 11	366 0	366 0
All Manufacturing Groups .. .	99 6	121 6	282 8	298 2	354 5	365 5	365 1
Building and Construction .. .	101 11	121 6	285 5	306 10	368 3	378 6	380 4
Transport: Railway Services .. .	99 6	120 1	280 6	303 9	358 4	373 6	372 7
Road and Air Transport .. .	102 10	125 4	285 5	306 6	366 8	377 8	379 8
Shipping* and Stevedoring .. .	91 11	119 4	274 11	279 7	347 3	359 0	358 10
Communication .. .	98 4	124 3	295 5	318 9	388 6	400 7	400 7
Wholesale and Retail Trade .. .	100 4	121 2	284 11	304 8	363 3	372 1	371 10
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services .. .	93 10	117 3	282 9	298 2	359 9	368 11	368 3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	95 9	117 9	277 4	291 9	347 2	357 8	358 1
All Industrial Groups .. .	100 1	122 6	287 4	305 3	362 10	373 4	373 1
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	†	†	203 4	207 7	257 0	264 7	264 1
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear .. .	†	†	199 6	201 5	242 8	251 4	251 4
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	†	†	196 3	217 1	260 4	262 1	267 3
Other Manufacturing .. .	†	†	198 7	203 4	254 9	262 5	262 4
All Manufacturing Groups .. .	†	†	199 8	205 0	250 7	258 9	258 6
Transport and Communication .. .	†	†	209 4	216 11	267 5	276 2	276 1
Wholesale and Retail Trade .. .	†	†	201 8	218 11	281 4	288 11	288 11
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services .. .	†	†	200 7	211 1	269 5	275 11	276 9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	†	†	197 6	204 11	252 5	260 7	260 1
All Industrial Groups .. .	†	†	200 6	209 8	261 3	269 2	269 1

* Includes value of keep (where supplied).

† Not available.

A dissection of the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the total minimum wage (i.e. basic wage, margin, and loading) is given for 1939 and later years in the following table. The money amounts in which these components are expressed should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index of changes expressed in money terms.

The basic wage rates shown in the table are weighted averages of the rates prescribed in Commonwealth and State awards, determinations, and agreements for the occupations included in the index. For industries other than mining, basic wage rates for Sydney have generally been used; however, basic wage rates other than the Sydney rate are prescribed for a number of occupations. At various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in the table differ from the Sydney basic wage rates given elsewhere in this chapter.

"Margins" are the minimum amounts, additional to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work (skill, experience, arduousness, and other like factors). "Loadings" include industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index.

Table 938. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Components of Total Wage Rates, Adult Males, N.S.W.*

Jurisdiction and Components †		At 31st December						
		1939	1945	1953	1955	1960	1961	1962
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Commonwealth etc.—	Awards,							
Basic Wage		80 7	98 4	241 7	243 9	283 8	294 10	294 7
Margin		18 6	20 8	40 3	54 4	71 9	72 3	72 5
Loading		3	3 10	3 10	3 0	3 7	4 11	5 2
Total Wage		99 4	122 10	285 8	301 1	359 0	372 0	372 2
State Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage		81 9	98 9	243 0	252 10	293 9	300 10	299 11
Margin		18 6	21 0	40 8	50 2	67 2	67 11	68 6
Loading		7	2 5	5 6	6 9	5 10	6 1	5 9
Total Wage		100 10	122 2	289 2	309 9	366 9	374 10	374 2
All Awards, etc.—								
Basic Wage		81 2	98 6	242 3	248 1	288 6	297 8	297 2
Margin		18 6	20 10	40 6	52 4	69 8	70 2	70 6
Loading		5	3 2	4 7	4 10	4 8	5 6	5 5
Total Wage		100 1	122 6	287 4	305 3	362 10	373 4	373 1

* Excludes rural industries. See text preceding table.

† Components of the weighted average minimum wage rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

EARNINGS

Particulars of the total wages and the salaries paid in New South Wales during the last ten years, and of the average earnings per male unit, are given in the following table. These particulars represent the actual earnings (wages at award rates, salaries, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc.) of all civilian wage earners and salaried employees (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.). Payments to members of the Defence Forces are excluded.

The particulars have been derived from the monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of Commonwealth pay-roll taxation, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures of average weekly earnings have been calculated by dividing total wages and salaries by total civilian employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

Table 939. Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings*, N.S.W.†

Year	Average Weekly Total Wages and Salaries Paid					Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit *				
	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	£ thousand					£				
1952-53	15,310	16,084	14,535	15,759	15,422	15.73	16.72	15.10	16.30	15.96
1953-54	15,962	17,253	15,756	16,949	16,480	16.44	17.51	15.86	16.96	16.69
1954-55	17,290	18,559	17,083	18,907	17,970	17.21	18.27	16.70	18.37	17.64
1955-56	19,267	20,522	18,978	20,289	19,764	18.57	19.63	18.16	19.32	18.92
1956-57	20,363	21,904	20,144	21,363	20,943	19.43	20.76	19.09	20.29	19.89
1957-58	21,289	22,741	20,630	21,995	21,664	20.18	21.44	19.43	20.70	20.44
1958-59	22,129	23,601	21,185	22,740	22,414	20.83	22.11	19.88	21.32	21.04
1959-60	23,555	25,476	23,878	26,356	24,816	21.98	23.47	21.78	23.84	22.77
1960-61	26,296	28,276	25,649	27,073	26,823	23.63	25.14	22.86	24.48	24.03
1961-62	26,351	28,489	26,137	28,364	27,335	23.94	25.60	23.30	25.18	24.51

* See explanation preceding table.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work.

The (State) Eight Hours Act, 1916, prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920, the Act was amended to grant a 44-hour week to most industries, but in 1922 the amendment was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. Further State legislative action led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week for employees under State awards, etc. from January, 1926.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and inti-

mated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. With the onset of the economic depression, however, the general extension of the standard 44-hour week to employees under Commonwealth awards was delayed until economic conditions improved.

The N.S.W. Industrial Commission announced, after a public inquiry in 1933, that it had decided to declare a 44-hour week as the standard applicable to industry generally and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity (as under previous statutes) to meet the varying needs of different industries.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1st July, 1947. In its judgment, announced in September, 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. from the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court considered a claim by employers' organisations that the standard weekly hours of work be increased, but refused the claim. A further claim by employers' organisations that standard weekly hours be increased temporarily from 40 to 42 (with a concomitant increase in wages) was considered by the Court during the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, and also rejected.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for dairying, general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for a full working week, for adult male workers in all industrial groups in New South Wales except the rural, shipping, and stevedoring industries, were 43.78 at 31st

December, 1939, 43.73 at 30th June, 1947, 40.00 at 30th June, 1948, and 39.95 from 30th June, 1953. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 at 31st March, 1951 and 39.53 from 30th June, 1953.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1st January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25th April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26th December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State. It is customary in many districts to proclaim a day in each year as Labour or Six Hour Day. In Sydney and other parts of the County of Cumberland, the first Monday in October is Six Hour Day.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The ability of Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration authorities to award paid annual leave was not recognised for some years after the introduction of compulsory industrial arbitration. In 1912, however, the High Court of Australia decided that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had jurisdiction to award annual leave with pay, and in 1915 the N.S.W. Court of Industrial Arbitration decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board could in a proper case grant a claim for paid annual leave.

Until 1936, the Commonwealth Court did not grant paid annual leave except in special cases or in cases where it had become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned. However, one week's annual leave on full ordinary pay was awarded in 1936 to employees in the commercial printing industry, and in 1940 to all employees in the metal trades industry except those engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles. Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when the judge responsible for the industry considered it proper and feasible.

It was not a general practice of the State industrial authorities to prescribe paid annual leave, each individual case being considered as it arose. However, by 1944, many State awards provided for paid annual leave of one or two weeks.

In terms of the (State) Annual Holidays Act, 1944, all employees under State awards, determinations, and agreements, employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. which contained no provision for annual leave, and all employees not covered by an award, etc. became entitled to two weeks' leave on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The Act provided that the leave must generally be taken within six months of becoming due, that it must be taken in two consecutive weeks or (by arrangement between employer and employee) in two separate weeks, that employers must not make payments in lieu of annual leave, and that the employee must be given a week's notice of the leave period and be paid in advance for it. The Act also provided that if the period of employment with a particular employer was less than twelve months, the employee must be paid holiday pay (when his employment was terminated) at the rate of $\frac{1}{25}$ th of his ordinary pay for the period of employment.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered applications for a number of awards to be varied so as to increase the period of paid annual leave from one to two weeks. In its judgment, the Court set out what it considered should be the principles to be applied in dealing with applications for the period of annual leave to be increased to two weeks, and left the question of varying any particular award to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application. Most Commonwealth awards were subsequently varied to provide for two weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

In 1958, the (State) Annual Holidays Act was amended to increase the leave entitlement of employees covered by the Act to three weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

During the 1960 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by employees' organisations for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In its judgment, issued in December, 1960, the Commission refused the application.

At the 1962 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, employees' organisations again applied for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave. In its judgment, given in May, 1962, the Commission stated that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as it was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, the Commission first wished to be able better to assess the effects of the 1961 recession and the effect on Australia of the United Kingdom's possible entry into the European Common Market. The proceedings were therefore adjourned to 1963.

The adjourned hearing was resumed in February, 1963. In its judgment, issued in April, 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission expressed the view that the Australian economy had recovered sufficiently from the 1961 recession and that its likely rate of recovery in the future was such as to enable the three weeks' annual leave to be granted. The Commission accordingly granted three weeks' paid annual leave to employees under the Metal Trades Award who completed twelve months' continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963, and provided for employees who completed one month's service but less than twelve months' service with a particular employer and whose employment was terminated after 1st June, 1963 to receive holiday pay on a pro rata basis.

Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities and of banks and other financial institutions, and salaried employees in many other industries, have been entitled to three weeks' paid annual leave for many years.

SICK LEAVE

Employees under most Commonwealth and State awards are entitled to one week's sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity of service with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Act was amended in April, 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to employees who are not entitled to more favourable long service leave benefits under some other Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may include provisions for long service leave in awards. However, few Commonwealth awards at present include such provisions.

For many years, State public servants have been entitled to three months' long service after 15 years' service, a further three months after 20 years' service, and three months for each additional 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' long service leave after 15 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949, and to waterside workers in 1961.

EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1959, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides facilities for persons seeking employment and for employers seeking to engage labour. It assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and assists employers to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Services for the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefits.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has a central office in Sydney, 56 district and branch offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 45 agents in other country centres. During 1962, 376,366 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 219,699 vacancies were registered by employers, and 161,599 persons were placed in employment.

WORK FORCE

Complete statistics of the work force in New South Wales are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. For census purposes, the work force is defined to include all persons (whether employers, self-employed persons, employees, or unpaid helpers) engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service, together with those usually so engaged but out of a job at the time of the census.

The next table shows, for the two most recent censuses, the occupational status of the population of the State, separate particulars being given for those in the work force and those not in the work force:—

Table 940. Occupational Status of Population*, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	80,693	10,487	91,180	81,131	14,590	95,721
Self-employed	121,580	18,405	139,985	116,732	21,953	138,685
Employee	849,215	287,991	1,137,206	942,934	354,889	1,297,823
Unpaid Helper	5,114	3,168	8,282	3,707	2,787	6,494
Total	1,056,602	320,051	1,376,653	1,144,504	394,219	1,538,723
Not at Work†—						
Unable to Secure Employment	4,280	1,618	5,898	30,632	10,232	40,864
Temporarily Laid off	1,912	565	2,477	4,218	1,468	5,686
Sickness or Accident	6,141	2,063	8,204	7,497	2,687	10,184
Changing Jobs	4,128	1,658	5,786	2,984	1,610	4,594
Other	1,849	626	2,475	1,644	670	2,314
Total	18,310	6,530	24,840	46,975	16,667	63,642
Not Stated	3,670	1,413	5,083	‡	‡	‡
Total In Work Force	1,078,582	327,994	1,406,576	1,191,479	410,886	1,602,365
Not in Work Force—						
Children Not Attending School	185,839	177,916	363,755	208,638	199,360	407,998
Full-time Student or Children Attending School	324,228	308,311	632,539	418,347	392,656	811,003
Independent Means, Retired	21,126	23,068	44,194	20,730	23,217	43,947
Home Duties . . . . .	..	725,232	725,232	..	731,379	731,379
Pensioner or Annuitant	90,630	124,671	215,301	109,185	165,455	274,640
Inmate of Institution	11,897	9,555	21,452	14,949	11,271	26,220
Other	8,558	5,922	14,480	9,581	9,880	19,461
Total Not in Work Force	642,278	1,374,675	2,016,953	781,430	1,533,218	2,314,648
Total Population	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013

* Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

† The category "Not at Work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not in a job and were not seeking a job at the time of the census because of sickness, accident, etc. or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work" do not, therefore, represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

‡ In 1961, an occupational status was allocated, before tabulation, in all cases where this information was not stated on the census schedule.

The work force at 30th June, 1961 absorbed 1,602,365 persons, or 40.9 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the work force in 1961, 81.0 per cent. were engaged as employees, 8.7 per cent. were self-employed, 6.0 per cent. were engaged as employers, and 4.0 per cent. were not at work; the corresponding proportions in 1954 were 81.1, 10.0, 6.5, and 1.8 per cent., respectively.

During the seven years from 1954 to 1961, the total work force rose by 13.9 per cent., but the increase for females (25.3 per cent.) was proportionately much greater than that for males (10.5 per cent.). Females represented 25.6 per cent. of the total work force in 1961, compared with 23.3 per cent. in 1954 and 22.8 per cent. in 1947. This increasing participation of women in the work force is reflected in the statistics of the dependent population (i.e. those not in the work force), where the number of females classified to "Home Duties" rose by only 0.8 per cent. between 1954 and 1961.

The following table shows, for the 1954 and 1961 censuses, the distribution of the work force in New South Wales among the main groups of industries. For certain of the industry groups, the figures derived from the 1954 census have been adjusted to the classification used in the 1961 census.

Table 941. Work Force by Industry Group, N.S.W.

Industry Group	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	148,580	9,612	158,192	130,362	11,591	141,953
Mining and Quarrying	30,445	459	30,904	22,692	536	23,228
Manufacturing	316,778	92,142	408,920	357,296	105,347	462,643
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance) ..	25,930	1,511	27,441	32,445	2,219	34,664
Building and Construction ..	115,222	1,514	116,736	134,352	2,940	137,292
Transport and Storage and Communication	118,493	11,984	130,477	125,423	14,178	139,601
Finance and Property	24,076	13,885	37,961	33,430	23,255	56,685
Commerce	147,909	73,649	221,558	170,068	90,017	260,085
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Defence Services	46,140	10,410	56,550	47,692	12,012	59,704
Community and Business Services (including Professional)*	53,987	60,546	114,533	68,890	85,489	154,379
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	39,235	47,710	86,945	45,433	51,695	97,128
Other Industries, and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	11,787	4,572	16,359	23,396	11,607	35,003
Total in Work Force	1,078,582	327,994	1,406,576	1,191,479	410,886	1,602,365

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

In 1961, the numerically largest industry group was Manufacturing, which absorbed 462,463 persons and represented 28.9 per cent. of the total work force. The next largest groups were Commerce (16.2 per cent. of the total

work force), Community and Business Services (9.6 per cent.), Primary Production (8.9 per cent.), Transport and Storage and Communication (8.7 per cent.), and Building and Construction (8.6 per cent.).

Except for the Primary Production and the Mining and Quarrying groups, each of the main industrial groups expanded during the seven years from 1954 to 1961, although the growth rates for the various groups differed markedly. The highest proportional increases were in the Finance and Property group (which rose by 49.3 per cent.), the Community and Business Services group (a rise of 34.8 per cent.), and the Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services group (a rise of 26.3 per cent.). In contrast with these rapid increases in tertiary or service industries, the Manufacturing group rose by only 13.1 per cent., the Primary Production group fell by 10.3 per cent., and the Mining and Quarrying group fell by 24.8 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding rural workers, persons in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces) are derived from three main sources—(a) monthly employment in factories, as recorded in annual factory censuses; (b) monthly returns from government authorities; and (c) returns (generally monthly) supplied by employers for purposes of Commonwealth pay-roll taxation. These are supplemented by some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g. for hospitals) and by estimates of the number of other employees outside the scope of the main sources.

These estimates are designed to measure monthly *trends* in employment in the defined field. They are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as the industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of a population census from the schedules supplied by individual employees.

The 1961 census results that are at present available indicate that revision of the employment estimates is necessary. The programme of revision had not been completed when this chapter was sent for press, and previously published tables showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment have therefore been omitted.

Particulars of persons engaged in the rural, mining, and secondary industries are shown in the chapters "Rural Industries", "Mining", and "Factories".

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The next table shows, for each census since 1933 and for the quasi-censuses held in 1939, 1943, and 1945, the numbers in the work force not at work at the time of the census and the proportions of the total work force represented by those not at work. Because of changes in definition, the figures for earlier censuses and quasi-censuses are not strictly comparable with those for the 1947 and later censuses. The figures for 1933 are the census figures adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown on census schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners.

Table 942. Members of Work Force Not at Work*, N.S.W.

Date	Not at Work			Proportion of Work Force Not at Work		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1933: June	216·2	48·5	264·7	25·4	20·3	24·2
1939: July	112·4	11·6	124·0	12·1	4·4	10·4
1943: June	7·7	2·4	10·1	0·8	0·8	0·8
1945: June	18·4	7·5	25·9	1·9	2·3	2·0
1947: June	25·8	6·8	32·6	2·7	2·3	2·6
1954: June	18·3	6·5	24·8	1·7	2·0	1·8
1961: June	47·0	16·6	63·6	3·9	4·1	4·0

* Includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not in a job and were not seeking a job at the time of the census, because of sickness, accident, etc. or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work" do not, therefore, represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it. A dissection of the "Not at Work" group in 1954 and 1961 is given in Table 940.

Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which has operated since 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service are described earlier in this chapter.

Private employment agencies in New South Wales are subject to licensing and supervision in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. At the end of 1962, there were 39 licensed agencies in the State (26 in the City of Sydney, 11 in the suburbs, and 2 outside the metropolis).

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries or callings within the State system of industrial arbitration are regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils constituted under the Act. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the particular industry or calling (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees. The councils may also prescribe apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors, may fix the proportion of apprentices to tradesmen, may determine the period of apprenticeship and the extent of compulsory technical education, and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during ordinary working hours. Appeals from decisions of apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of apprenticeship councils—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not

require a written contract and is usually on the basis of weekly hiring. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant apprenticeship council, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award. Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages (usually 15 per cent. more) than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. Since the Act requires the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to take into consideration any relevant State apprenticeship scheme when determining conditions of employment for apprentices in a particular industry, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no relevant State award.

Particulars of the new apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship councils in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 943. New Apprenticeships Approved, by Trades, N.S.W.*

Trade	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Building and Construction—						
Bricklaying	47	55	68	90	108	64
Carpentry, Joinery, etc.	644	735	702	939	737	703
Painting, Decorating, etc.	191	177	204	200	173	208
Plastering	54	72	83	73	89	55
Plumbing, Draining, Gasfitting	329	319	338	308	329	341
Other	33	32	45	65	56	37
Manufacturing—						
Boot and Shoe (including Repairing)	155	156	127	171	153	138
Food: Baking	173	184	156	156	131	145
Butchering	362	408	441	404	373	477
Pastrycook	70	98	63	72	97	87
Other	35	31	19	42	45	55
Furniture and Woodwork—						
Cabinet-making, etc.	110	112	106	103	84	106
Other	122	135	116	108	83	102
Glass	43	24	77	75	72	65
Metal Trades—						
Aircraft Fitters and Engineers	143	70	45	50	120	69
Boilermaking	317	286	296	351	383	364
Fitting, Turning, Toolmaking	1,127	1,124	1,069	1,242	1,284	1,142
Motor Mechanics	789	773	668	746	842	736
Panel-beating	191	185	207	231	255	219
Sheet Metal Working	120	116	107	106	135	148
Other	454	433	390	427	404	374
Printing, etc.	64	70	88	80	103	76
Other Manufacturing	75	71	98	82	133	112
Draughtsmen	78	71	67	99	99	55
Electrical and Radio	916	1,068	936	947	1,112	1,092
Hairdressing	483	624	659	913	935	936
Pharmacy	256	296	332	18	25	14
Other Trades	14	4	16			
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	6,508	6,686	6,479	6,919	7,262	6,966
Trainee Apprenticeships	887	1,043	1,044	1,179	1,098	954
Total Apprenticeships	7,395	7,729	7,523	8,098	8,360	7,920

* Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship councils.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the State and Commonwealth Departments of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and (since 1962) rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Labour and Industry, and limitations are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers in factories.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1961, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law and Crime". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-1961

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in some instances, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by silica dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Before April, 1957, a worker was not entitled to compensation if his remuneration (excluding overtime, bonuses, etc.) exceeded a prescribed limit (£2,000 per annum immediately prior to this date). Compensation is payable in respect of workers engaged by employers in New South Wales but working in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (including wife and children under age 16 years) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight, or hearing, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. The rates of benefit shown below were current in June, 1962.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of £10 10s., plus £3 for a dependent wife or other female and £1 5s. for each dependent child. The total weekly payment to a worker and his dependants may not exceed the worker's average weekly earnings.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limbs, etc. include—arm, £2,300; leg, £2,100; hand, £1,950; foot, £1,750; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, £2,100; loss of hearing, £1,750; complete deafness of one ear, £800; joint of thumb, £500; toe or joint of finger, £250.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is £4,300, plus an additional £2 3s. per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of £500 and for hospital costs to a maximum of £500, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to £250 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of £25.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer

must also be insured for at least £20,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may pay an amount not exceeding £10,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who had failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The maximum rates of premium are reviewed from time to time, the current rates being operative from 1st July, 1960. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The distribution of premium income under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 944. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income			Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve*		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve*
1953	38.43	30	1.57	1958	64.44	5	0.56
1954	49.79	20	0.21	1959	72.84	...	(—)2.84
1955	62.87	7	0.13	1960	68.83	...	1.17
1956	66.20	3	0.80	1961	67.15	...	2.85
1957	74.20	...	(—)4.20	1962	68.82	...	1.18

* (—) denotes withdrawals.

The Insurance Premiums Committee comprises the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service. The Committee is responsible for the application of the fixed loss ratio scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. Acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December, 1948, but only limited information about them is available.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1961-62 are given on page 1041.

Table 945. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 days or More	Other	Total
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						£	£	£
1952	179	72,143	72,322	13,784	51,287	3,170,356	216,971	3,387,327
1953	211	66,185	66,396	15,515	55,249	3,477,319	261,292	3,738,611
1954	208	79,576	79,784	20,148	58,235	4,408,227	317,996	4,726,223
1955	250	97,117	97,367	21,941	69,532	6,132,467	345,970	6,478,437
1956	230	102,350	102,580	26,791	85,009	6,816,963	449,943	7,266,906
1957	231	94,632	94,863	27,557	87,452	6,988,776	502,199	7,490,975
1958	182	90,319	90,501	28,080	95,368	7,711,242	543,967	8,255,209
1959	246	99,742	99,988	30,897	94,905	8,362,596	575,919	8,938,515
1960	239	95,549	95,788	32,133	109,784	8,425,070	606,526	9,031,596
1961	300	99,103	99,403	33,691	123,242	9,573,728	670,139	10,243,867
1962	245	92,163	92,408	33,047	126,366	10,519,523	700,321	11,219,844

* Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

The total amount of compensation paid in 1961-62 included £10,519,523 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, £208,670 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and £491,651 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid £899,588, or 8 per cent. of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled £3,004,190 in 1961-62, including £2,354,269 for alternative benefits and £371,486 for legal costs.

The new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are classified in the next table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accidents:—

Table 946. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1957	30	1,537	51	4,128	146	80,179	197	84,307	227	85,844
1958	25	1,586	27	3,990	127	76,267	154	80,257	179	81,843
1959	27	1,772	46	4,498	165	84,117	211	88,615	238	90,387
1960	18	1,634	49	3,652	166	80,043	215	83,695	233	85,329
1961	18	1,745	62	3,740	204	82,280	266	86,020	284	87,765
1962	6	1,611	72	3,504	158	77,384	230	80,888	236	82,499
FEMALE WORKERS										
1957	...	691	4	1,376	...	6,952	4	8,328	4	9,019
1958	1	532	1	1,314	1	6,812	2	8,126	3	8,658
1959	...	704	7	1,583	1	7,314	8	8,897	8	9,601
1960	1	567	4	1,620	1	8,272	5	9,892	6	10,459
1961	1	801	11	1,884	4	8,953	15	10,837	16	11,638
1962	...	517	3	1,552	6	7,840	9	9,392	9	9,909
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1957	30	2,228	55	5,504	146	87,131	201	92,635	231	94,863
1958	26	2,118	28	5,304	128	83,079	156	88,383	182	90,501
1959	27	2,476	53	6,081	166	91,431	219	97,512	246	99,988
1960	19	2,201	53	5,272	167	88,315	220	93,587	239	95,788
1961	19	2,546	73	5,624	208	91,233	281	96,857	300	99,403
1962	6	2,128	75	5,056	164	85,224	239	90,280	245	92,408

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1961-62, 67 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 31 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 2 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 6 per cent.; and industrial disease, 2 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1961-62 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (14,946 or 18 per cent. of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (10,273 or 12 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (8,283 or 10 per cent.), building (8,128 or 10 per cent.), transport (7,103 or 9 per cent.), and rural employment (6,971 or 8 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 34 per cent. of the

injuries reported in 1961-62 occurred in manufacturing industries, 32 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 13 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table contains, for each of the last four years, a classification of the new compensation cases reported according to the principal causes of the injuries sustained:—

Table 947. Workers' Compensation Act: Causes of Injuries
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Cause of Injury	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		
				Males	Females	Persons
Machinery	8,268	8,891	8,559	5,972	624	6,596
Motor Vehicles	3,310	3,141	3,405	2,304	381	2,685
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc.	3,812	3,788	3,657	3,080	431	3,511
Fall of Persons	20,345	19,515	20,888	16,571	3,142	19,713
Stepping on or Striking Object	11,451	9,689	10,846	9,525	1,278	10,803
Falling Objects	6,561	7,234	6,179	4,271	226	4,497
Objects being Handled	29,289	27,707	30,615	27,881	2,470	30,351
Hand Tools	9,885	9,131	9,052	8,390	505	8,895
Other Accident Cases	4,591	4,491	3,656	2,894	335	3,229
Industrial Diseases	2,476	2,201	2,546	1,611	517	2,128
Total New Cases	99,988	95,788	99,403	82,499	9,909	92,408

Particulars of the day and hour of the accidents in which workers sustained compensatable injuries indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that several public holidays are observed on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1961-62 were—Mondays, 21.7 per cent.; Tuesdays, 19.7 per cent.; Wednesdays, 16.8 per cent.; Thursdays, 17.1 per cent.; Fridays, 18.5 per cent.; Saturdays, 4.3 per cent.; and Sundays, 1.9 per cent. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1961-62, for instance, 12.3 per cent. of the injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, compared with 8.4 per cent. in the first hour, and 10.9 per cent. in the seventh hour, compared with 8.8 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to workers occurs between 10 a.m. and noon than at any other time of the day.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 948. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Years						
Under 15	990	862	1,093	995	1,032	942
15-19	9,875	9,281	10,957	9,800	10,178	10,070
20-24	12,065	11,182	12,731	11,578	12,419	11,233
25-29	12,065	10,948	11,853	10,806	10,454	9,947
30-34	11,260	10,712	11,654	10,899	11,154	10,374
35-39	9,688	9,635	10,514	10,468	10,771	10,200
40-44	8,599	8,500	9,074	8,456	8,547	8,221
45-49	7,462	7,226	7,749	7,866	8,099	7,583
50-54	5,047	4,937	5,386	5,543	5,730	5,588
55-59	3,900	3,906	4,206	4,035	4,291	3,849
60-64	2,135	1,991	2,138	2,004	2,187	2,087
65 or more	1,138	1,015	1,095	939	951	759
Not Stated	1,620	1,648	1,937	1,940	1,952	1,646
Total	85,844	81,843	90,387	85,329	87,765	82,499

The nature of the injuries sustained by male workers in new compensation cases reported in the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 949. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries Sustained by Male Workers

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loss of—						
Sight of one eye	99	86	81	41	76	67
Hearing of one ear	10	17	7	15	12	...
Arm, hand, or five fingers ..	108	97	102	73	92	69
Leg or foot	71	75	59	77	75	63
Finger or toe or joint thereof	868	859	813	899	877	649
Total of foregoing	1,156	1,134	1,062	1,105	1,132	848
Injury to—						
Head, face, or neck	8,283	6,718	8,489	7,534	7,930	7,107
Trunk	18,273	17,960	20,228	19,324	20,812	19,921
Upper extremities	31,694	30,558	33,104	31,294	30,939	29,188
Lower extremities	24,825	23,860	25,675	24,047	25,195	23,818
Not stated	76	27	57	391	12	6
Industrial Diseases—						
Occupational	1,483	1,505	1,680	1,589	1,674	1,522
Other	54	81	92	45	71	89
Total New Cases	85,844	81,843	90,387	85,329	87,765	82,499

Particulars of the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments are given in the next table. These particulars relate to cases *terminated* during 1961-62, and not (as in preceding tables) to new cases reported in the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments, but were terminated by lump sum payments, are not included. For cases terminated in 1961-62, the average duration was 3.1 weeks for male workers and 3.3 weeks for female workers.

Table 950. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1961-62

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation	Cases Terminated			Proportion of Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 1	18,175	2,014	20,189	23.4	21.4	23.2
1 and under 2	29,138	3,428	32,566	37.5	36.5	37.3
2 " " 3	11,776	1,465	13,241	15.1	15.6	15.2
3 " " 4	5,744	728	6,472	7.4	7.8	7.4
4 " " 8	8,453	1,079	9,532	10.9	11.5	11.0
8 " " 12	2,329	356	2,685	3.0	3.8	3.1
12 " " 24	1,469	226	1,695	1.9	2.4	2.0
24 or more	639	93	732	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total Cases	77,723	9,389	87,112	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. These figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year, as compensation payments in many cases overlap from year to year, and in some instances continue for a number of years.

Table 951. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases						Total, All Cases
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—				Total, Disability Cases	
			Worker	Depen- dants	Medical Treatment, etc.	Total Weekly Payments		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1957	474,307	1,254,622	3,416,005	716,829	1,127,013	5,259,847	6,514,469	6,988,776
1958	431,958	1,415,133	3,814,459	809,419	1,240,273	5,864,151	7,279,284	7,711,242
1959	499,447	1,533,882	4,089,587	861,938	1,377,742	6,329,267	7,863,149	8,362,596
1960	464,105	1,585,815	4,075,459	856,506	1,443,185	6,375,150	7,960,965	8,425,070
1961	696,585	1,729,028	4,450,342	988,322	1,709,451	7,148,115	8,877,143	9,573,728
1962—								
Persons	862,693	2,156,693	4,517,931	1,138,011	1,844,195	7,500,137	9,656,830	10,519,523
Males	854,338	1,994,908	4,071,870	1,135,912	1,632,744	6,840,526	8,835,434	9,689,772
Females	8,355	161,785	446,061	2,099	211,451	659,611	821,396	829,751

The average amount of compensation per case is computed in respect of the cases terminated during a year, and includes all payments (irrespective of the year of payment) in respect of the cases. On this basis, the average compensation payments in respect of cases (excluding those of less than three days' incapacity) terminated in 1961-62 were—fatal cases, £2,055 14s.; disability compensated by lump sum payment, £858 1s.; disability compensated by weekly payments, £49 1s. (including £36 12s. for workers and their dependants and £12 9s. for medical treatment, etc.).

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was £20,674,000 in 1959-60, £26,033,000 in 1960-61, and £26,445,000 in 1961-62. The approximate average cost of insurance per £100 of wages paid to insured workers was £1.80, £2.02, and £1.95 in these years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. Particulars of compensation under these Acts in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 952. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30th June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Depen- dants			Workers	Depen- dants		
				£				£	£
1957	105	56	95	35,226	378	92	349	89,189	124,415
1958	109	53	111	43,091	362	83	338	99,547	142,638
1959	114	55	116	43,156	347	72	329	92,891	136,047
1960	113	57	113	44,581	331	63	315	86,348	130,929
1961	116	58	114	47,549	312	59	295	82,202	129,751
1962	114	60	113	48,521	293	52	275	79,112	127,633

* Year ended 30th June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered in this respect by the Acts described above). The rates of compensation under the scheme, which is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee, are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1961-62, the rates of contribution per £100 of wages paid by employers were £1.25 in the metal trades industry, £4.0 in other silica hazard industries, and 6d. in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 953. Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund

Year ended 30th June	Awards Made to Silicotic Workers*	Income	Compensation Payments			
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependants	To Dependants of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		£	£	£	£	£
1957	68	325,000	205,061	114,066	3,373	322,500
1958	105	300,000	228,987	48,297	2,952	280,236
1959	121	350,000	253,338	82,182	1,656	337,176
1960	66	400,000	258,191	140,464	2,873	401,528
1961	64	470,000	263,102	170,821	3,799	437,722
1962	69	400,000	273,636	128,510	3,738	405,884

* At 30th June, 1962, weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards to 738 workers.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1959. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1961, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration

as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1961, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales, partly because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation and partly because in each year some unions fail to supply returns. Of the 182 employee unions registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1961, 178 furnished returns for the year 1961. The reporting unions had a total membership of 634,240 (505,377 males and 128,863 females), their receipts in the year amounted to £2,567,049 (including £2,039,223 for members' contributions), and their expenditure amounted to £2,491,030 (including £152,162 for benefits to members and £2,338,418 for management, legal expenses in connection with industrial awards, etc.).

Many of these reporting unions have only a small membership. Of the unions which supplied returns for 1961, 93 had less than 1,000 members (including 30 unions with less than 100 members) and only 19 had more than 10,000 members (including 10 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 3,687.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions, are shown in the next table. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Table 954. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-eastern Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1956	237	162	135	140	157	101	23	33	375
1957	235	162	133	137	156	98	21	33	373
1958	231	161	131	136	156	98	20	30	370
1959	234	159	129	135	154	97	23	29	369
1960	231	157	133	136	155	101	25	31	363
1961	226	156	133	134	152	103	24	34	355
NUMBER OF MEMBERS									
1956	736,152	441,286	314,782	147,728	110,447	52,708	2,352	5,953	1,811,408
1957	737,358	443,040	310,821	144,914	114,095	51,951	2,408	5,567	1,810,154
1958	731,375	444,150	313,744	147,029	114,494	51,508	2,433	6,485	1,811,218
1959	741,610	461,314	322,150	147,093	114,497	54,136	2,552	7,375	1,850,727
1960	768,458	479,244	327,416	153,468	115,941	56,006	3,091	8,768	1,912,392
1961	743,581	486,760	329,746	151,488	115,000	56,873	2,904	8,251	1,894,603

* A union reporting members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total. See also text preceding table.

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. At the end of 1961, there were 13 unions (with 29,939 members) operating in two States, 8 (63,631 members) in three States, 21 (183,261 members) in four States, 32 (404,810 members) in five States, and 66 (1,001,917 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1961, approximately 59 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (65 per cent. for males and 41 per cent. for females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten man-working-days. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *mandays lost* represents the number of mandays lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

For *mandays lost* as a result of industrial disputes, the time between the cessation and the resumption of work is calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays except when the establishment carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting).

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last ten years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 955. Industrial Disputes*: Principal Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Building and Construction	Transport		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	Other		Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1953	852	54	31	18	89	25	11	1,080
1954	834	70	42	17	62	33	5	1,063
1955	721	94	78	46	66	49	18	1,072
1956	593	51	53	55	62	41	23	878
1957	461	56	52	39	83	50	20	761
1958	347	50	44	37	96	34	16	624
1959	278	68	60	25	59	38	19	547
1960	282	128	74	71	138	27	16	736
1961	187	98	84	67	59	24	10	529
1962	267	166	95	84	96	31	13	752
WORKERS INVOLVED								
1953	137,322	59,438	18,570	5,434	57,017	26,547	4,054	308,382
1954	146,129	14,126	10,874	1,625	42,109	5,830	1,593	222,286
1955	131,377	27,001	28,399	19,386	48,777	13,558	5,533	274,031
1956	120,733	8,925	10,273	10,706	49,209	8,984	17,424	226,254
1957	106,734	10,448	18,593	30,556	58,541	29,132	4,987	258,991
1958	70,369	7,486	9,535	3,519	41,527	7,938	1,454	141,828
1959	39,462	26,089	13,350	3,194	21,363	7,520	15,073	126,051
1960	55,303	64,251	18,936	7,022	67,378	64,754	19,268	296,912
1961	29,583	35,563	29,340	8,791	23,475	7,088	3,116	136,956
1962	36,474	37,679	26,875	17,366	64,578	25,171	824	208,967
MANDAYS LOST								
1953	353,170	71,467	165,448	53,743	67,867	30,001	17,695	759,391
1954	237,828	78,563	56,421	14,017	105,562	3,774	5,408	501,573
1955	213,560	177,238	134,654	57,873	44,967	21,826	23,207	673,325
1956	178,100	157,511	53,617	44,504	140,361	8,528	28,658	611,279
1957	181,602	109,353	58,531	42,581	78,507	29,169	6,167	505,910
1958	126,136	32,559	17,729	11,218	28,658	10,844	4,393	231,537
1959	61,790	55,238	36,151	16,568	18,339	3,737	19,529	211,352
1960	88,142	86,006	47,835	24,539	48,664	49,118	72,458	416,762
1961	41,383	139,737	65,026	19,238	18,669	11,801	22,775	318,629
1962	41,218	83,247	75,782	30,554	46,692	24,434	1,473	303,400

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

During the period covered in the table, the incidence of industrial disputes declined markedly. The total number of mandays lost in 1962 (303,000) was less than half the number in 1953 (759,000). This downward trend was attributable largely to a significant reduction in disputes in the coal mining industry, which, in the early post-war years, generally accounted for more stoppages and more time lost than all other industrial groups combined. Since about 1953, however, disputes in the coal industry

have steadily declined, and in 1962 the industry accounted for about one-third of all disputes and only one-seventh of total mandays lost in all industries in New South Wales.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 956. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	1961			1962		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
Coal Mining	187	29,583	41,383	267	36,474	41,218
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	3	701	13,153	2	115	532
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	98	35,563	139,737	166	37,679	83,247
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	3	870	1,478	...	...	...
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	24	7,253	12,099	27	10,856	18,452
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, Printing, etc.	6	886	1,333	5	1,910	13,618
Other Manufacturing .. .	51	20,331	50,116	63	14,109	43,712
Building and Construction .. .	67	8,791	19,238	84	17,366	30,554
Railway Services .. .	5	1,105	1,645	4	4,926	5,384
Road and Air Transport .. .	18	5,959	10,144	25	20,072	18,370
Shipping .. .	1	24	12	2	173	680
Stevedoring .. .	59	23,475	18,669	96	64,578	46,692
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	5	265	322	5	162	239
Other Groups† .. .	2	2,150	9,300	6	547	702
Total, All Industries .. .	529	136,956	318,629	752	208,967	303,400

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Includes Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 957. Duration of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 1 week	1 week but less than 2 weeks	2 weeks but less than 4 weeks	4 weeks or more	Total, All Disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1957	470	114	64	37	47	17	12	761
1958	388	95	44	38	44	11	4	624
1959	311	97	41	34	46	11	7	547
1960	408	140	72	47	44	22	3	736
1961	310	79	70	26	26	11	7	529
1962	448	126	61	50	47	15	5	752
MANDAYS LOST								
1957	159,043	36,247	26,719	23,717	47,268	25,611	187,305	505,910
1958	74,692	37,086	15,269	35,214	39,565	22,362	7,349	231,537
1959	56,027	45,690	26,728	16,587	39,342	17,885	9,093	211,352
1960	145,339	62,551	52,076	27,455	56,167	69,574	3,600	416,762
1961	45,235	42,641	28,590	26,313	19,142	41,132	115,576	318,629
1962	101,225	40,717	32,065	27,762	61,677	35,989	3,965	303,400

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays. "One week" equals five working days.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1962, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 76 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 47 per cent. of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting one week or more represented only 9 per cent. of the total disputes but, because of their longer duration, accounted for 33 per cent. of the total mandays lost.

Disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries, although relatively numerous, are generally of very short duration. Separate particulars for these industries are given in the next table for 1962. In that year, disputes lasting for two days or less represented 94 per cent. of the total disputes in the stevedoring industry and 87 per cent. of the disputes in the coal industry.

Table 958. Duration of Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W., 1962

Duration†	Coal Mining	Stevedoring	Other Industries	Total, All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1 day or less	197	79	172	448
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	36	11	79	126
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	13	5	43	61
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	15	1	34	50
1 week but less than 2 weeks	6	...	41	47
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks .. .. .	...	...	15	15
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	4	4
8 weeks or more .. .. .	...	...	1	1
Total Disputes	267	96	389	752
WORKERS INVOLVED				
1 day or less	27,174	54,255	68,038	149,467
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	5,130	7,623	14,975	27,728
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	1,558	551	10,061	12,170
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	1,808	2,149	3,121	7,078
1 week but less than 2 weeks	804	...	8,907	9,711
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks .. .. .	...	...	2,657	2,657
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	143	143
8 weeks or more .. .. .	...	...	13	13
Total Workers Involved	36,474	64,578	107,915	208,967
MANDAYS LOST				
1 day or less	16,636	29,127	55,462	101,225
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	8,443	8,575	23,699	40,717
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	4,131	1,425	26,509	32,065
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	7,211	7,565	12,986	27,762
1 week but less than 2 weeks	4,797	...	56,880	61,677
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks .. .. .	...	...	35,989	35,989
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	3,276	3,276
8 weeks or more .. .. .	...	...	689	689
Total Mandays Lost	41,218	46,692	215,490	303,400

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† "One week" equals five working days.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the following table. The causes have been grouped under four main headings—(a) Wages, Hours, and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; and (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours, and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under “Managerial Policy”. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff, and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc. in individual cases. The third group covers stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes in protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee (e.g. political matters), and disputes (mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

Table 959. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute†	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	51	29	61	124	73	155
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	458	405	353	430	342	464
Trade Unionism	57	61	54	85	55	67
Other	195	129	79	97	59	66
Total Disputes	761	624	547	736	529	752
MANDAYS LOST						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	162,005	18,067	49,332	148,708	96,169	100,021
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	239,868	148,441	113,222	193,530	179,645	177,618
Trade Unionism	12,651	13,094	23,729	25,175	17,758	13,771
Other	91,386	51,935	25,069	49,349	25,057	11,990
Total Mandays Lost	505,910	231,537	211,352	416,762	318,629	303,400

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

The pattern of causes of industrial disputes, as shown in the above table, is fairly stable from year to year. The “Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy” group generally accounts for about two-thirds of the total number of disputes. However, the average number of mandays lost per dispute is usually greater in the “Wages, Hours, and Leave” group than in any other category, and in each of the last three years this group accounted for about one-third of the total mandays lost in all disputes.

As the pattern of disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries differs significantly from that in other industries, separate particulars of the causes of disputes in these industries are given for 1962 in the next table:—

Table 960. Causes of Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W., 1962

Cause of Dispute†	Coal Mining	Stevedoring	Other Industries	Total, All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	11	5	139	155
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	169	84	211	464
Trade Unionism	28	5	34	67
Other	59	2	5	66
Total Disputes	267	96	389	752
WORKERS INVOLVED				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	1,847	13,323	50,041	65,211
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	20,612	46,816	52,294	119,722
Trade Unionism	3,002	321	4,709	8,032
Other	11,013	4,118	871	16,002
Total Workers Involved	36,474	64,578	107,915	208,967
MANDAYS LOST				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	2,223	9,497	88,301	100,021
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	27,991	34,943	114,684	177,618
Trade Unionism	2,694	222	10,855	13,771
Other	8,310	2,030	1,650	11,990
Total Mandays Lost	41,218	46,692	215,490	303,400

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table 959.

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PUBLICATIONS

The publications listed below are obtainable from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, The Commonwealth Centre, Elizabeth Street (near Hunter Street), Sydney. In addition to these publications, the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician issues a number of mimeographed publications, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

In the Official Year Book of New South Wales, the statistics of the State are explained and analysed and information is given about their legislative and administrative background. The Year Book is prepared in Parts (which may bear different numbers from year to year), each of which is issued separately as printed; the Volume is issued when all Parts have appeared.

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			Excluding Postage	Including Postage
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Parts—				
I. Geography, History, and Government	No. 57, 1961	May, 1960	2 0	2 5
II. Population and Vital Statistics	No. 57, 1961	Dec., 1960	2 0	2 5
III. Finance and Local Government	No. 57, 1961	June, 1962	2 0	2 5
IV. Trade, Transport, and Communication	No. 57, 1961	June, 1962	2 0	2 5
V. Social Condition	No. 57, 1961	Jan., 1963	2 0	2 10
VI. Factories and Mines	No. 57, 1961	Aug., 1963	2 0	2 5
VII. Rural Industries and Settlement	No. 57, 1961	Nov., 1963	2 0	2 10
VIII. Food, Prices, Retail Trade, and Labour	No. 57, 1961	Apr., 1964	2 0	2 5
Statistical Register of New South Wales:—				
Building	1959 and 1960	June, 1962	9 0	9 8
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Finance	1960–61	Jan., 1963	9 0	9 8
Local Government	1959	Aug., 1963	9 0	9 8
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Trade, Transport, and Communication	1960–61	Mar., 1964	9 0	9 8
Pocket Year Book of New South Wales	1964	Feb., 1964	2 0	2 5
Statistical Bulletin (Quarterly)	No. 329, Sept. Qr., 1963	Feb., 1964	2 6*	2 11*
Monthly Summary of Business Statistics	No. 366, Jan., 1964	Mar., 1964	1 6†	1 11†

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